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MAYURBHANJ

ORISSA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

MAYURBHANJ

By

SRI NILAMANI SENAPATI, I.C.S. (Retd.)
Chief Editor

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State Editor

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PREFACE

A short account of Mayurbhanj appeared in 1907 in the Gazetteer of Feudatory States of Orissa written by L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, I. C. S. A full statistical account with photographs appeared in the Census Report of Mayurbhanj of 1931 by Mohammad Laeequddin. These two publications have been of great use to us in compiling this book. We have also made use of the Annual Administration Reports of Mayurbhanj from 1904 to 1946. We have studied the two volumes of official letters and records relating to the History of Mayurbhanj during the British period published by the Durbar Administration and the typed copy of the proceedings of the State Council of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo. A fuller use has been made of the Census Reports of 1951 and 1961. With the help of notes received from various departments of the Government of Orissa and various offices of the Government of India the draft compiled in the Gazetteers Section of the Revenue Department (now of the Board of Revenue) was examined by the Chief Editor, and by a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee consisting of the Member, Board of Revenue, the Secretary of the Revenue Department and the Chief Editor for District Gazetteers. Thereafter the draft was placed before the Advisory Committee consisting of the following :

(1) Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, Chief Minister, Orissa.	Chairman
(2) Shri Satyapriya Mohanty, Revenue Minister, Orissa.	Member
(3) Shri Chandra Mohan Singh, Deputy Minister, Revenue.	Member
(4) Padmabhusan Dr. P Parija, I. E. S. (Retd.).	Member
(5) Shri V. Ramanathan, I. C. S. Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa	Member
(6) Shri A. K. Barren, M. C., I. A. S., Chief Secretary, Orissa	Member

(7) Shri R. P. Padhi, I. A. S., Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary, Orissa. — Member

(8) Shri B. K. Mishra, I. A. S., Director of Cultural Affairs Department. — Member

(9) Shri B. K. Mahanti, I. A. S., Secretary to Government, Revenue and Excise Departments. — Member

(10) Shri Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd.), Chief Editor, District Gazetteers, Orissa. — Secretary

In spelling place names scrupulous care has been taken to ascertain the name according to local pronunciation and names have been spelt generally according to the Hunterian system of transliteration. To avoid repetition in the text and to simplify printing, diacritical marks have been placed in the Index. The spellings adopted by the Survey of India in their maps do not at times agree with corresponding spellings in revenue maps and, in the text of the Gazetteer. We have been obliged at times to adopt different spellings. Certain established spellings like Bamanghaty (Brahmanaghati) which have come down from old documents have been accepted in administrative usage had to be maintained. Where, however, a spelling adopted by the Survey of India differs from that given in the text, we have indicated both in the Index and have also indicated the Oriya equivalent.

This Gazetteer would never have been published but for the assistance of a large number of officers of the Government of India and of the State Government. We would be failing in our duty if we do not record our gratitude to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers, and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, who have scrutinised the draft and given valuable suggestions designed to improve

its quality. It would be appropriate to mention here that a part of the expenditure on the compilation and printing of District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India. The Geological Survey of India and the Meteorological Survey of India supplied all the information we needed. The Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, Income Tax and State Bank of India authorities have also been extremely helpful.

We are particularly indebted to Dr. Basanta Kumar Behura, Professor of Zoology, Utkal University, Dr. Harihar Patnaik, Lecturer in Botany, Shri Bijoy Krishna Mohanty, Deputy Director of Mines, Government of Orissa and Dr. Gopal Chandra Mohapatra, Lecturer, Punjab University, Chandigarh. The Gazetteer owes much to the valuable assistance they have rendered.

We take this occasion to thank Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, the Chief Minister, who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout.

We should also like to place on record our appreciation of the officers and staff of the Gazetteers Section but for whose co-operation and zeal the Gazetteer would not have seen the light of day. The Superintendent and the staff of the Orissa Government Press deserve the gratitude of everyone for sparing no efforts to ensure accurate printing and the publication of the Gazetteer before the Republic Day of 1967.

And finally a word about the map appended to the Gazetteer. On account of restrictions imposed by the Government of India on publication of maps of certain scale the attempt to obtain a map from the Survey of India had to be given up and a very small map had to be prepared in the office of the Survey and Map Pbulications of Orissa. We are thankful to this office for printing a map as a last minute effort to enable this Gazetteer being available to the public.

NILAMANI SENAPATI

~~*Republic Day, 1967*~~

Republic Day, 1969

NABIN KUMAR SAHU

The Story of Asanpat Inscription is as follows:

In village Asanpat in Champua Subdivision of Keonjhar district Shri Ram Chandra Mahakula, a School Master of village Karanjia in Keonjhar district, found in 1965 an Adivasi worshipping a stone immage of dancing Siva with an inscription on it. He sent an estampage of the inscription to Shri Satya Narayan Rajguru, the Epigraphist of the Orissa State Museum at Bhubaneswar. Shri Rajguru studied and interpreted the rough estampage. The officers of the Cultural Affairs Department have brought the Dancing Siva and the inscription to the State Museum. Shri Rajguru has now interpreted the inscription as at page 60.

N. SENAPATI

26th January 1969

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Abbreviation for Chapter II—History

Ep. Ind.	..	Epigraphia Indica
I. H. Q.	..	Indian Historical Quarterly
J. A. S. B.	..	Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal
J. B. O. R. S.	..	Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society
O. H. R. J.	..	Orissa Historical Research Journal

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1. Introducing the District

In human history Mayurbhanj presents a panorama of many millennia. 4,022 square miles of Mayurbhanj is a tiny spot on the surface of the earth. Yet man has lived on this spot for over fifty thousand years. Early man has left his footprints in the shape of crude tools hewn out of stone. Man is still roaming the forests in search of food as he has done for countless years. Modern man is blowing up hill tops and delving under the surface for minerals which go into gigantic furnaces to produce the materials for man to make tools with, for his existence in peace and in war. His forefathers scratched the surface and cooked the earth in their hearths in leaf huts to produce iron for their ploughshares and their arrow-heads. Mayurbhanj is peopled largely by Santals who are closely knit and are proud of their heritage, though not loathing new learning.

The Similipal hills still untrodden in many parts, have a charm of their own. Rich in resources waiting to be exploited, they stand in their virgin glory with captivating scenery, with animals and plants flourishing in their natural habitat still unscratched by the cruelty of man*. Mayurbhanj had the distinction of being administered by a ruling family in unbroken continuity for over a thousand years, until it merged with the State of Orissa in 1949.

2. Origin of the name of the district

The district is called Mayurbhanj after the name of the ex-State which on its merger with Orissa in January, 1949 constituted the entire district.

The name Mayurbhanj indicates that the State was named after the two medieval ruling families Mayuras and Bhanjas. The Mayuras as known from their records were ruling over Bonai Mandala contemporaneous with the Bhanjas of Khijjinga Mandala. There were close social and cultural relation between these two ruling families. An inscription at Khiching (Old Khijjinga Kotta) reveals that one Dharani Baraha, a prince of Mayura family together with his wife Kirtti installed an image of Avalokiteswara at Khijjinga Kotta during the rule of Raya Bhanja, a Bhanja King. The headquarters Khijjinga Kotta was

* Except catching of elephants which has happened in the 20th century

destroyed by Sultan Firoz Shah Toghluq in 1361 A. D. and the capital was transferred from Khijjinga Kotta to Haripur about 1400 A. D. By that time the Bhanjas appear to have been culturally influenced by the Mayuras. They had substituted their own royal emblem, the Bull by the Peacock which was the royal insignia of the Mayuras. After shifting of the capital to Haripur it was probably not found proper to name the Kingdom after the deserted capital. So the name of the Kingdom was changed to Mayurbhanj in commemoration of the traditional relation of the two ruling families.

3. Location, General boundaries, total area and population

The district lies between 21°17′ and 22°34′ north latitude and between 85°40′ and 87°10′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Singhbhum district of Bihar and Midnapore district of West Bengal, on the south by the districts of Balasore and Keonjhar, on the east by the Midnapore and Balasore districts and on the west by the districts of Keonjhar and Singhbhum. The district covers an area of 4,021·8 square miles according to the Surveyor-General of India, with a population of 1,204,043 according to the 1961 Census. In order of size and population the district holds the eighth and seventh places respectively among the thirteen districts of Orissa.

Baripada, the headquarters of the district has a population of 20,301 according to the Census of 1961.

4. History of the district as an Administrative Unit

The district of Mayurbhanj was formed in 1949 out of the ex-State of Mayurbhanj. The rulers of the Bhanja dynasty continued to rule over this State in unbroken succession since about the 9th century A. D. The name of the State under the early Bhanja rulers was Khijjinga Mandala named after the capital Khijjinga Kotta. The copper plate inscriptions issued by those rulers indicate that Khijjinga Mandala was an extensive territory comprising the present Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts as well as parts of Singhbhum district in Bihar and Midnapore district in West Bengal. During the Moghul Period, the territory of Bhanja rulers extended as far as the sea. By that time, the capital had shifted from Khijjinga Kotta to Haripur.

According to R. D. Banerji the status of the Raja of Mayurbhanj in 1592 was the same as that of the Gajapati Raja of Khurda and he ruled over a wider area beginning with Singhbhum and ending with Talmunda, Jamirapal and Jamakunda at the north of Subarnarekha river*. During the fratricidal war among the sons of Shah Jahan, Krushna Chandra Bhanja, the Raja of Mayurbhanj assumed much power and plundered the tract from Bhadrak to Midnapore. But subsequently in 1660 A. D. Khan-i-Dauran, the general of Aurangzeb, suppressed

*R. D. Banerji, Orissa, Vol. II, Page 24

Krushna Chandra Bhanja and put him to death. By that time the State of Keonjhar had already been constituted as a separate territory and Khan-i-Dauran subdued those two States separately. In 1742, the Raja of Mayurbhanj supported the cause of Mirza Baquir who revolted against Alivardi Khan, the latter having had undertaken the subjugation of Mayurbhanj; but till 1751 Mayurbhanj continued to enjoy a semi-independent status as Alivardi Khan was too busy with the Maratha invaders during those nine years. In 1751, Mayurbhanj came under the Marathas and it was during the Maratha rule over Mayurbhanj that the State was deprived of many taluks in the east. Regarding the dismemberment of Mayurbhanj territory Mr. T. Motte remarks as follows :

> "The first considerable avulsion from the Mohur Bunge Zamindary was the fouzdary of Pipley, the next that of Balasore; since which so many talooks have been taken from it, that the Rajah has now no land to the eastward of the road I came"

It is known from Rennell's map of 1779 that the road Mr. Motte referred to passed from Rajghat on the Subarnarekha towards Ranisarei and Basta through Kanhupur (Kanpur). It may thus be said on the authority of Mr. Motte that the territory to the east of this road had been taken away by the Marathas from the Mayurbhanj Raja. In 1728, the Zamindary of Nilgiri was separated from Mayurbhanj and was made a separate State. Towards the end of the 18th century the headquarters of Mayurbhanj shifted from Haripur to Baripada when Maharani Sumitra Devi was ruling over the State. In 1800, Sumitra Devi acquired the permanently settled Pargana of Nayabasan.

Mayurbhanj came under British occupation in 1803 and it is known from Mr. Earnst's letter of the 25th November 1803 that by that time "Morebunge proper comprises a space of about 30 'Coss' from east to west and of about 25 miles from north to south with a public revenue amounted altogether to Sicca Rupees 16,000". During the period from 1830 to 1834, the Kols of Bamanghaty rose in rebellion against the State and Jadunath Bhanja, the then Raja of Mayurbhanj handed over four large Kol Pirs of Bamanghaty to the British Government. These Pirs were named as Thai, Bharbharia, Anla and Lalgarh and they are now parts of Kolhan in the Singhbhum district of Bihar. Two other Pirs namd Khuchung and Haldipokhari which formed parts of Bamanghaty were also lost to the State about that time. No other territorial loss occurred till the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st January 1949.

With the transfer of power from the hands of the British on the 15th August 1947, their paramountcy in respect of the former Indian States lapsed and the State of Mayurbhanj became an independent unit. Soon

after that, a State Legislative Assembly was formed by a proclamation o the Maharaja on the 9th December 1947 who formally transferred most of his powers to this body. When on the 14th December 1947, Sardar Patel, the then Home Minister, met the Rulers of the eleven 'A' class States of Orissa with his proposal for merger, the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj said that he had already granted responsible Government in his State and that a Ministry was functioning there. Hence he could not make any commitment without consulting his Ministers. In view of this he was left out of the discussions. But the popular Ministers of Mayurbhanj could not properly manage the State and they almost exhausted the savings in the Treasury. The administration was becoming chaotic and there was great resentment among the people. The Maharaja, who came to know about the affairs, realised his mistake and intimated the Government of India that if something was not done immediately the State would go bankrupt. Accordingly on the 17th October 1948 the Maharaja signed an Instrument of Merger and the administration of State was taken over by the Government of India with effect from the 9th November 1948 and a Chief Commissioner was appointed to administer the State. It was, however, subsequently decided that since Mayurbhanj linguistically and culturally had close links with Orissa it should merge with that Province. On the 1st January 1949, Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa.

Olamara which was an enclave of Balasore district was made a part of that district for administrative convenience.

5. Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

For the convenience of general and revenue administration, the district of Mayurbhanj has been divided into four separate subdivisions, namely, Baripada, Bamanghaty, Panchpir and Kaptipada. At present the district has 21 Police-stations covering its old 17 Parganas, and 96 Pirs.

Of the four subdivisions in the district, Bamanghaty is the most thickly populated with a density of 400 per square mile (in 1951) and next comes Kaptipada subdivision with 375. The Baripada subdivision has a density of 314 and the Panchpir subdivision has 186 persons per square mile.

There are five tahsils, namely, Baripada, Betnoti, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. The tahsil boundaries of Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala, are the same as the subdivision boundaries of Bamanghaty, Panchpir and Kaptipada respectively. The Baripada subdivision is divided into two tahsils, namely, Baripada and Betnoti.

The following table shows the number of subdivisions, tahsils and thanas with their area and population (according to 1961 Census).

Subdivision, its area (sq. miles) and population	Tahsil and its head-quarters	Police-station		
		Headquarters	Area (in square miles)	Population 1961 Census
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Baripada A. 1,618·4 P. 508,353	1. Baripada (Baripada)	1. Baripada ..	343·9	63,105
		2. Badasahi ..	126·3	73,242
		3. Suliapada ..	136·3	49,274
		4. Kuliana ..	151·1	53,580
		5. Bangiriposi ..	473·4	97,901
	2. Betnoti (Betnoti)	1. Betnoti ..	102·6	38,421
		2. Baisinga ..	122·6	60,254
		3. Muruda ..	162·2	72,576
Bamanghaty A. 736·8 P. 294,974	1. Rairangpur (Rairangpur)	1. Rairangpur ..	130·7	66,829
		2. Badampahar ..	85·1	41,168
		3. Bisai ..	194·6	48,715
		4. Gurumahisani ..	69·3	25,490
		5. Bahalda ..	134·8	58,989
		6. Tiring .	122·3	53,783
Panchpir A. 1,188·1 P 221,044	1. Karanjia (Karanjia)	1. Karanjia ..	317·6	56,483
		2. Jashipur ..	341·6	64,218
		3. Raruan ..	138·9	61,169
		4 Thakurmunda ..	390·0	39,174
Kaptipada A. 478·5 P. 179,672	1. Udala (Udala)	1. Udala ..	254·3	87,699
		2. Sarat ..	119·2	22,643
		3. Khunta ..	105·0	69,330

6. Topography

Natural divisions, Elevation, Configuration, etc.

The district of Mayurbhanj may be divided into three distinct natural divisions. The hill ranges serve as the dividing line running due north and south from the central group. There are two ranges of hills of lesser elevation dividing the plains of the district into two halves—(1) the eastern, and (2) the western. The western part is further subdivided into two portions by another hill range running in a westerly direction from the northern portion of the north-south line.

The eastern division slopes gently from the foot of the hills towards the sea and served by a number of hill streams, forms an ideal country for irrigation. It has two subdivisions, namely, Kaptipada and Baripada.

The western portion is mainly a plain rising and falling in gentle slopes studded with many rocky mounds and hills. The soil of northern portion particularly is very fertile and lends itself to extensive cultivation. It has Bamanghaty subdivision in the north, and Panchpir subdivision in the south.

A brief description of soil classification in the district may be of interest at this stage. A detailed account is given in Chapter IV. The inferior kind of wet land locally known in the district as *Jal-Soyem* (third class wet land) is found along the newly reclaimed hill side jungle lands or on uplands which have been ridged round or cut with a view to holding the water at the proper level which is so essential to wet cultivation. Lands of this kind also lie along the outskirts of more fertile (*Badi* or *Khamar*) land met with in abundance in flat villages scattered all over the plains. Such portions as are satisfactorily watered by natural or artificial means of irrigation are called *Jal-awal*, or first class wet land, while the remaining portions which have less irrigation go under the name of *Jal-dyoem* or second class wet land. The soil of the third class *Jal* land may be described as generally rocky and gravelly, while that of the flat valleys as sandy loam of varying quality. Besides these, alluvial (*pal* or *gadi*) lands can be traced along the banks of the principal rivers. Narrow strips of long stretched low lands known as *Beda* or *Sul* lands, which are treated as first class *Jal* lands, are also commonly seen in every part of the country between two ridges which in their turn are utilised either for growing *Rabi* and *Aus* crops or, after conversion, for wet cultivation. The cultivation of such *Beda* or *Sul* lands together with their ridges similarly treated to wet cultivation is done by what is usually known as terracing. Embankments of no mean size often become necessary to bring such kind of low lands under proper cultivation.

The area of uplands (*Asu*, *Gora*, and *Dahi*) in this district is almost equal to that of the wet lands. In the majority of cases the soil of such lands is generally rocky or gravelly.

The elevation of important places in different centres of the district are:

		Feet*
Bidubhandar Ghati	..	1,601
Jashipur	..	1,331
Raruan	..	1,218
Karanjia	..	1,217
Khiching	..	1,190

* 1 foot = 0·3048 Metre

	Feet*
Rairangpur	861
Bangiriposi	403
Udala	173
Baripada	160
Betnoti	144
Haripur Garh	71
Muruda	64
Amarda	60

7. Hill System

The central portion of the district is covered by a group of hills known as the Similipal hills. The Meghasani hill (literally the 'Seat of Clouds') which rises to a height of 3,824 feet is situated in the southern extremity of this group. Sir William Hunter describes them in 1872 as "the hitherto almost unexplored mountains of Morbhanj heaped upon each other in noble masses of rock from 3,300 feet to nearly 4,000 feet high, sending countless tributaries to the Baitarani on the south, and pouring down the Burhabalanga with the feeders of the Subarnarekha on the north. The peaks are densely wooded to the summit, and except at the regular passes, are inaccessible to the beasts of burden. The intermediate villages yield rich crops in return for negligent cultivation. The mountainous regions of Mayurbhanj are, however, becoming more and more accessible as their forest wealth being progressively subjected to exploitation".

The other important hills are the Dhudruchampa (3,310 ft.), Gorumahisani (2,964 ft.), Badampahar (2,730 ft.), Chahala (2,541 ft.) and Balidiha (2,044 ft.).

The whole of central group of hill ranges and the plains sloping to the east and west of those hills are covered by Sal belt and dense forests.

8. River System

The district is mainly watered by the Burhabalanga, the Kharkai, the Salandi and numerous other tributaries rising from the Similipal

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*1 foot=0·3048 Metre

hills which fall into the Baitarani and the Subarnarekha. The geography of the main rivers has been described by poet Radhanath Ray in 188? in the following words:

ଶାଲ୍ମଳୀ ଶଇଳୁଁ ତିନ ସ୍ଥାନେ ତିନ ତଟିନୀ ଝରେ
ଲଂଘି ନାନା ବନ ଜନପଦ ମିଶେ ବଙ୍ଗସାଗରେ ।

ଉତ୍ତରେ ବଲାଙ୍ଗୀ ମଧ୍ୟେ ଗଙ୍ଗାହାର ସୋଣ ଦକ୍ଷିଣେ ।
ଜଳ ବେଣୀ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣେ କୁରଙ୍ଗୀନୟନ ନୀଳିମା ଜିଣେ । *

(*i*) Burhabalanga

The river is also called Balanga. The poet Radhanath Ray, as quoted above, calls it Balangi. It is not known definitely why this river is called Burhabalanga meaning 'old Balanga'. This river rises from the Similipal hills in double falls at Barehipani (21° 24′ north and 86° 36′ east) and runs in northerly direction up to the village Karanjiapal in Bangiriposi police-station. It then turns to the north-east and passes almost parallel to the metre guage Rupsa-Talbandh Railway line up to the village Jhankapahadi. Then it changes its course to the south and meets the Katra nala which flows from the north-west. The other important tributaries are the Palpala and the Chipat both of which are hill streams rising from the Similipal hills. The river then passes through the town of Baripada, where it has been recently bridged. The ruins of Haripur, the old capital of Mayurbhanj are found on its right bank close to which there are early Stone Age and Neolithic sites lying in the valley of the river. The banks of this river are steep. After crossing the Mayurbhanj district border it passes through Balasore district. The town of Balasore is located on its right bank. It ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal.

(*ii*) Gangahara

It rises from the Similipal hills and flows in south-easterly direction forming for some distance the boundary between Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions. Its important tributary is the Nalua which also rises from the Similipal hills and joins this river near the village Kasibani. The Gangahara passes beyond the border of Mayurbhanj district and joins the Burhabalanga near Phullarighat in Balasore district.

(*iii*) Sone

This river rises from the Similipal hills in the southern part of the district. It passes through Sarat and flows to the south up to the vicinity

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*Three rivers spring from three different spots of the Salmali (Similipal) hills. They flow throgh wooded and inhabited regions and fall into the Bay of Bengal. In the north flows the Balangi (Burhabalanga), in the middle the Gangahar, while the Sone drains in the south. The streams are like the braided hair of a maiden, in colour bluer than the eyes of a doe.

of the Jaymali hill after which it turns towards the east and flows in north-easterly direction. The Kala nala flowing from the Similipal hills joins this river near the village Patpur to the north of the village Kaptipada. Its other tributaries are the Deo and the Sanja, both of which rise from the Similipal hills and join each other near the village Hatisahi after which their united stream falls into the Sone near Kainsari.

(*iv*) Jamira

This river is also called Jambhira. It rises from a spring called Sonaposi in Baripada subdivision and drains the north-eastern part of the district. Its important tributaries are Baura nala, Mahanti nala and Gulpha nala. The Mahanti and the Gulpha meet each other before joining with Jamira. This river passes beyond the border of the district of Mayurbhanj and after passing through Balasore district falls into the Bay of Bengal.

(*v*) Kharkai

It takes its origin from the Similipal hills and flows in north-westerly direction. The town of Rairangpur is located on the right bank of this river. It passes through the border of Rairangpur and the Bahalda police-stations up to some distance after which it enters the Bahalda police-station. It also flows on the borders of Bahalda and Tiring police-stations and after the end of Bahalda police-station at Dhoba Dhobani, it forms the boundary between the Singhbhum and Mayurbhanj districts for some distance. It finally falls into the Subarnarekha river.

(*vi*) Salandi

It rises from the southern slope of the Meghasani peak and flows to the south for some distance, after which it takes an easterly direction till its confluence with the Boula nala. From there it changes its course to the south-east and leaving the border of Mayurbhanj enters into the district of Balasore where it flows in a tortuous course. The town of Bhadrak is located on the left bank of the river. It meets the Dhamra river near its mouth.

(*vii*) Deo

It takes its origin from the Similipal hills and flows towards the west in Panchpir subdivision. Its important tributary is Budhi nala. It flows beyond the borders of Mayurbhanj and joins the river Baitarani in Keonjhar district.

(*viii*) Khairabhandan

Two rivers, named Khaira and Bhandan rising from the Similipal hills flow to the west in Panchpir subdivision and meet together near Jashipur. Their combined stream is named as Khairabhandan which

flows to the west and passes through Raruan. Near Khiching it meets the river Kanta Khair and finally falls into the river Baitarani which flows on the border of the district.

All the rivers of the district are charged with large quantities of water during the monsoons and at times give rise to floods. The rivers are not navigable in any season. Except a few villages lying to the right of the Subarnarekha near Amarda there is no other tract belonging to the district ordinarily liable to floods, as it is situated on a high level and as the rivers mentioned above are all hill streams which rapidly discharge their water elsewhere. Floods however, though rare, occur at long intervals.

9. Lakes and Tanks

There is no lake in the district. There are hundreds of tanks which are mainly used for drinking and bathing purposes excepting the big one at Amarda, the water of which is used for irrigational purposes Besides, there are 1,324 Government Bundhs and 1,745 private Bundhs which irrigate 63,780 acres of land. The Balidiha and Haladia Bundhs which irrigate about 13,000 acres of land are the biggest irrigation projects of the district.

10. Geology and Mineral Resources

The earliest known geological survey in Mayurbhanj dates back to 1903, when P. N. Bose brought to light the extensive iron-ore deposits of high quantity on the Gorumahisani and Sulaipat hills in Bamanghaty subdivision. His report is given in Appendix II. These deposits were considered to be almost inexhaustible and were pronounced to be of excellent quality, perhaps second to none in the whole of Asi by the famous American and English experts like M/s. Perin, Weld and Colonel Staddart, who visited these deposits during 1905-06. This discovery was a momentous one as the steel plant of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. at Jamshedpur was entirely based on the exploitation of these deposits. By 1915, important discoveries of Steatite near Lulung and placer gold from the sands of Subarnarekha, Kharkhai and Barhai rivers had been made. The placer gold deposits were being worked by M/s. J. B. Bettie of Calcutta, Mr. V. G. Piggot of Ghatsila and the Mayurbhanj Prospecting Concession Syndicate.

No further discovery had been made till about 1936 although the search was on The Tata Iron & Steel Co. had been employing about 7,900 labourers in their mines daily around the year 1926-27.

During 1936, a regular Department of Mining & Geology was started in Mayurbhanj. By 1940-41, the Mayurbhanj

Mines Order and the Mayurbhanj Workmen's Compensation Order had come into force and this regularised and controlled the procedure for granting certificates of approval, prospecting licences, mining leases, mining operations, inspection of mines, safeguard against accidents, etc. Several deposits of Vanadiferous and Titaniferous Magnetite, Kyanite, China Clay, Asbestos, Red Oxide, Quartzite, and other minerals were brought to light and several mining leases granted. By 1945-46, occurrence of Galena, an ore of lead, was discovered between Pithabata and Bangiriposi, in a belt extending over 30 Kms. Prospecting operations had been taken up in this belt as well as in the Uperbhag area, the latter for exploring the possibility of striking workable lodes of copper ore. During this period, the railway track between Tatanagar and Gorumahisani was extended up to Badampahar.

During this period, considerable progress was recorded in the establishment of mineral-based industries. The industries that were started included the vanadium factory near Rairangpur, glass works near Bahalda and potteries near Kuldiha. Plans were finalised for the setting up of a micanite industry and asbestos cement factory. None of these industries is working now. Micanite and asbestos cement never started. The others got into financial and managerial difficulties and had to close down

(i) Geological formations and sequence

The district chiefly contains formations belonging to the Archaean Tertiary and Recent geological periods whose rough sequence will be as follows (in order of increasing antiquity):

5. Recent		.. Alluvium and Laterite
4. Tertiary		.. Clays, Ferruginous grits, Limestones, Gravel and Burhabalanga sediments.
3. Newer Dolerite and Singhbhum Granite.		
2. Intrusives into Archaeans (post Dhanjori).		Sodagranite Granophyre and Gabbro-Anorthosite.
1. Archaeans	Dhanjori Stage ..	Dalma volcanics & Quartzite with Basal Conglomerate.
	Iron-ore Stage ..	Carbonaceous phyllites, Mica-schists, Quartzite with B. H. Q., Amphibolites.

(*ii*) Description of Geological formations

(*a*) AMPHIBOLITES

In the Similipal Reserved Forest area. amphibolites belonging to the Iron-ore Stage are seen associated with the banded quartzites. Good exposures are seen near Barajori (22°6′ 30″ : 86°13′). These also occur near Hatichar (22°13′ : 86°26′) and Pirhakata Pahar (22°12′ 30″ : 86°20′ 30″). Some garnetiferous variety are seen exposed in the Subarnarekha river section near Jamsole (22°13′ : 86°43′).

(*b*) QUARTZITE AND B. H. Q.

Banded hematite quartzite and associated quartzites belonging to the Iron-ore Stage are prominently developed in the Sulaipat hill range and extend eastwards across Kharkhai river. Good exposures are seen near Jarusahi (22°9′45″ : 86°14′30″), Karkachia (22°11′ : 86°14′ 45″) and Dhusra pahar (22°09′ : 86°15″). West of Badra, these have been altered to magnetite quartzite by intrusion. Three other similar bands of quartzite can be traced across Dhenkia pahar (22°13′ : 86°19′ 45″).

(*c*) SHALES, PHYLLITES AND MICA-SCHISTS

These are prominently developed in the Talbandh valley, Sulaipat range, northern cliff face of Meghasani (△3,823) and Ganapat pahar (△3,654), Deokunda range, area north of Bangiriposi and several other places. These rock types range from carbonaceous phyllites to typical staurolite-kyanite-schist, sericite-schist, quartzs sericite-schist. These constitute an important horizon below the basal Dhanjori quartzites.

Near Ghatiabera, where these phyllite rocks come in contact with the granite, they have been converted into kyanite-sericite-schists.

Mica-schists associated with hornblende-schists and epidiorites are seen in Patinja-Bhatuabera, Kochilaghati, Pithabata areas where galena is found in the quartz veins intruding the schists.

Mica-schists are also exposed in the Subarnarekha section near Jamsole.

(*d*) BASAI CONGLOMERATE

On top of the Dhusra pahar, east of Sulaipat, an outcrop of sedimentary conglomerate with a sandy base in which fragments of jaspery quartz, B. H. Q. and fuschite quartzites are strewn, is seen, which suggest that this band is post-Iron-ore Stage in age. This is also seen in the Asansikhar ridge north of Dhusra pahar. Conglomerates of the Dhanjori stage are also seen near Panijia (22°03′ : 86°40′45″). It has been pefinitely established that they are sedimentary and overlie a phyllitic horizon.

(*e*) QUARTZITE AND INTERCALATED PHYLLITES

Quartzites belonging to the Dhanjori stage form the nose of the heart shaped Similipal basin. Some of these exhibit excellent current bedding which can be seen in the Burhabalanga section, valley of Palpala river and the eastern cliff face of Ghusuria pahar. Vitreous massive quartzite are exposed on the lower southern slopes of Mehghasani and extend as far as Deokunda (21°42′30″ : 86°27′). These are rather impersistent and are often covered by shales. At places, they contain intercalations of phyllites. Conglomeratic quartzite belonging to the Dhanjori stage are seen in the Kanialucha pahar (21°59′ : 86°34′) and Bardihi village. Thin pebbles of quartz are seen elongated in the direction of dip. Such quartzites are also seen near Haldia (22°02′ 30″ : 86°42′30″) and Rajaluka (22°09′30″ : 86°37′30″). To the north and middle part of Similipal plateau, micaceous quartzites are seen. Feldspathic quartzites lying at the contact of granite are seen west of Bhanjabasa (21°36′: 86°23′). Extensive quartzite occurrences are seen near Balidiha bandh (21°57′30″ : 86°37′30″).

(*f*) DALMA VOLCANICS (INCLUDING EPIDIORITES)

In the middle and northern part of the heart shaped Similipal plateau, three distinct flows can be seen. The flows vary in texture and appearance. Vesicular varieties are common. Typical exposures are found on the western slopes of Nachuani Buru (21°56′ : 86°10′30″), Arnajori pahar Guruguria (21°52′ : 86°15′), Similipalgarh (21°51′45″ . 86°22′45″), Kukurubaka, Chandanchaturi (21°51′ : 86°34′30″). etc. Epidiorities are found exposed on an extensive scale near Meghasini and Deokunda. At some places, e. g., near Karanjia and Jashipur they have been affected by kaolinisation.

(*g*) GABBRO-ANORTHOSITE AND SERPENTINITE

Gabbro-granophyre suite of rocks which intrude into the Dhanjori basin are seen in several parts of the Similipal plateau and also in the hill ranges around and south of Gorumahisani. They have been traced up to Bahalda in the north and Bara Sialnoi (21°59′ 45″ : 86°10′) near Jashipur. They have been cut across by granites. In these areas these rocks are associated with vanadiferous and titaniferous magnetite.

Outcrops of gabbro-anorthosite suite of rocks are seen on the ridge west of Ekpadai Huli (21°32′ : 86°17′) where pyroxenites, gabbro and pegmatitic anorthosites constitute the gabbroic suite. Other places, of occurrence are near Notto, Bhanjikusumghati (21°32′:86°22′) Debigarh pahar (21°36′: 86°26′), Kabi pahar (21°29′: 86°27′30″) and Patharkhani (21°37′ : 86°28′).

Serpentinites are seen west of Khiching, exposed in the bed of Baitarani. associated with banded hematite jasper. They are also found in the sections of river Khairabhandan near Jashipur.

(*h*) Granite

In the southern part of the heart shaped Similipal plateau and around Thakurmunda (21°31′: 86°09′ 30″), outcrops of granites and granodiorites are seen, the dominant variety being a biotite-oligoclase-granite with or without microcline. Occurrences are mainly seen near Chirupada (21°34′ : 86°14′), Pendrasahi, south of Bisai, Chatra (22°13′ : 86°38′ 30″), etc. The sodagranites and granophyres associated with gabbro-anorthosites of the Similipal plateau and hill ranges south of Gorumahisani are all intruded into the mica-schists lying below the Dhanjori conglomerate Near Panijia, it is feldspathic and associated with copper mineralisation.

Porphyritic granites are seen near Samakhunta (21°56′ : 86°41′) and Khunta near Baripada. Huge outcrops of granites rich in feldspar are seen near Karanjia and Jashipur. These have been traversed by bands of chlorite schists, epidiorites and veins of quartz and pegmatites. Kaolin occurs as pockets in sinuous zones within the main mass of granite.

(*i*) Newer Dolerites

Newer dolerites have been developed abundantly in the Similipal basin and various other places around the plateau. Some of the localities are Bhururukala (22°08′ : 86°14′ 30″), Paliabanda, south of Barghati Parbat (22°01′ : 86°18′), Murmurani ghati section (22°0′30″ : 86°28′) Karkachia (22°11′ : 86°14′ 54″), Thakerbanda, Pantha, Sirsa (22° 14′: 86° 39′ 30″), Panijia, etc. They are seen intruding quartz, phyllites and Dalma-volcanics.

(*j*) Tertiary Clays, Ferruginous Grits and Gravels

Clay bands probably of tertiary age are found mostly in the plain country north of Baripada. The typical exposures are seen along the Burhabalanga river. These along with ferruginous grits are seen in several nala sections.

Tertiary shales and limestones have been reported from (*i*) near Sutapautia (21°52′ : 86°43′), in the Burhabalanga river section down stream, (*ii*) Mukurmatia (21°50′45″ : 86°43′30″) and further downstream, (*iii*) Fossiliferous beds near Balidiha, (*iv*) Fossiliferous limestone and clay beds near Mahulia (21°54′ : 86°44′) (containing Ostrea gajensis)

(*k*) Laterites

High and low level laterites are seen throughout the district. The high level laterite, capping the Similipal plateau is up to 3/6 metres thick. These are mostly ferruginous with occasional lenticles of bauxite. Laterite outcrops lying between Tangri pahar (21°37′ : 86°16′) and Dala pahar (21°38′30″ : 86°15′) may serve as poor grade iron-ore. The laterite cover seen in the plains are probably secondary in nature. At some places, the thickness is up to 4·5 metres. These are also quarried for building stones.

The analysis of some iron rich laterite from Dhandradora pahar and Nawana village in Similipal areas shows :

(*i*) Iron .. 48·56%, TiO_2 : 0·43%

(*ii*) Iron .. 56·89%, TiO_2 : 0·81%

11. Mineral deposits

Iron-ore (hematite), vanadiferous and titaniferous magnetite, china clay, galena (lead ore), Kyanite, asbestos, steatite (soap stone) and quartzite constitute the principal mineral resources of Mayurbhanj district. Of these, the iron-ore deposits of Gorumahisani, Badampahar and Sulaipat, which have been exploited for a period of about half a century, deserve special mention. Brief description of the mineral deposits are given here.

(*i*) Iron-ore (hematite)

(*a*) GORUMAHISANI (22°20′: 86°17′)

Gorumahisani is connected by a broad gauge railway line with Tatanagar. The ore bodies which comprise of detrital and massive insitu hematite occur mostly on the northern foot hills and slopes of Gorumahisani (△2964). The main ore bodies are mostly lenticular in shape and are believed to have been formed by secondary enrichment. The rock types that are found in this area include dolerites, granites, ferruginous shales, quartzites, laterites, B. H. Q. and B. M. Q., phyllites and altered epidiorites, all of which belong to the Iron-ore Series.

The other types of iron-ore include—

(*a*) Shaly hematite with pockets of blue powdery ore

(*b*) Laminated, slumped and biscuity hematite

(*c*) Lateritic iron-ore

(*d*) Grunetitic iron-ore

The ores of Gorumahisani show the following range in composition ; iron : 60—66%, Phosphorous less than 0·08%, Sulphur less than 0·03% and Silica less than 3·5%. The ore bodies are often found to be capped by laterites. Reserves estimated, were of the order of 35 million tons.

(*b*) BADAMPAHAR (22°04′: 86°07′)

Badampahar is the terminus of the Tatanagar-Badampahar broad gauge railway. The formations met with in this area belong to the Iron-ore Series of Dharwarian age, the sequence of which is as follows :—

Laterite
Dolerite
Granite
Shales, Quartzite, B. H. Q. and Grunerite rocks with iron-ore.

The strike of the formations is roughly N. W.—S. E. and the dip is towards N. E. at angles varying between 30° and 33°.

Laterite usually occurs as capping over the iron-ore formation, the hickness varying between 3 to as much as 8 metres. It also occurs as rregular patches along cracks and bedding planes of the ore bodies.

Igneous intrusions, represented by granites, dolerites and even rocks of ultrabasic composition have given rise to the development of banded quartz-magnetite-grunerite and quartz-grunerite rocks. These are ascribed to dynamo thermal metamorphism. Occurrences of shales is conspicuously rare.

The iron-ore occurrences in this area are confined to two main zones, namely, the Badam hill comprising the peak and the Osirmunda hill on the east, separated by quartzites.

The types of ore that occur in Badampahar include friable ore, laminated ore, limonite and lateritic ore. Massive hard ore occurs at places in bouldery form. The average grade of iron is around 58 per cent. The reserves of Badampahar deposits, as estimated at the end of 1961 were of the order of 26 million tons according to M/s. TISCO. Ltd.

(c) SULAIPAT (22°9′ : 86°14′)

Sulaipat is connected with the Badampahar-Tatanagar Railway line by a narrow gauge line. The rocks that are found in this area include newer dolerite, granite, B. H. Q., B. H. J., ferruginous shales and quartzite. A large portion of the area is occupied by altered doleritic rock. The disposition of granite in Sulaipat area is of significance. The entire Iron-ore Series of rocks in Sulaipat is surrounded by granite almost on all sides, which can be traced towards S. W. up to Badampahar. The Iron-ore Series of Sulaipat is in the form of a long narrow N.E.-S.W. roof pendant over the great mass of intrusive granite. The N. E. portion of Sulaipat is bounded by a fault.

The iron-ore deposit of Sulaipat is associated with B. H. Q./B. H. J. The ore of this area is considered to be one of the richest in the country and also in the world. Considerable reserves of hematite containing 66—68 per cent iron have been mined from this deposit.

In addition to the above three important iron-ore deposits, workable deposits are located near Ghusuria (22°06′ 30″ : 86° 10′), Purnapani (22° 7′30″ : 86° 11 45″), Bhitaramda pahar (22°08′ : 86°13′), Maharajpur (22°08′ : 86°6′30″), Hatisikli (22° 8′ 30″ : 86° 12′), Bhururukala 22° 08′ : 86° 14′ 30″), Netrajharan (22° 06′ : 86° 10′ 30″), Kasiabera 22°04′ : 86°05′30″), Asuki (22°02′ 30″ : 86°07′), Ekdal pahar (21° 59′ 30″ : 86° 06′ 30″), etc.

(ii) **Titaniferous and Vanadiferous Magnetite**

The titaniferous and vanadiferous magnetite deposits are associated with the gabbro-anorthosite rocks of the area. Sizable deposits of these ores occur near Kumardubi (22°17′ : 86° 19′), Betjharan (22° 15′ 20″ : 86°19′), Majurbeka (22° 01′ : 86° 12′), Kaduani (22° 17′ : 86° 20′ 30″), Amdabera (22° 14′ : 86° 19′30″), Kesham (22° 02′ : 86° 13′) Nua Pahari (21° 54′ : 86° 34′), Hatichar (22° 13′ : 86° 26′) Bara Sialnoi (21° 59′ 45″ : 86° 10′), Basantpur (21° 55′ 30″ : 86° 07′), Bahalda (21° 47′: 86° 33′) Chitrabania (21° 35′ 30″ : 86° 27′ 30′), Asanbani (21° 54′ 30″) 86° 07′), Barajori (21° 54′ 15″ : 86° 07′), Bariadihi (21° 52′ : 86° 05′ 30″: Kumdabari (21° 54′ : 86° 07′), Kunjakocha (22° 13′ : 86° 23′), Gargari (22°12′ 30″ : 86° 22′ 30″), Tungru Pahar (△2426), Tuar Buru (22° 06′ : 86° 21′), Andipur, etc. Besides these, there are several smaller deposits scattered in the Similipal range. The State Directorate of Mines has taken up detailed assessment of the reserves and grade of these deposits. V_2O_5 content of these magnetites vary over a wide range, the average being about 0·8 per cent. The TiO_2 contents vary between 4 and 14 per cent. The reserves so far estimated by the Directorate of Mines are of the order of 5 million tons. Results of analysis of some samples from the above areas are as follows :—

		V_2O_5	TiO_2	T.Fe.	
Bariadihi	..	1 40	11·3	47·86	
Asanbani	..	0·74	13·81	58·70	
Betjharan	..	1·09	10·01	55·5	
Bahalda	.	1·26	11·10	56·89	
Majurbeka	..	0·78(V)	13·69	..	
Andipur	..	2·41	8·76	56·47	
Kumardubi	..	0·55(V)	13·37	58·81	(Average of 9 analysis).
Hatichar	..	0·98	11·30	..	

(iii) **China Clay**

This district has the richest china clay deposits of Orissa located around Karanjia and Jashipur in Panchpir subdivision. These occur as huge pockets in decomposed granites and granite-gneisses, under a thin capping of laterite. China clay mined from these deposits are both plastic and non-plastic and have been found to be suitable for use in paper, rubber, textile and pottery industries. Important deposits are found near Kurma (21°46′ : 86°01′). Jashipur (21°58′ : 86°5′), Chanchaani (21° 48′ : 86° 01′), Dumuria (21° 60′ : 85° 59′), Sorisbari (21°48′ :

86° 06′), and Jamkesar (22° 01′ : 86° 4′ 30″). A few representative samples of clay from the above areas gave the following results on analysis:—

	Alumina	Silica	Loss	%Grit
Chanchbani	38·97	46·15	12·49	0·90
Jashipur	39·48	45·84	12·46	..
Jamkesar	34·35	49·40	11·05	1·62

All these deposits are being worked by private parties.

(*iv*) Galena (Lead ore)

The quartz veins intruding the mica-schists in the Patinja area (22° 04′ : 86° 37′) carry some galena and chalcopyrite. There are several old trial pits in the locality. Galena has also been found near Kochila-ghati (21° 56′ : 86° 35′ 30″) and Pithabata (21° 56′ : 86° 34′ 30″). Geo-physical and geochemical prospecting have been conducted in these areas by the Geological Survey of India. These have also been followed by core drilling. No workable deposit has been encountered.

(*v*) Kyanite

Kyanite is often to be found associated with mica-schists near Bangiriposi (22° 09′ : 86° 32′ 30″) and Panijia (22° 03′ : 86°4′), but only the latter occurrence has been found workable. This deposit has been worked in the past. The alumina content of this kyanite varies from 40 to 55 per cent. A minor occurrence of kyanite-quartzite has been recorded about a furlong N. W. of Karpal (21°39′ : 84° 52′).

At places, Dumortierite occurs in association with kyanite. But the quality is rather poor:

(*vi*) Asbestos

The asbestos deposits of this district are of "tremolite" variety and are reported to be high in calcium and iron. The mineral occurs both as "Cross" and "Slip" fibres in reticulating veins cutting through the talc-schist, which is the country rock. Such deposits are found near Jashipur (21°58′ : 86° 05′) and Amdiha (22 °26′ 30″ : 86° 12′ 30″). Other occurrences are near Asurghati, Kudarsahi, Jhulan-Ruansi (22° 24′ : 86° 16′), Mankargoria (22° 26′ 30″ : 86° 16′), Chirkubadi (22° 25′ 30″ : 86° 16′), etc. In Bamanghaty subdivision a promising occurrence near Batidihi along the Dhalbhum-Mayurbhanj border has been recorded.

(*vii*) Steatite

Deposits of steatite have been reported from Lulung (21° 57′ : 86° 13′ 30″), Dublabera (22° 10′ : 86° 03′), Betiguda, Kendumundi (21° 41′ : 86° 07′), Burudihi. Fulkan, Kesna, Dhudhua and Ambakada, etc. Some of the materials available at these places are used for ornamental purposes and for making of pots. These are called potstone and also soapstone

(viii) **Quartzite**

Extensive deposits of friable and almost pure quartzites occur near Souri (22° 03′ : 86° 40′), Balimunduli (22° 03′ 20″ : 86° 39′ 30″), Panijia (22° 03′ : 86° 41′), Kathsirsi (22° 02′ : 86° 40′ 30″), Baiidiha bandh (21° 57′ 30″ : 86° 37′) and at several other localities. The quartzites available have been found to be suitable for manufacture of tinted glass and for use in metallurgical industries. Recent investigations conducted by the State Directorate of Mines in the above areas have indicated a reserve of about 6 million tons of quartzite, having Silica content of more than 95 per cent.

Other minerals that occur in this district include yellow ochre which is found near Govindchandrapur (21° 56′ : 86° 35′), andalusite near Pathera (22° 07′ : 86° 34′), Netraparbat (22° 08′ : 86° 34′), Kaliami (27° 07′ : 86° 33′) and Kodalbani : copper ore in traces near Kusumbari (22° 4′ 30″ : 86°42′) ; gold near Saphghera (22° 26′ : 86° 14′ 30″) where alluvial gold was being worked since a long time. Besides, extensive quantities of building material and road metal are found at many places in this district. The granites, quartzites, dolerites constitute excellent road and building materials. Kankar occurs in moderate quantities near Ankulpur (21° 57′ : 86° 05′), along the banks of nalas and gullies to the south of Manda (22° 05′ : 86° 14′), Bisai (22° 09′ 30″ : 86° 21′ 30″) road and to the west of Kusumbandh (22° 06′ : 86° 29′ 30″) and in the area lying between Balidiha (21° 58′ : 86° 38′) and Kuchai (22° 0′ 30″ : 86° 42′).

12. Flora

(i) ***Botanical Divisions of the district and the nature of vegetation found in it with special reference to rare types of flora.***

The following accounts regarding the nature of vegetation and flora of the district are taken from the report of the Botanical Survey of India. The survey of the district of Mayurbhanj was conducted by them in February 1958. A gist of their findings is given here

Similipal forest of Mayurbhanj district comprising a single compact block, represents a virgin semi-evergreen forest which expresses the climatic climax type of vegetation. The central core of the forest covers the ridges and valleys of ranges of hills and mountains and is yet undisturbed by any biotic factors. The forest growth is thick and impenetrable and is dominated by gigantic growth of a large number of tree species, the chief being Sal (*Shorea robusta*)

The region explored being rather vast and the altitudes covered being varied (30 m--1,000 m.) the semi-evergreen forest referred to above represents different factors of the vegetation from dry deciduous type withmany terophytic species a peculiar feature of which is stunted

growth of Sal in areas adjoining Simlipalgarh and mixed deciduous forests or semi-evergreen type over most of the areas to the east. At times it borders upon the evergreen forest type found in pockets in the deep moist valleys on the way to Bhanjabasa and Meghasani and again at the Barheipani falls and along the banks of the Palpala river near Kachudahan.

Depending upon the respective region the dominant species some times forms almost compact pure strands such as in Karanjia-Gudgudi-sector of the Simlipal forest. But over greater parts of this area sal is associated with several other tree species such as *Anogeissus lgtifolia. Terminalia tomentosa, Pterocarpus marsupium, Eugenia daloergiodes Syzyglium cumini, Michelia champaca, Dillenia pentagyna Diospyros embryopteris, Adina cordifolia, Schleichera trijuga, Bauhinia sp.* etc. This type of association is conspicuous in the Barheipani-Chahala Talbandha areas. Shrubs like *Randia dumetorum, Boehmeria platyphyla* and herbs like *Polygonum barbatum, Anisochilus carnosus* are common. The creeper *Dalbergia volubilis* is also met with.

Though Sal forests are found in the Simlipalgarh area, the vegetation here is rather xeromorphic with stunted Sal trees growing on bare lateritic rocky surfaces of hills and the ground vegetation comprising thick closely set cover of *Phoenix acaulis* growing with Sal saplings and grasses. Some of the trees found in this area are *Torus indica, Linaciera intermedia, Ficus cunia, Bauhinia retusa,* etc., with *Dioscorea sativa* twining on them at some places. *Glochidion lanceolarium, Adhatoda vasica Flemingia paniculata Hypericum gaitii* are some of the shrubs while *Crotalaria mysorenis, Blumea glomerata, Indigofera pulchella,* etc., are some of the herbs or under shrubs growing with grasses, viz., *Saccharum spontaneum, Panicum montanum, Dichanthium caricosum, Phragmites karka, Apluda aristata,* etc . in this area.

At the lower altitudes, Sal is found among other trees such as *Diospyros melanoxylon, Terminalia tomentosa, Terminalia arjuna Madhuca latifolia, Schleicher trijuga, Butea monosperma. Woodfordia fruticosa,* Mango and *Melia composita* are also common. *Combretum decandrum,* a climber, covers the top of many trees and shrubs up to 80m altitude.

(ii) **Interesting Species**

Various epiphytic orchids such as *Dendrobium, Vanda, Bulbophyllum, Cybidium,* etc., are common in the forest of Bhanjabasa and Jnabil whereas *Luisia* is perhaps the only surviving orchid in the dry edeciduous forests of Similipal-Nilgirda-Dudrachampa area. *Gnetum* Scandens occurs extensively as a liana on the way to Janabil and *Salix tetras-perma* and *Nomonoia riparia* along the course of rivers. Few mosses and a small number of epiphytic ferns are also found. The

insectivorous peant *Drosera burmanni* is found from Gudgudia to Jenabil. The tree fern *Cyathea* Sp. (barely 1 foot stem) occurs by the side of the Nigirda stream.

Several other fern species, namely *Abacopteris nultineata,* and *Cyclosorus interuptus* form extensive patches at Chahala area whereas *Blechnum orientale* is common along the streams. *Podostemon wallichi* grows extensively on rock boulders and pebbles in the bed of swift flowing Koroi river near Gudgudia. A few plants of *Cycas circinalis* are met with between Podadiha and Dongadiha only. Bamboos are found only in the vicinity of villages. At other places they are very uncommon.

Loranthus longiflorus and *Viscum attenuatum* are the semiparasites in this area. *Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus insularis* (P. Khasya) *Grevillea robusta, Eucalyptus* sp. at Deduchampa, *Santalum album* at Kachudahan are introduced. Whereas the Khasya pine is growing luxuriously and regenerating from seeds, *Cryptomeria japonica is* yet struggling for survival

Though *Rauwolfia serpentina* is rare and found scattered in these forests, the Forest Department are maintaining a large nursery of *Rauwolfia serpentina* at Lulung on a commercial scale. Further propogation is from seed.

13. Forests

Forest belts and area covered, character of forests and the type of vegetation, found in them. Broad effects of Government Policy on the Flora of the District Game Laws and Measures for the Preservation of Wild Life.

C. C Hatt who was Conservator of Forests in 1896-97 gave a description of the forests of Mayurbhanj as follows:

> "The plain and accessible parts have nearly all been denuded of mature Sal except in one place in the plains of south-west where there is a little which is three parts ruined by 'Ghun' cultivation".

About Similipal hills he mentioned that except the accessible parts which were at that time very limited, the rest of the hill forests were preserved. Cobden-Ramsay, Political Agent, Orissa. Feudatory States wrote in 1908. "the forests contain many fine trees. There is a vast quantity of sal timbers available but at the same time it is apprehended that there will be a shortage of this variety of mercantile size over a considerable period. The forests also contain an enormous number of staghcaded, hollow and badly grown trees and dry rot is common. The younger trees which should form the crop of 10 to 15 years hence are of no value and only encumber the ground" What we find now of these magnificent forests of the past is not very different from what Cobden Ramsay visualised.

According to the working plans outlined by C. C. Hatt forests were divided into the reserved forests, the protected forests and the private (*Lakharaj*) forests. The area of reserved forests in the hills as well as that scattered all over the plains of this district is 1,269·30 square miles. There are about 647·29 sq. miles of protected forests and 40·29 square miles of private (*Lakharaj*) forests.

The forest area under each of the territorial forest divisions is a follows:

	In Sq miles		
	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Lakharaj Forests
Baripada ..	468·37	175·00	28·00
Karanjia ..	407·06	237·71	10·15
Udala ..	392·92	142·00	2·14
Kaptipada .	0·95	92·58	..
Total ..	1,269·30	647·29	40·29

The floristic composition in the district has been collected and classified. The following are the types:

(*i*) **North Tropical Moist Deciduous Sal Forests**

This type occurs all over Similipal hills in the height zone below 2,800 excepting in deep and moist valleys and the southern and eastern faces where other types of forests are found. The area under this type covers approximately 600 square miles. The predominant species in this type is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) which forms 50 to 90 per cent of the crop. Other trees commonly associated with Sal are, *Terminalia tomentosa* (Asan Sahaj), *Poterocarpus marsupium* (Piasal, Biji), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhaw, Dhaura), *Adina cordifolia* (Koim-Koium) and *Schieichera trijuga* (Kusum). Other species of trees which are not very common but are found associated with Sal are *Cedrela toona* (Toon), *Michelia champaca* (Champa), *Mangifera indica* (Am, Amba), *Bombax malabaricum* (Simul) *Careya arborea* (Kumbhi), *Dillenia pentagyna* (Rai). *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhar), *Garaga pinnata*, *Lanneu grandia* (Mai), *Eugenia jambolana* (Jamun), ougeinia *dalbargoides* (Punjan, Bundhan), *Xylia xylocarpa* (Karagora), *Kydia calycina* (Ban-kapas), *Lagerstroemia, parviflora* (Sidha Senha), *Bridelia retusa* (Kasi) and *Mitragyna parvifiolia* (Kali-Kadami, Mitkinia). Amorg the smaller trees and shrubs are found *Trema orienta-iis* (Kakara, Rukuni) *Phyllanthus embilica*, (Aonla), *Zizyphus spp.* (Barkuli) *Cassia fistula* (Sunari) *Helicteres sora* (Munmundi), *Indigofera pulchella* (Gibri, Giral, Kilberi)

Sterculia villosa (Udla), *Croton oblongifolius*, *Colebrookia opposi. tifolia*, *Dendrocalamus stricutus* (Salia Bamboo), *Buchanania latifolia* (chara), *Miliusa velutina*, *Flemingia chappar* (Rani Dantun), *Strobilanthes* spp. and *Wendlandia exserta* (Zilam), *Imperata arundinacea* (Joon Grass) is the most common grass. *Cymbopogon martini* (Rusa grass), *Eulaliopsis binata* (Sabai grass), *Anthi tiria gigantea* are also found. *Thysanolaenea* (Fuljhadu,Flower Broom' occurs in small quantities near water courses. Among rhyzomatous plants *Curcama aromatica* (Palo, Palua) is found more commonly near nalas. In very moist places some ferns and orchids are also met with. The common climbers are *Bauhinia vahlii* (Sali climber), *Millettia auriculata* (Gora), *Smilax macrophylla* (Juchuri, Ram Dantan), *Combretum decandrum* (Atundi) on moist red soil and laterite and *Dioscora bulbifera* (Pitala). *Asparagus spp.* is found though not common.

(*ii*) **Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests**

This type is confined only to the deep and damp valleys of the numerous perennial streams and nalas of the south and east Simlipal hills and to a limited extent in the rest of it. The area it covers may be about 30 sq. miles. It is a type which is frequently met with and a few of the species characteristic of the type are found spreading into the adjoining moist sal forests already described. A few of the species of the top canopy and most of the under storey and ground flora are evergreen and occur intimately mixed with each other. On the beds of the streams will be found *Smilax tetrasperma* (Godo, Sigric, Machal), *Trewia nudiflora* (Pani-Gambhar), *Macaranga pinnata* (Munda), *Amoora rohituka* (Pitka-Kusum), *Simplocus apecitata*, *Glochidion* spp *Bischofia Javanica* (Hinjal) *Eugenia Jambolana* (Jamu), *Pongamia glabra* (Karanja), *Diospryros embryopoteris* (Makar-Kendu). *Saraca indica* (Asoka) and at places *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjuna). A little higher up, subject to considerable dampness and perhaps annual inundation, will be found *Bobmax malabaricum* (Simul), *Alstonia scholaris* (Chhatiana), *Ficus spp*. *Polyalthia spp*. *Anthocephalus cadamba* (Kadamba). *Lagerstroemla parviflora* (Sidha), *Dillenia pentagyna* (Rai) *Litsalanitida* and the evergreen wild *Citrus* spp., still higher up, in the previous damp and moist conditions, will be found *Michelia champaca*, *Artocarpas lacoocha* (Jeota), *Cedrela toona*, *Mangifera indica*, *Ailanthaus excelsa* (Mahanim) *Mesua ferrea* (Nageswar), *Ptereospermum suaveolens* (Paroli), *Xylia xylocarpa* and *Bridelia retusa*. This type is full of numerous ground flora as is usually found in semi-evergreen forests.

(*iii*) **Mixed Deciduous Hill Forests**

This type is found on the more exposed and steep south and east Similpal hills and a few more of its steep slopes elsewhere. It is interesting to note that although this region gets the maximum rain, being first to

intercept the monsoon winds, it supports a very dry mixed type of forest with many of its species, tending to be xerophytic. It is an example of the effect of poor moisture retention power of the soil on a dry exposed aspect. The approximate area will be 100 sq. miles, scattered, stunted Sal form 25 per cent or more of the open crop. Next to it will be found *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Odina wodier* (*Mal*) *Petrocarpus marsupium and Adina cordifolia'*, *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* (Gangaseuli), *Helecteris isora*, *Cleistanthus collinus* (Karada, Palas) *Boswellia serrata* (Selai), *Sterculia urens* (Gridhini), *Cochlospermum gossypium* (Galagal), *Gardenia* spp. (Kuruda spp.) and *Dalbergia latifolia* (sisam). *Erythrina suberosa* (Pal-durra), Chaladhua, has been found to grow in very dry ridges within this type.

(iv) High Level Sal

This type occurs on the hill tops, and plateaus above 2,800′ height in the Simlipal hills. The approximate area of this type will be under 100 square miles. It is characterised by an almost pure crop of sal of very poor quality and height growth having a gnarled appearance with epicromic branches. These are subject to annual fire and frost. The tree associates are *Dillenia pentagyna*, *Eugenia operculata*, *Pteroearpus marsupium* (rare). Among the shrubs and grasses found are, *Indigofera pulchella*, *Wendlandia tinctoria* (Tilau), *Imperata arundinacea*, and *Anthisteria gigantea*. Patches of *Phoenix sylvestris* (Khajrui) gorw in poor shallow soil over laterite pan.

(v) Dry Deciduous Sal Forests

This type includes Satkosia, Noti, Badampahar and Gorumahisani forests. The rainfall is considerably lower than in Similipal hills. Poorer quality sal forms 40 to 60 per cent of the crop. The usual associates are *Anogeissus latiflia Terminala*, *tomentosa*. *Diospyros melanoxyon* (Kendu) *Bassia latifolia*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Lannea grandis*, *Phyllanthus emblica*. *Gardenia latifolia* (Damkurudu), *Gardenia gummifera* (Bhuradu) and *Zizyphus* spp. with *Bauhinia vahlii* as the common climber.

(vi) Plains Sal Forests

The characteristic of this type is that Sal occurs in it is remarkably pure crop. It occurs mostly in very flat plains and in some places slightly undulating areas. It occurs scattered all over the district, round the central high lands, in patches varying from a fraction of an acre to quite big blocks. The underlying rock is laterite and the soil is sandy loam or red loam and rarely clay. With maltreatment e. g., indiscriminate fellings, working under very short rotation, burning for charcoal, heavy grazing, shrub cutting, daily leaf and twig collection, tassar cultivation, jhooming and annual fires, the natural

features of these parts have been completely effaced. Stray thickets of *Streblus asper* (Sora, sahdas), *Strychnos nuxvomica* (Kochila). *Strychnos potatorum* (Nirmali), *Pongamia glabra* and *Zizyhus* spp. near Amarda and Betnoti are reminiscent of the evergreen flora that existed in the past. The heavily grazed areas with repeated annual fires are characterised by an undergrowth of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Kurchi, Kurai) and bushy *Diospyros melanoxylon*. Commonly associated with Sal are Terminalia tomentosa, Diospyros melanoxylon, *Bassia latifolia* (Mahul), *Buchanania latifolia, Anogeissus latifolia, Phyllanthus emblica, Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Cassia fistula*. *Combretum decandrum* is to be seen in moist places only. *Cassia spinarum, Holarrhena antidysenterica* and *Croton spp*. are some of the commonest shrubs. The extreme maltreatment of many of these plains forests have reduced those to mere bushes spreading over the ground.

(*vii*) Grass-land and Savannahs

This type occurs on tops of hills above 3,000′ dry hill slopes and higher valleys in the Similipal hills. Its origin seems to be natural though maintained at places artificially. The main natural causes are cyclones in the past, frost and fire. In suitable river banks graziers set fire to the dry grass every year and help in maintaining the grass land. *Eugenia operculata, Phoenix sylvestris, Simplocos racemosa* and *Dillenia aurea* (Kan), are a few of the species found occurring in the grasses. In quite considerable portions of these areas dense bushy Sal seedlings are found arrested in growth by the annual frosts. The common grasses found are *Imperata Arundinacea, Authistiria gigantea* and *Saccharum spontaneum* (Kaushi). *Fragmites karka* are found only near water courses.

1 A. Broad effects of Government Policy on the Flora of the district

(*i*) Originally Mayurbhanj was found by the East India Company a 'Jungle Mahal' which meant that the area was predominantly a forest area. But it is also a fact that no revenue was being derived from the forests. The tenants were free to use jungle produce in any way they could. When, however, the State was under Court of Wards administration during the minority of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo (1882—91) attention was paid to the important sources of forest revenue through its proper preservation. There was, however, no Forest Act in force nor was any separate Department established. The Revenue Officers were realising a nominal fuel cess at some flat rates. Some revenue was being realised from lac and tassar. Each rearer of tassar cocoons was paying a fee of Rs. 10 and a fee of Re. 1 was levied on each Kusum tree on which lac was cultivated. Besides the licence fee on cocoon rearers the dealers

were being charged a fee of Re. 0-5-0 each along with a duty at the rate of Re. 0-4-0 per Kahan of tassar. In the year 1895 the Forest Department was separated from Revenue Department. Before the establishment of the separate Forest Department, the forests were under the control and management of the Revenue Department and the matter of privileges and concessions granted to the ryots was settled on an annual payment of 4 annas per ryot as Kath-Kar (Fuel cess) which entitled them to remove unreserved timber for building and agricultural purposes, tree and grass for thatching and free grazing. The working plans outlined by C. C. Hatt, were given effect to in the year 1896-97. According to this, forests were divided into Reserved forests under the management of the Forest officers and protected forests under the management of the Revenue authorities. The latter were maintained chiefly for the purpose of meeting the wants of the ryots and residents of Mayurbhanj. The reserved forests were divided into six ranges with a Ranger or Sub-Ranger in charge of each.

During the next 40 years, reforms in the Forest Administration were introduced. The Indian Forest Act was introduced and a set of rules in pursuance of the Act were framed under the title "Mayurbhanj Forest Manual" to suit local conditions. The protected forests which were once under the management of the Revenue Department came under the management of the Forest Department. For better administration, Forest Beat Offices, Range Offices, Inspection Bungalows and Rest houses were built at various places. For facility of transport, extensive forest roads and bridges were constructed. Monopolies were given for collection and export of some minor forest produce like, tassar, hides, charcoal, sabai-grass, nux vomica and myrabolan. Experiments were undertaken to establish plantation of teak, sisum, mahogany, ceara rubber, eucalyputs, Indian rubber, loon, sandal, *Pinus longifolia*, tea, *Atropa bekadoman*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Dyoseyamers niger*, etc. Quarries of potstones were leased out. Ivory used to be sold and Kendu leaves were also exported. An Ascu Plant was installed for treatment of timbers with a view to increasing strength and durability and preserving timbers against destructive agents.

The reserved forests are free from any rights. Only annual permits are issued for grazing in recognised grazing grounds, mainly in Karanjia Division (Banku and Jenabil Blocks), classified under the forest type VI (Grass lands and Savannahs). In the plains forests although no definite rights have been defined, it is generally accepted by usage that practically all timber and firewood are opened for sale at concession rates to the local residents of Mayurbhanj. For that purpose the annual coupes in the plains forests are kept open for exploitation and extraction of the tenants' requirements for a complete

calendar year after which the surplus if any, is sold by auction. The tenants fell and extract the timber and firewood on payment of concession royalty. Grazing is free in the plains reserves for the tenants' cattle.

In protected forests the tenants get free of royalty unreserved species up to 4' girth. Subject to the control of the Divisional Forest Officer they may also get reserved species of 4' girth and over on payment of concession royalty. Grazing is free for the cattle of local residents.

According to rule 62 of 'Mayurbhanj Forest Manual'.. "..............................*bona fide* residents of Mayurbhanj may collect or gather without payment of royalty within the limits of the protected forests, and subject to such restrictions as the Forest Officer may impose, within the Reserved Forests, all edible roots, flowers, fruits, leaves and other minor forest produce free of charges for their own use only".

Rule 68 of the Mayurbhanj Forest-Manual provides that in lieu of the various concessions granted to the *bona fide* residents of Mayurbhanj they have to help in detection of cases and apprehension of offenders. They have to help the officials in preventing and extinguishing forest fires. Under Rule 89 Para. VI, the villagers who live adjacent to the forests and get better facilities and concessions in the forests, have to help the Forest officials in survey and demarcation and they have also to keep the permanent or temporary lines in the forest clear of bushes. Failure to comply with the above provisions may lead to the temporary withdrawal of the concessions.

In 1946 a working plan for Similipal and its surrounding hills was prepared. It was in force till 1952-53. Soon after merger a fresh working plan for all the reserved forests of Mayurbhanj has been compiled. The draft plan for the period, 1953-54 to 1972-73, has been completed and its prescription for hill forests has been applied to those forests since 1953-54. Most of what is now in the hill forests consist of hollow, diseased, drying or dead trees unnecessarily occupying the space and increasing congestion. The object of the present plan is to give these forests rest as far as possible, to relieve those or the unwanted members which should have been removed during the previous workings and to try some cultural operation to help nature in the improvement of those forests.

The aim of the present management is an all out attempt to preserve and improve these forests as far as possible with the co-operation of the general public and by strongly dealing with those who offend against forest laws.

During the *Durbar* administration the forests of Mayurbhanj were under four territorial divisions, viz., Sadar, Northern, Western and Southern divisions. After merger with Orissa the number of territorial divisions has been reduced to three, viz., Baripada, Karanjia and Udala.

***(ii)* Shooting Blocks and Sancturaries**

During the pre-merger period only the Ruling Chief, occasionally his guests and a few other privileged persons were undertaking shooting expeditions into the forests. The restriction on shooting had protected a lot of game and plenty of deer and other game were available in the plains forests. Soon after merger the plains forests have been denuded practically of all game. To regulate shooting, all the reserved forests have been divided into a number of shooting blocks to be used by permit holders for limited shooting. The Divisional Forest Officers issue annual, monthly or even ten days' shooting permits in their respective jurisdictions prescribing the limitation for shooting. A special free permit is also issued by the District Magistrate or Divisional Forest Officer to destroy some particular dangerous animal.

***(iii)* Vanamohatsava**

There is general apathy for tree planting as the average villager finds profuse plant growth and small forests nearby. He can hardly visualise the overall importance of planting and growing forests for the future. Besides preservation of the existing forests, the planting and rearing of more trees is one of the main tasks of administration now.

15. Fauna

The incidence of wild animals and birds is remarkable in the district. Among the animals, elephants need special mention. They are found in herds all over the Similipal hills and generally make the moister parts, with plenty of fodder, their permanent habitat. The most heavily infested area is the patch covered by Ankurbasa, Tinadiha and Barakamda.

Catching of elephants has been the favourite sport of princes for many centuries. While elephants have been caught in Mayurbhanj every few years, there is record of only a few of the operations. The Similipal hills are the home of elephants. They live mainly in the valleys and frequently come out into the plains surrounding the hills. Sometimes they go up to the hill top. The Chief editor has seen them at 4,000 ft. The operation of catching elephants is called "Kheda" which literay means driving. The elephants are driven into a circular fortified enclosure called "stockade". Kheda operations were such a

regular part of the activities of Mayurbhanj that there used to be a paragraph on it in the annual reports, even though for years together the paragraph may be blank. Old stockades can be found in different parts of Similipal and neighbourhood. Till 1932 ruins of large stockades existed at parganas Arpata Chilma and Similipal and small stockades existed at Puruna Baripada, Orachandabila and Bari in parganas Majhalbhag, Arpata Chilma, Banahari and Rasunia. These are older than a century. Maharaja Krushna Chandra caught elephants in Ahari jungle in Banahari pargana and Maharaja Sriram Chandra caught a large number at Denga-amba, Jaypur, Pithabata, Chekamara and Mangarh jungles. Maharaja Purna Chandra caught elephants at Dukra. In 1932 elephants were caught at Champagarh by Maharaja Pratap Chandra. Kheda operations used to be in the nature of festivities to which V. I. Ps. were invited. After the elephants were located, the forest used to be surrounded by watchers and at the end there used to be a fortified enclosure with an entrance. The elephants were attracted into the enclosure by their favourite food—paddy and banana plants. Immediately after the herd entered a strong door with nails sticking out was dropped to close it. There used to be a double line of fortification with either a moat surrounding the stockade or a second line of fence with the intervening space filled in with logs of wood placed horizontally. The last Kheda was held in 1938. But catching of elephants as a sport continued to tempt princes. In 1943 a single elephant was caught in a trap. Strong ropes were laid and a man sat on top of a tree. As the elephant touched the trap a light went up and the man pulled the ropes. The elephant was caught. Since then there has been no catching of elephants. The operations are too expensive and there ia no market for the elephants. The following is the list of Khedas of which record exists:—

1870-71	..	200 elephants caught.
1910	..	40 elephants caught, as witnessed by the Chief Editor (During the 40 intervening years there must have been Kheda operations, but no record exists).
1931-32	..	Kheda operations were held at Chekamara but details are not available. The Maharaja of Bikaneer, Rajas of Nilgiri and of Puri attended the operations.
1933-34	..	20 elephants caught at a cost of Rs. 12,076 at Khandabuda. The Maharajas of Jaipur and Panna witnessed the Kheda operations.
1937-38	..	15 elephants caught at a cost of Rs. 20,561 at a place 16 miles off Baripada town.

Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) are a nuisance in many parts of Similipal hills and its bordering forests, and take a heavy toll of cattle and occasionally human lives. Leopards (*Felis pardus*) are common both in the hill and the plains forests. The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) are usually found more in the plains forests and are quite a terror to the poor dependants on the forests especially near Udala. At one time, bears infested the forest road between Baripada and Betnoti. It is in these forests that Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja was mistaken for a bear and fired at by his "Sambandhi". Among other Carnivora, the striped hyaena (*Hyaena hycena*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis* , common grey mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*), small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*), common toddy cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) common jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Smooth Indian otter (*Lutra perspicillata*) and Indian ratei or honey badger, etc., are usually found.

Spotted deer (*Axis axis*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), muntjac or barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Gayal (*Bos gaurus*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Indian wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), and Indian chevrotain or Mouse deer (*Tragulus meminna*) are quite common. Because of the heavy traffic of timber trucks, they are not usually found on or near the motorable roads, of which there is quite a net work in the Similipal hills, but they are often found in the interior.

Among the Rodentia the Rufoustailed hare (*Lepus nigricollis ruficaudatus*), Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), flying squirrel, various types or rat, mice, and squirrels (Striped Squirrels and giant Indian Squirrel) are quite common. This district is comparatively less troubled by monkeys. Common langurs or Hanumans (*Presbytis entellus*) are often found even in the deeper forests, but in the outer plains they are not a menace as in many parts of central and southern Orissa. The Rhesus monkey or common Bandar (*Macaca mulatta*) is rarely found in the eastern plains.

The peacock, parrots, hill myna, drongo, pigeons, doves, oriole, bulbul, skylark, dayal, robin, tree pie, chloropsis, koel and various other smaller birds contribute a lot towards entertaining the forest officers and other visitors. To the sportsman the red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), red spur fowl (*Galloperdix spadicea*), partridges (*Franc linus sps*), green pigeon (*Treron phoenicoptera*) and other table birds are easily found. Killing the pea-fowl was prohibited by custom. Now it is the national bird of India.

Open billed storks (*Anastomus oscitans*), cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), little egret (*Egretta grazetta*), grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Indian pond heron or paddy bird (*Ardeola grayii*) are quite common in the paddy fields. Night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) are usually found coming out in the evening along with the nocturnal birds and flying mammals (Flying fox or ordinary bat and Indian vampire), in search of their food. The marsh birds, bronze winged jacana (*Metopidius indicus*), pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), cotton teals (*Nettapus coromandelianus*), coot (*Fulica atra*) and little grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*), etc., are not very common except in a few big tanks surrounded with marshy vegetation. Moor-hens and water-hens are rare. Darters or Snake bird (*Anhinga rufa*) and little cormorant (*Phalacrocorax niger*) are found here and there in the tanks.

In Winter, whistling teal (*Dendrocygna javanica*), common teal (*Anas crecca*), snipes, and storks are the common migratory birds. Nuckta or comb-ducks and pochards are sometimes found in small flocks in some big tanks. But the temporary settlements of migratory birds are not so extensive and numerous as in south Orissa. Ruddy Sheldrake or Brahminy duck (*Tudorna ferruginea*) is very rarely found in river-beds.

Among reptiles. poisonous snakes like cobra, vipers and kraits are found. Indian pythons (*Python molurus*) are found in the hill.. Other common snakes like Dhaman or common rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), common wolf snake locally known as 'kawdiya chiti' (*Lycodon aulicus*), common green whip snakes (*Dryophis nasutus*), etc., are usually found.

National Park, Similipal

The National Park is situated between 21° 36′ to 22° latitude and 36° 5′ to 36° 32′ longitude east in the Mayurbhanj district, comprising an area of 1,100 sq. miles of Similipal forests. The Park was established in 1956 with the object of conserving the natural fauna, prevent wanton destruction of wild life and to provide recreation to tourists who are interested in the scenic beauties and wild life in their natural habitat.

The Similipal Forests have a rich abundance of wild life. There are,—

Mammals	..	Elephant, Bison, Sambar. Spotted deer, Barking deer, Wild pig, Tiger, Panther, Mouse deer, Wild dog, Rabbits, Belra mouse, Monkey and Flying squirrels

Birds .. Peacocks, Maina, Racket—Tailed Drongo (Bhrungaraja), Parrot, Grey Hornbill (Bhalliakhai), Malabar pie (Kuchilakhai), Jungle fowl, Green pigeon, Imperial pigeon. Grey partridge, Painted partridge, Black partridge, Quail, Teal, Florican, Sandgrouse. In winter, Himalayan types of birds migrate to the National Park Forests.

Reptiles .. Cobra, Python, King-Cobra.

Crocodiles are found in the Burhabalanga Khair and Deo rivers.

Mahseer a typical variety of fish is seen in the rivers within the National Park.

Due to unauthorised shikar done in the past, the wild life of the types stated above, are fast declining. With the creation of National Park, shooting is prohibited and strict measures are being taken to protect the valuable fauna of Similipal Forests.

Within the National Park, comfortable well-furnished Rest Houses have been built at Gudgudia, Nawana, Chahala, Jamuani, Barehipani, Jashipur. Talbandh, Kanchinda and Bhanjabasa.

There are Watch towers at Rajupal, Bilapogha, Combigoda, Jenabil, Tinadiha, Upper Barakamuda, Bhanjabasa and Dhudruchampa.

Salt licks at Rajupal, Bilapogha and Domnigoda are being regularly maintained to attract wild animals within the visible range of visitors.

The existing roads in the National Park are now being improved and new roads are under construction so that tourists can go to the interior of the forests to view wild animals.

16. The climate of the district

The climate of this district is characterised by an oppressive hot summer, high humidity nearly all the year round, and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon seasons. The year may be divided into four seasons. The summer is from March to May. The period from June to September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season, and the winter is from December to February.

(i) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for Baripada, Karanjia and Rairangpur for periods ranging from 26 to 72 years. The details if the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given n Appendix I—Tables A & B. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,648·2 mm. (64·89"). The rainfall is fairly uniform over the district and the variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. In the period from 1901 to 1949, the highest annual rainfall occurred in 1913 when it amounted to 131 per cent of the normal. 1921 was the year with the lowest rainfall which was 78 per cent of the normal. There were only three years in this 49 years period when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. It will be seen from table 2 that the rainfall in the district was between 1,400 and 1,900 mm. (55·12" and 74·80".) in 32 years out of 49.

On an average, there are 83 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2·5 mm. or more in a year. This number varies from 81 at Rairangpur to 84 at Karanjia.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 363·32 mm. (14·30") at Karanjia on July 30, 1929.

(ii) Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Baripada and this was started only recently. The climate of this district is somewhat similar to that of the adjoining districts where scope for meteorological observation exists. The following account of the climate is therefore mainly based on the records at the observatories in the adjoining districts supplemented by the meagre data available for Baripada. The hot season commences by about the beginning of March when temperature begins to rise rapidly. May is the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is of the order of 41° C (106° F). On individual days the maximum temperature may reach 47° C (117° F) and the heat is oppressive. With the onset of the monsoon early in June, day temperature drops appreciably and throughout the south-west monsoon seaso the weather is more pleasant. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by the first week of October, both day and night temperature begins to drop steadily. December is usually the coldest month of the year when the mean daily maximum temperature is of the order of 12° C (53·6 F). In the cold season short spells of colder weather occur sometimes in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India and the minimum temperature may drop down to about 6° C (43° F).

Relative humidity is high generally throughout the year. But in the summer months, it is comparatively less, being about 50 to 65 per cent in the mornings and about 35 to 55 per cent in the afternoon.

So far as Karanjia rain record is concerned, it has not been affected by the existence of the 4,000 feet Similipal hills as the rainfall on the east at Baripada and west at Karanjia are almost exactly equal. It is possible that Karanjia gets additional rain from cyclones moving up the Baitarani valley. In Panchpir subdivision there are pockets of deficient rainfall, such pockets being Dhantwari Pargana, Badyanath and Sukruli-areas. They are cronically deficit areas because they are in the rain shadow of the Similipal hills which catch storms coming from the east and get the main deposit of rain on the eastern side.

During the south-west monsoon season skies are often heavily overcast. In the summer and the post-monsoon months, there is moderate cloudiness, the afternoons being more cloudy than the mornings. In the other months skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Winds are generally light or moderate with some increase in force in the pre-monsoon months of April and May. Winds blow mostly from directions between south-west and south-east in summer and the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and winter seasons winds are mainly southerly or north-westerly in the mornings and southerly or south-easterly in the afternoons.

(*iii*) Special Weather Phenomena

Storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal in May and the post monsoon season often reach the district and its neighbourhood and cause widespread heavy rain with high winds. Depressions which originate at the head of the Bay of Bengal in the monsoon season pass over the district during their westward movement and cause heavy rains. Thunderstorms are common, mostly in the afternoons, in the hot season and in association with them heavy rain, occasional hail and severe squalls occur. Rain during the monsoon season is also often associated with thunder. Occasional fog occurs during the winter.

The climate of the Similipal hills is temperate in summer and bracing in winter. But it is full of fever. Most inspection bungalows are protected from mosquitoes by wirenetting.

APPENDIX I

TABLE A

Normal and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as per cent of Normal and year **	Lowest normal annual rainfall as per cent and normal year **	Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours * Amount (mm.)	Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours * Date
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Baripada ..	48	a.	18·5	34·3	33·5	56·9	112·0	249·9	367·0	350·8	254·8	135·9	29·0	4 6	1647·2	143(1933)	66(1934)	217·2	1945 October 20
		b.	1·4	2·3	2·6	3·5	6·3	12·8	16·7	17·2	12·4	6·4	1·3	0·4	83·3				
Karanjia ..	45	a.	21·8	42·2	27·9	46·0	106 2	237·5	444·3	368·3	212·1	105·2	30·5	8·6	1650·6	140(1946)	70(1916)	363·2	1927 July 30
		b.	1 5	2·6	2·3	3·0	6·4	12 1	18·4	17·0	12·7	6·4	1·50	0·5	84·4				
Rairangpur ..	26	a.	25·4	30·0	27·9	39·1	71·9	218·2	467·9	407·4	230·1	99 6	22·6	6·6	1646·7	135(1943)	65(1935)	274·3	1927 July 30
		b.	1·7	2 3	2·0	3·0	5·4	11·4	18·4	17·3	11·5	5·7	1·3	0·6	81·1				
Mayurbhanj District		a.	21·9	35·5	29·8	47·3	96·7	235·2	426·4	375·5	232·3	113·6	27·4	6·5	1649·2	131(1913)	78(1921)		
		b.	1·5	2·4	2·3	3·2	6·0	12 1	17·8	17·3	12·2	6·2	1·4	0·5	82·9				

(a) Normal Rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm. or more)

(*) Based on all available data up to 1948. (**) Years given in brackets

TABLE B

Statement showing the monthly rainfall from 1957 to 1966 in Baripada

Name of the month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total	Average yearly rainfall during the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January ..	No record	04·8	86·4	01·2	09·4	No record	Nil	1·6	0·6	51·5	155·5	17·3
February ..	Ditto	15·7	00·2	00·0	10·6	06·6	9·8	20·2	35·4	0·4	98·9	11·0
March ..	Ditto	25·8	10·8	89·6	04·6	02·5	8·1	3·4	74·6	1·4	220·8	24·5
April ..	Ditto	51·2	66·9	17·8	No record.	140·2	52·5	47·2	45·3	26·4	447·5	49·7
May ..	Ditto	81·5	98·4	139·6	144·2	34·8	238·2	60·1	27·0	72·1	895·9	99·5
June ..	Ditto	71·0	333·2	173·0	296·6	307·2	233·0	143·8	150·6	408·0	2,116·4	235·2
July ..	Ditto	463·1	375·9	224·4	94·2	206·4	207·4	365·8	460·1	260·6	2,657·9	295·3
August ..	Ditto	181·7	216·6	562·4	414·8	356·8	256·4	345·8	238·7	271·7	2,844·9	316·1
September ..	361·7	613·3	472·4	255·0	474·8	376·8	216·2	243·8	333·4	173·30	2,970·6	330·1
October ..	5·1	156·1	367·4	222·0	184·2	209·5	206·4	148·5	98·5	..	1,388·2	154·2
November ..	Nil	60·2	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·0	0·6	1·8	Nil	..	62·6	7·0
December ..	Nil	Nil	02·4	Nil	Nil	0·0	1·3	Nil	Nil	..	3·7	0·4
Total rainfall during the year	..	1,724·4	2,030·6	1,685·0	1,633·4	1,634·8	1,429·9	1,382·0	1,464·2	1,092.1	13,862.9	1,540·3
Monthly average rainfall during the year.	..	143·7	169·2	140·4	136·1	148·65	119·2	115·2	122·0	136·5	1,155·2	128·4

TABLE C

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district (Data 1901—1950) *

Range in mm.	No. of year	Range in mm.	No. of years
1201—1300	2	1701—1800	7
1301—1400	7	1801—1900	2
1401—1500	8	1901—2000	3
1501—1600	5	2001—2100	3
1601—1700	10	2101—2200	2

* Data available for 49 years only.

APPENDIX II

Notes on the Geology and Mineral resources of Mayurbhanj by Pramath Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., late Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India

Pramath Nath Bose retired on the 15th November 1903, from the Geological Survey, Government of India. By that time Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja who was keen on the development of Mayurbhanj was being helped in his endeavours by his progressive Dewan Mohini Mohan Dhar. Mohini Mohan appreciated the useful and important work of Pramath Nath Bose in the Geological Survey of the Government of India, and engaged him for making a Geological survey of the State. The State of Mayurbhanj had never been surveyed before and Pramath Nath was the first Geologist to examine it. In the course of his exploration in the winter of 1903-04, he found unusually rich iron-ore deposits at the foot and along the slopes of the Gorumahisani Hill, besides other minerals in different parts of the State. This was altogether a new discovery. Pramath Nath brought this fact to the notice of Geologists by publishing his famous paper "Notes on the Geology and Mineral resources of Mayurbhanj," in the Records of the Geological Survey, Vol. XXXI, Part III (1904). His writing is quoted below:

Area Examined

Mayurbhanj has hitherto been a blank on the geological map of India not having been previously examined by any geologist. The State is divisible into a hill-area and a plain-area. Last season (December 1903 to March 1904) my work was practically confined to the former, which comprises the Bamanghati and Panchpir subdivisions, and the western and north-western portions of Mayurbhanj proper an area of about 2,400 square miles.

Tertiary rocks near Baripada

As only a very small portion of the plain country has been surveyed I have but little to say concerning it in this report. There is, however, one matter of great interest which should receive a passing notice. At Molia, two miles south of Baripada (the capital of the State) there are exposed in the bed of the Burabalang river, yellowish and yellowish-brown limestones which are very rich in fossils referable to the genus Ostraea. Mr. Pilgrim of the Geological Survey of India who has

studied a few specimen which I sent him, has not succeeded in identi fying them with any known species of Ostraea. He has, however, detected "affinities with Tertiary forms, viz., Ostraea multicostata, Deshayes, from the upper part of the Eocene of the Paris basin, and O. Torresi Phillipi, from the Magellanian beds of Patagonia which are probably Oligocene in age................. The specimen somewhat resemble an un-described species of Ostraea found in the upper Nari beds of Baluchistan which are probably Oligocene in age". Considering that no fossiliferous rocks later than the Gondwanas (except those of subrecent (age) have hitherto been known in eastern India in the vast area between Pondicherry and the Khasi hills, the find is of great importance in Indian geology. From what little I have seen of the contiguous district of Midnapur, there is, I think, every possibility of fossiliferous strata similar to those of Molia being found there. The Molia limestones pass above into thinly stratified horizontal, or but slightly rolling, greyish white or very pale, green clays. Similar clays are met within all the sectons about Baripada under a variable thickness of laterite averaging about 15 feet.

Hill Country : Stratigraphical Summary

The hill country presents several well defined ranges, rising occasionally to peaks between three and four thousand feet above the sea-level. It is needless to say that the examination of such a vast area, a large portion of which is covered by thick, almost impenetrable jungle, was of a somewhat cursory character, especially as a good portion of the short season was devoted to the slow work of mineral exploration by digging.

Throughout the area, the sub-metamorphic series appears to be in superposition upon the metamorphic, the latter being exposed by the denudation of the former. The gneiss is at places highly granitoid, and true granite is by no means infrequent. Mica schists with pegmatite veins prevail in the area about Bangarposi in Mayurbhanj proper. The gneissic rocks are much intersected by dykes of basic and intermediate rocks. The principal constituents of the sub-metamorphic series are quartzites, phyllites, and micaceous, talcose, horn-blendic and trappean-looking schists. The quartzites are sometimes banded and not infrequently haematitic as well. Conglomerates are rare. The quartzites are occasionally blackish and dark, slaty or sub-schistose quartzites attain considerable development at places. As in the case of the gneissic rocks, trappean intrusions abound throughout the area. The prevailing strike is north-western, and the dips usually point eastward.

Iron

The chief mineral wealth of the State consists in its iron-ores, which are possibly among the richest and most extensive in India. In the Bamanghati subdivision, they occur in quantity at the following localities:–

(1) At the foot and along the slopes of Gorumahisani hill in all directions except the eastern over and area of about eight square miles.

(2) Near Bandgaon in Sarandapir.

(3) At the foot and along the flanks of the Sulaipat-Badampahar range on the southern border of the Bamanghati subdivision from Kondadera to Jaidhanposi, a distance of some twelve miles..

In the Panchpir subdivision the ores occur at diverse places along the foot of the hills which fringe the Similipahar range on the western and southern side from Kamdabedi and Kantikna to Thakurmunda, a distance of twenty-five miles.

In Mayurbhanj proper, iron-ores occur at several places in the Similipahar range, as near Gurguria. They were also encountered at places in the submontane tract just adjoining the Similipahar range on the eastern side as near Kendua (close to Sorsobila) and at a place two miles west of Baldia.

Mica

Mica occurs in the following areas:—

(1) In the Bamanghati subdivision about Raibedi and about Tiring. The ground is gnessic and is much intersected by trap-dykes. Mica occurs in nests and strings in pegmatite veins. These were dug into at several places, but the plates obtained were everywhere small, not exceeding 2 or 3 square inches, and the excavations did not warrant the expectation of finding larger ones.

(2) In Mayurbhanj proper, mica occurs near Sirsa and in the vicinity of Bangarposi and Jamgodia and other places. The Jamgodia area appeared to me the most promising. It is composed of mica schists in which pegmatite veins are exposed at places for a considerable distance along the Sankrai river. Muscovite occurs in these veins in good-sized books, but the plates obtained from the surface, though some measured more than 8 square inches, were necessarily in a much weathered condition. Excavations are in progress to test the quality of the mineral at depth.

Limestone

The occurrence of limestone in the form of tufa or travertine was noted at the following localities:—

(*a*) Bamanghati subdivision

1. Rangom hill (near Beter Amda)

2. Asurghati

3. On the southern side of Gorumaishani hill (between Sando and Kotapiti).

(*b*) Similipal area: Three miles west of Gurguria

(*c*) Panchpir subdivision: Olkader

Yellowish fossiliferous limestone occurs in the bed of the Barabalang river at Molia, two miles south of Baripada.

Asbestos, Opal, Copper-pyrites

Near Rangom hill, in the Bamanghati subdivision, on the road leading from Beter Amda to Dublabeda, there occurs vein quartz in decomposed epidioritic rocks which affect an exfoliating nodular structure. The quartz veins do not go down deeper than about two or three feet from the surface; and in them are found opal, actinolite, asbestos and copper-pyrites. Samples sent to Mr. Vredenburg, Curator, Geological Survey of India, are described by him as "being principally opal in which are imbedded well-shaped prisms of a transparent dark-green actinolite passing along the borders of the specimen into fibrous asbestos...... The opal when seen under the microscope is found to have become largely doubly refracting, a considerable portion having been transformed into chalcedony, which is either minutely granular or else arrange into tufts approaching spherulitic structure".

Pottery clay

The clays which have already been referred to as underlying the laterite about Baripada are generally very well suited for pottery. A sample examined by Mr. Vredenburg, Curator, Geological Survey of India, is pronounced by him to "constitute an excellent material for pottery". Says Mr. Vredenburg: "It disintegrates slowly in water yielding a plastic paste. This I made into a small lump which I burnt in an ordinary Bunsen flame, heating it to a bright-red. It did not fuse, but became intensely hard, and assumed an agreeable terra-cotta colour".

Miscellaneous Minerals

Pot stones occur at various places of which the following are noteworthy. They are generally the result of the decomposition of dioritic-looking rocks. But beds of steatite sometimes occur in the transition series:—

(1) In Bamanghati subdivision near Tiring on the Dhalbhum border

(2) Three miles west of Gurguria (Simlipahar area)

(3) Nulungi, 5 miles west of Baldia in Mayurbhanj proper. Utensils of sorts are manufactured here which have a ready sale at Baripada.

Grind stones are made at Kuliana (Mayurbhanj proper) out of the quartzites of the transition series.

Agate, flint, Jasper, etc., occur in some profusion at places in the Bamanghati subdivision.

APPENDIX III

Glossary of Oriya names with corresponding Botanical names of common species found in Mayurbhanj

Local Oriya name		Botanical name
Amba	(ଅମ୍ବ)	.. *Mangifera indica*
Ambada	(ଅମ୍ବଡା)	.. *Spondias maniyfera*
Amla	(ଅଁଳା)	.. *Phyllanthus emblica*
Anantamul	(ଅନନ୍ତମୂଳ)	.. *Hemidesmus indicus*
Arjuna	(ଅର୍ଜୁନ)	.. *Terminalia arjuna*
Asan	(ଅସନ)	.. *Terminalia tomentosa*
Ashok	(ଅଶୋକ)	.. *Saraca indica*
Aswatha	(ଅଶ୍ୱତ୍ଥ)	.. *Ficus religiosa*
Athandi	(ଅଠଣ୍ଡି)	.. *Combretum decandrum*
Bahada	(ବାହାଡା)	. *Terminalia belerica*
Bankapasia	(ବଣକପାସିଆ)	.. *Kydia calycina*
Bankhira	(ବଣଖିରା)	.. *Xylia xylocarpa*
Belo	(ବେଲ)	.. *Aegle marmelos*
Bhalia	(ଭଲିଆ)	.. *Semecarpus anacardium*
Bhurkunda	(ଭୁରକୁଣ୍ଡା)	.. *Hymenodictyon excelsum*
Bichhuati	(ବିଛୁଆତି)	.. *Mucuna pruriens*
Boro	(ବର)	.. *Ficus bengalensis*
Borokoli	(ବରକୋଳି)	.. *Zizyphus jujuba*
Chhachina	(ଛଚିଣା)	.. *Alstonia scholaris*
Champa	(ଚମ୍ପା)	.. *Michelia champaca*
Champati	(ଚମ୍ପତି)	.. *Polyalthia cerasioides*
Chara	(ଚାର)	.. *Buchanania latifolia*
Charla	(ଚରଲ)	. *Holoptelia intergrifolia*

Local Oriya name		Botanical name
Dimuri	(ଡିମୁରି)	.. *Ficus glomerata*
Dom-sal	(ଡମ-ଶାଳ)	.. *Miliusa velutina*
Dhaw	(ଧାଉ)	.. *Anogeissua latifolia*
Eksira	(ଏକଶିରା)	.. *Schrebera swietenioides*
Gaisira or Chatuari	(ଗାଇଷିରା ବା ଛତୁଆରି)	*Asparagus racemosa*
Gamari	(ଗମ୍ଭାରି)	.. *Gmelina arborea*
Gilo	(ଗିଲ)	.. *Entada scandens*
Girdhini	(ଗିରିଧିନି)	.. *Sterculia urens*
Guadhania	(ଗୁଆଧନିଆ)	.. *Millettia auriculata*
Gudi Koim	(ଗୁଡ଼ିକଇମ)	.. *Mitragyna parviflora*
Guhira	(ଗୁହିରା)	.. *Acacia bucophlaea*
(Hopo yellow silk-cotton tree)	(ହୋପାନ)	.. *Cochlospermum gossypium*
Jam	(ଜାମ)	.. *Eugenia jambolana*
Jautha	(ଜୌଥ)	.. *Artocarpus lakoocha*
Jia	(ଜିଆ)	.. *Lannea grandis*
Jinjal	(ଝିଞ୍ଜଲ)	.. *Barringtonia acutangula*
Jhattiko	(ଝାଟିକ)	.. *Woodfordia fruticosa*
Kadam	(କଦମ୍ବ)	.. *Anthocephaluskadamba*
Kalmeg	(କାଳମେଘ ବା ଭୁଇଁନିମ୍ବ)	.. *Andrographis paniculata*
Kamalagundi	(କମଳାଗୁଣ୍ଡି)	.. *Mallotus philippinensis*
Karanja	(କରଞ୍ଜ)	.. *Pongamia glabra*
Kasaphal	(କଷାଫଳ)	.. *Terminalia chebula*
Kasi	(କାଶୀ)	.. *Bridelia retusa*
Kath-kusum	(କାଠକୁସୁମ)	.. *Garuga pinnata*

Local Oriya name		Botanical name
Kendu	(କେନ୍ଦୁ)	*Diospyros melanoxylon*
Khejur	(ଖଜୁରୀ)	*Phoenix sylvestris*
Koim, Kurum	(କଇମ, କୁରମ)	*Adina cerdifolia*
Kuchila	(କୋଚିଲା)	*Strychnos nux-vomica*
Kuduchi	(କୁଡୁଚି)	*Holarrhena antidysenterica*
Kultha	(କୋଳଥ)	*Grewia tilliaefolia*
Kumbhi	(କୁମ୍ଭୀ)	*Careya arborea*
Kurdu	(କୁରୁଡୁ)	*Gardenia gummifera*
Kusum	(କୁସୁମ)	*Schleichera trijuga*
Lodha	(ଲୋଧ)	*Symplocos racemosa*
Magaki	(ମାଗାକି)	*Ailanthus excelsa*
Mahula	(ମହୁଲ)	*Madhuca latifolia*
Makarkendu	(ମକରକେନ୍ଦୁ)	*Diospyros embryopteris*
Moi	(ମଇ)	*Odina wodier*
Mutum	(ମୁତୁମ)	*Flemingia spp*
Nageswar	(ନାଗେଶ୍ୱର)	*Mesua ferrea*
Nim	(ନିମ)	*Azadiracta indica*
Noi palasa	(ନଈ ପଳାଶ)	*Butea superba*
Padashi	(ପଡ଼ାଶୀ)	*Cleistanthus collinus*
Palasa	(ପଳାଶ)	*Butea frondosa*
Palo	(ପାଳୁଅ)	*Curcuma aromatica*
Pansa	(ପଣସ)	*Artocarpus integrifolia*
Panjan	(ପାଞ୍ଜଣ)	*Ougeinia dalbergioides*
Panigamari	(ପାଣିଗମ୍ହାରି)	*Trewia nudiflora*
Paniudun	(ପାଣିଉଦୁନ)	*Sterculia colorata*

Local Oriya name			Botanical name
Paruli	(ପାରୁଲି)	..	*Stereospermum suaveolens*
Piasal	(ପିଅଶାଳ)	..	*Pterocarpus marsupium*
Puijam	(ପୁଇଜାମ)	..	*Eugenia operculata*
Rai	(ରାଇ)	..	*Dillenia pentagyna*
Ramdantuni	(ରାମଦାନ୍ତୁଣୀ)	..	*Smilax macrophyla*
Rimili	(ରିମିଳୀ)	..	*Bursera serrata*
Rohini	(ରୋହିଣୀ)	..	*Soymida febrifuga*
Sal	(ଶାଳ)	..	*Shorea robusta*
Salai	(ଶାଲେଇ)	..	*Boswellia serrata*
Sanchikurchi	(ଶାଂଚିକୁରଚି)	..	*Wrightia tomentosa*
Siali	(ସିଆଳି)	..	*Bauhinia vahlii*
Sidha	(ସିଧ)	..	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*
Simal	(ଶିମିଳି)	..	*Bombax malabaricum*
Sirish	(ଶିରିଷ)	..	*Albizzia odoratissima*
Sisoo	(ଶିଶୁ)	..	*Dalbergia latifolia*
Sujuni	(ସୁଜୁନି)	..	*Dalbergia paniculata*
Sunari	(ସୁନାରି)	..	*Cassia fistula*
Tal	(ତାଳ)	..	*Borassus flabellifer*
Tentuli	(ତେନ୍ତୁଳି)	..	*Tamarindus indica*
Toon	(ତୁନ)	..	*Cedrela toona*

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

17. Pre and proto history

The first evidence of man in this district is attested by the tools of the Lower Palaeolithic or Early Stone Age Culture. Though no human or animal fossils have so far been found in association with these tools which could have helped in dating this culture, on the basis of comparison of the Early Stone Age industries and its associated geological formations with those of other well worked areas in and outside India, it is believed that the Early Stone Age man lived in this part during the Middle Pleistocene time. The sites of this culture are concentrated along the banks of the river Burhabalanga and her tributaries the Sone and the Gangahar. Man during this time lived near the perennial supply of water which not only provided him with enough of drink all the year round but also was a place of attraction for many wild animals. The Early Stone Age man could kill these animals, specially the smaller ones, very easily just sitting in his cave. Moreover the area being open with thin forest cover could not shelter big harmful animals. This gave the man of this time a double advantage to live in this area. The thin forest could have supplied him with plenty of edible roots and fruits as well.

The implements used by the Early Stone Age man in the course of his food collection were quite simple in the beginning. At this time an ordinary split pebble was enough to serve his purpose. Pebbles flaked in very simple fashion showing only one or two flake scars on one surface characterise the world's earliest type of man-made tool. The Lower PleistoceneKafuan and Oldowan industries of Africa contain the classic examples of them. There are a few pebble choppers of this type discovered from the excavations at Kuliana. Though they are not so old as the Lower Pleistocene, their technique indicates a similar humble beginning of the Stone Age industries in Mayurbhanj as in Africa. These pebble choppers are also believed to correspond typologically to those found in the Soanian industries of North-western India. However, excepting the technique and the typology there is no other evidence to call them as the earliest type of tools of this industry especially from the stratigraphic point of view. Apart from these crude pebble tools there are other types of tools like handaxe, cleaver scraper, knife, restrocarinate and point in this industry. Flakes and cores occur in suitable proportions. These tools range from the crudest to the most developed forms as regards their technique of

manufacture, shapes and sizes are concerned. There are no means to separate them in groups by the help of stratigraphy in order to bring out the line of their technical evolution. All the types occur together in one implementiferous layer either in the secondary laterite pits or in the river cliff-sections. From the typo-technological analysis it is found that the two-types with their peculiar manufacturing technique which characterises the Abbevilian, Acheulian and Clactonian industries of Europe are present in the Mayurbhanj industry. This means that in this district within a comparatively short span of time the techniques evolved very rapidly right from the crudest to the finest tool-making. Though a little of the proto-Levallois technique is seen in this industry no genuine prepared core or flake is met with. Like the Clactonian and Levalloisian industries in the Lower Palaeolithic culture of Europe there is no distinct flake-industry in the Mayurbhanj Early Stone Age culture. Both the flake and core implements occur together. On the whole the industry is predominated by the tools showing a mediocre standard of workmanship. The advanced type of tools are very few in comparison with the more primitive ones. Judging from the number of tools showing the mediocre skill, it seems as if the progress in the technical development was restricted during a considerable period of time.

The needs of the Early Stone Age man were very simple. Hence his tools were very simple too. A handaxe is a multi-purpose tool which he used almost for anything and everything. Cleavers, scrapers and points, though indicate their specialised use from the name, were not so very popular which is attested by the overwhelming percentage of the handaxes in this industry. During the later period (Middle Stone Age) man progressed much in the line of specialisation, as non-specialised tools like the handaxes and pebble choppers were not manufactured in such a large number.

Man during this period solely depended on nature for food. He never raised any permanent home. His food was mainly consisted of edible roots, fruits, bulbs, berries, worms and insects. Probably at this time he was not very skilled in hunting which is evident from his tool types. Hence the major portion of his meat diet might have come from the left-overs of various carnivorous animals.

The Middle Stone Age culture in this district flourished on the western side of the Similipal range where suitable raw materials were available for its stone tools. These tools are comparativley smaller in dimensions than those of the Early Stone Age and the majority of them are made on flake. Scraper, borer, burin and point are the types of tool found in this industry. A very small number of well-made handaxes and big hand-points also occur. One of the most outstanding features of this industry is the occurrence of a fairly large number of

blades. They have been mostly used as side-scrapers. It should be noted here that blades do not occur in the Early Stone Age industry and their occurrence in this industry may indicate the origin of a full-blade-tool culture in later times which is known as the Microlithic. The fine grain raw materials used in this industry facilitated the production of these small tools which had to be retouched very carefully and delicately. A few prepared platform flakes occur in this industry. But their very small percentage indicates that the technique was never very popular. Majority of the flakes and flake-tools shows an unprepared wide angle platform struck from the core generally by the soft cylinder-hammer technique. Tortoise or prepared core are conspicuous by their absence. Many of the tools like the points were definitely hafted on wooden shafts to be used as spears and arrow-heads. This shafting might have necessitated the knowledge of wood working. The borers were used for perforating hide and skin for making dresses out of them, whereas the burins were meant for engraving on wood and bone. Among the scrapers the hollow or the concave variety was used as spoke-shave, whereas the round and side scrapers were perhaps used for dressing skins and hides according to the advantages of their use. This period had seen many improvements due to its advanced technical skill. By the help of the new types of tools Middle Stone Age man could prepare clothings to protect his body from the vagaries of weather. By the invention of missiles (points used as arrow-heads) he became a better hunter than his predecessor. He might have devoted some of his time to artistic creations on bone, wood and ivory by the help of the burins. Probably a needle of bone with a perforation at one end was one of the most startling inventions of this time. However, apart from the developed standard of stone working the knowledge of the use of other materials like skin, hide, word, bone, ivory and resin gave him a fair control over his surroundings. Now he could command a better protection against the weather and harmful animals, as well as have more supply of food than his Early Stone Age predecessors. But still he had no permanent home nor utensils. Apart from the use of his own hands as utensils he probably on occasions used a skull of his deceased relations as a drinking cup. These people like those of the Early Stone Age also lived by the side of the rivers. The Kharkai and her tributaries provided them with enough of water and good game all the year round.

After the Middle Stone Age the Microlithic culture of the Late Stone Age flourished in this region. It is presumed that the Early Stone Age ended with the Middle Pleistocene period and the Middle Stone Age continuing throughout the Upper Pleistoncene conterminates with it. The Microlitic culture is Holocene in age. So also the polished stone celts. At places these two Holocene cultures are contemporaneous. Because of their late origin towards the closing phases

of the Stone Age Cultures they have been put together to represent the whole of the Late Stone Age period.

Microliths, as the name suggests, are very small stone tools made out of the finest types of raw materials available in this area. Almost all of them are hafted on wood or bone handles with the help of resin and similar other gums. Blade is the most conspicuous type of tool in this industry. There are either of simple or backed(blunted back) varieties. When two or three of them are hafted longitudinally on a bone or wood handle they make a very effective knife. Scholars have suggested that some of these microliths can be associated with the earliest agricultural communities. But in Mayurbhanj we have no evidence to support it. However, among other tools mention may be made of a large number of scrapers and end-scrapers of various types. Their function is the same as those of the Middle Stone Age. There are points in this industry as well as the burins and borers. But there are new types of tools also, for instance, lunate or cresecent which never occurs in the ealier industries, makes its appearance for the first time in this industry. The curved part of it is always blunted by minute retouches to facilitate a firm hafting and the straight side remains sharp to act as a knife blade when three or four of them are hafted on a bone or wood. The bone or wooden handles on which these lunates were hafted have not so far been found in Mayurbhanj. Perhaps these fragile materials could not withstand the sub-tropical climate for such a long time.

There are no geometrical forms in this industry like the trapaze and the triangle and the overall physical condition of these tools appears much rolled and weathered. Due to these two characteristics the Mayurbhanj microliths have been assigned to a considerable antiquity.

Life during this time was not much different from the preceding cultures. But the technical development of this industry attained a higher standard than the preceding ones which is seen from the manufacture of such tiny tools and the art of hafting them in composite fashion. The probability of their being used for agricultural purposes cannot be completely ruled out because during the Neolithic times which was almost a contemporary culture, we have definite evidences of agriculture. Microliths were also manufactured along with the polished stone celts during the Neolithic period in other parts of the world and the two cultures being almost contemporanous might have exchanged ideas and innovations. However, in Mayurbhanj we are handicapped by the lack of intensive research in this problem though there is no dirth of data.

The most peculiar characteristic of the Mayurbhanj microliths is the small size of the blades. Many of them are broken and scrapped from the middle. This is probably due to the new materials available

in this area. It is seen that the nodules of chert or opal which were the best type of raw materials available always have some fault in the form of bands of quartzite. Hence while detaching the thin longitudinal flakes from these nodules it is quite natural that they break as soon as the fault part is reached. Microliths and the microlithic sites are very few in number in Mayurbhanj.

In comparison to the vast collections of the Early and Middle Stone Age tools the microlithic collection of this district looks very insignificant. Probably this culture did not live long in this district, and the bad raw materials is very likely one of the various unknown causes which were responsible for such hurried disappearance of this culture.

But the other Late Stone Age culture, i.e., the culture of the polished stone celts had a very flourishing time in this district. The long list of sites of this culture given below distinguishes this district as one of the main centres of the Neolithic civilization in eastern India. It appears that the alluvial part of the district was the favourite haunt of these people. Probably Baidipur was one of the biggest Neolithic settlements in this part of India. Here for the first time we have evidences of the prehistoric pottery.

Apart from this, like all the neolithic industries, grinding and poilshing of the stone tools and domastication of animals might have been practised at this place during this period. These people lived in wellbuilt houses and settled as agricultural communities. Man was no more a savage after the invention of agriculture. Instead of being a parasite on nature he bagan to co-operate with her to increase the productivity of edible plants and to protect and foster the multiplication of animals that yielded food as meat, blood or milk. From the career of a food gatherer man changed himself to that of food-producer. These great changes in the life of primitive man marks the end of his career of savagery as well as the period of prehistory

The shouldered celt culture is a later development of the Neolithic. Scholars have agreed that it came to India from secondary sources in Burma, Malaya and Yunan very late, well near the early historic period. There is evidence that the use of metal was known to the people of this culture. Therefore, this culture is regarded as protohistoric rather than prehistoric. In Mayurbhanj a few of these celts have been found at Baidipur and Amskira. Excepting the tools we have no other knowledge about this culture. Haimendorf belives that it came to India with the people speaking Austro-asiatic language.[1] This language is now spoken by the tribal people of the district, namely, the Santals, the Mundas, the Kols and the Savaras.

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1. Furer Haimendorf, Christoph Von, Megalithic Rituals Among the Gadabas and Bondos of Orissa, Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol IX, P. 177.

The other culture which can be called as protohistoric is that of the primitive copper celts found from various places in the district. As stated before the rich mineral deposit of the district provided these primitive copper-smelters the required amount of raw material within easy access. These celts have been found from Bhagrapir, Khiching, Kshetra, Baghada and some unknown places in the Panchapir and Bamanghaty subdivisions. Excepting the Bhagrapir ones the rest of these celts are still unpublished and kept in the Baripada Museum as exhibits. At Bhagrapir from one foot below the surface on the bank of the Gulpha river a hoard of nine or ten celts were found. Many of them are of double-edged battle-axe type and vary from an eighth to a twentieth of an inch in thickness. The largest among them is eighteen and half inches long and fifteen and three-fourth inch as wide and the smallest is ten and half inches long and seven inches wide. The two celts from Khiching belong to the shouldered celt variety whereas the one found from Kshetra (near Khiching) is a bar-celt. The Baghada specimen is a massive double battle-axe about eighteen inches in length one edge of which is slightly broken. Out of the other three shouldered celts kept in the Baripada Museum two are alleged to have come from the Bamanghaty and one from the Panchpir sub-division. There are scholars who believe that the copper bar and the shouldered celts are replica of stone forms of the Neolithic industry. Yet there is another group of scholars who think the stone shouldered celts to be the copies of the bronze ones. The earliest type of celts, the shouldered are found from Anyang and dated to the Yin dynasty (c. 1300—1028 B. C.). Though there is a lot of controversy among these two sets of scholars regarding this chronology there is no doubt that both the metal and stone forms are of considerable antiquity. No effort has yet been made to study these celts of Mayurbhanj from the metallurgic point of view in order to ascertain the exact techinique of their manufacture. However, from the outward features and crude finish of these tools it may be said that these were manufactured at a time when the knowledge of metal working was much less developed than the early historic period.

List of Pre-and Proto-historic Sites in Mayurbhanj district

Early Stone Age Sites

1. Amskira
2. Banspa
3. Barasol
4. Baripada
5. Bangiriposi
6. Bijatala
7. Bisai
8. Brahmangaon
9. Buramara
10. Bhuasuni
11. Domuhani
12. Ghantasila
13. Kuliana
14. Kuchai
15. Kamarpal
16. Koilisuta
17. Kamta
18. Kalabaria
19. Kendudiha
20. Mahulia
21. Malicha
22. Mundabone
23. Mendhakhai
24. Nuaberi
25. Pratappur
26. Patinja
27. Pariakoli
28. Sandim

Middle Stone Age Sites

1. Badra
2. Bahalda
3. Baraol
4. Bijatala
5. Bonaikala
6. Barmanda
7. Bisai
8. Kandalia
9. Rairangpur

Microlithic Sites

1. Badra
2. Bisai
3. Bonaikala
4. Manda
5. Rairangpur

Ordinary Polished Stone Celt Site

1. Amskira
2. Baspitha
3. Ambadalisasan
4. Baidipur
5. Bonaikala
6. Chitrada
7. Dahikulisasan
8. Dukura
9. Haripur
10. Indipur
11. Jadipal

Ordinary Polished Stone Celt Sites

12. Jaipur
13. Khama
14. Kaptipada
15. Kuchai
16. Khiching
17. Manda
18. Muruda
19. Madhupur
20. Naraharipur
21. Pratappur
22. Radiabindha

Shouldered Celt Sites

1. Amskira
2. Baidipur

Neolithic Pottery Site

1. Baidipur

Copper Celt Sites

1. Bhagrapir
2. Bamanghaty
3. Khiching
4. Kshetra
5. Panchpir

8. Archaeology

(*i*) The old monuments of Mayurbhanj are mostly centered round Khiching on the western border of the district. The temples found at present in this site were in ruins at the time the excavations were carried out in 1923-24 and 1924-25. A visitor approaching Khiching from the east finds the small temple of Kutaitundi which enshrines the phallic emblem of Siva called Sarveswara. This temple was buried in a small mound and was subsequently renovated with other temples by the Archaeological Department of the ex-Mayurbhanj State. About 400 yds. to the west of Kutaitundi is situated the Thakuranisala which was also once in ruins. Short accounts of the monuments in the Thakuranisala have been published in Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Reports for 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25. The excavations at this place disclose the remains of a group of old temples two of which were elegantly decorated with beautiful sculptures. The bigger one of these two temples occupied the central position in the group and had a base of 35 ft. square. Rama Prasad Chanda found this great temple in 1922 buried under a mound on which stood a small brick shrine of Khijjingeswari and an unfinished temple called Khandia-deul. The magnificently carved door frame which originally belonged to the great temple was attached to the Khandia-deul. On dismantling the small brick shrine, it was found that the image of Khijjingeswari had been installed on a platform on which a life-size image of Siva was originally enshrined After renovation of the great temple with care and skill, the image of Chamunda was installed in its sanctum, as the image of Khijjingeswari had been taken to Baripada to be enshrined in a small temple in the palace of the Maharaja. The Museum which was erected in the locality now contains large number of images which were found in course of the excavations of different sites. Many of these images are of life-size and are of great artistic merit. The life-size images of Siva indicate that Khiching was a centre of Saivism during the medieval period Life-size images of Buddha in earth touching pose and of Avalokiteswara are also seen, indicating the hold of Buddhism that once flourished here probably earlier than Saivism. Jaina images are also not lacking here and among the sculptures representing the Brahmanical Hinduism one finds large number of Vaishnavite, Sakta, Ganapatya and Saura (Solar) deities. Thus the present village of Khiching represents various types of sculptures belonging to different religious denominations which flourished in the past. The images both in relief and in round exhibit very high quality of plastic art and they represent the Orissan Art tradition at its best.

Next to Khiching a remarkable site of art and architecture is found at Haripur, a deserted town on the bank of the river Burhabalanga. Haripur was the headquarters of Mayurbhanj before Baripada was

made the seat of Government. There are extensive remains of a ruined fort and of two beautiful temples made of brick. These are the temples of Radhamohana and of Rasikaraya both representing the cult of Neo-Vaishnavism which became popular after Sri Chaitanya. Of these two temples, the Rasikaraya is standing with fragments of its former splendour and although dilapidated, it exhibits a high style of architecture with domes, pillars and arches indicating influence of the Moghul architecture. The main temple of Rasikaraya is 30 ft long and 27 ft. 6 ins. broad. There was a Natamandira which according to N. N. Basu was 48 ft. long and 25 ft. broad. But this structure is no longer in existence. The temple of Radhamohana was also provided with a Natamandira, and that structure was beautifully painted both inside and outside. The paintings within some of the nitches and on the inner walls can be seen even at present. Most of the pictures represent the theme of Vaishnavism.

The district of Mayurbhanj preserves many other temples built in different styles of Orissan architecture, such as, Rekha, Bhadra and Gauriya. Among the Rekha temples the most important are the temples of Kakharua Baidyanath at Mantri and that of Jagannath at Baripada. The temple at Mantri is believed to have been built by Kakharuadeva, one of the sons of Prataparudra Deva, the Gajapati king of Orissa after whom the village of Pratappur in Mayurbhanj has been named. The temple consists of Vimana, Jagamohana and Natamandira and the last structure was built by Raja Jadunnath Bhanja of Mayurbhanj. On both sides of Natamandira are found two small shrines erected by Raja Srinath Bhanja. The temple of Jagannath at Baripada was built by Raja Baidyanath Bhanja after the style of Kakharua Baidyanath. It is made of laterite stone with ornamental carvings and is provided with a big boundary wall. The temple wall contains an inscription which states "In the year 1497 of the Saka era, this temple was built by Baidyanath Bhanja". This temple like that of Kakharua Baidyanath of Mantr is also provided with the Vimana, Jagamohana and Natamandira, and it is in a better preserved condition than the latter. Among Bhadra style of temples mention may be made of the temple of Pasa-Chandi at Badasahi, 17 miles from Baripada. The temple is in a state of ruin but originally it was 21′ 6″ high. The date of this temple is difficult to be fixed but it may be ascribed to the late medieval period. The district has various specimens of Gauriya architecture although temples of his style appeared in later period. The terracotta temples of Radhamohana and Rasikaraya at Haripur mentioned above, were built in Gauriya style. In Baripada, one can see a number of temples of this type, the most notable ones being the temple of Ambika and that of Varuneswara Siva. The Ambika temple is believed to be as old as the town of Baripada, but the Varuneswara temple is a recent construction.

The district of Mayurbhanj is very rich in plastic art and images of all descriptions belonging to different religions are seen in this district. Reference has already been made to the images preserved in the Khiching Museum. In the town of Baripada, there is a small museum where various types of images collected from different parts of the district have been preserved. Notable images of this museum are Avalokiteswara, brought from the neighbourhood of Khiching, and several images of Tirthankaras recovered near Baripada. The Jagannath temple compound is provided with small cells around in which the images of different religions find place. Among them may be seen beautiful images of Avalokiteswara, Parsvanath and Umamaheswara. At the inner gate of this temple are found images of Jaina Tirthankaras, Rishabhanath, Prasvanath and Mahavira beautifully carved out in black chlorite stone. Besides these Tirthankaras, an image of Buddhist Jambhal has also been attached to the inner gate. N. N. Basu, in his famous work "Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj" has given detailed descriptions of various images found in different parts of the district From that it becomes clear that the district of Mayurbhanj was not only a stronghold of Saivism and Vaishnavism but Jainism and Buddhism also flourished peacefully side by side.

(ii) **Coins**

Several varieties of coins representing both political and commercial activities of the district have been found and preserved in different Museums. Among the finds, the Kushan coins are large in number and a few Roman and Gupta coins have also been discovered. Unfortunately the Roman coins are lost at present but Mr. Beglar reported that he could see a few Roman coins discovered at Bamanghaty of Mayurbhanj. His report is quoted as follows :

"Some years ago a great find of gold coins containing, among other several of the Roman emperors, Constantine, Gordian etc. in most, beautiful preservation, was found near Bamanghaty. Mrs. Hayes, the Deputy Commissioner's wife at Singhbhum, possesses several very fine ones indeed, made into a bracelet, but in such manner as to leave the coins absolutely uninjured. I tried in vain to procure some, but failed. Except the choice ones (choice as to excellence of preservation) picked out and secured by the Deputy Commissioner the rest got dispersed, and it is now hopeless to try and find out where they are, if they indeed exist at all and have not been melted. The finding of these coins at Bamanghaty shows that it lay on some great line of road from the seaport, Tamluk to the interior, for it is more probable that they came in via Tamluk than overland from the Roman empire".[1] The Kushan coins of Kanishka and Havishka along with large number of imitation coins known as

1. Cunningham, Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1874-75 and 1875-76, Vol. XIII, PP. 72-73.

Puri Kushan have been found mostly from Khiching and its neighbourhood. A hoard of such coins was discovered in 1923 at Bhanjakia near Khiching, and during the time of excavation of Viratgarh at Khiching a number of Kushan coins and Puri Kushan coins were also found in 1924-25. In May, 1939 105 Kushan coins were discovered in a brass pot in Nuagaon three miles west of Jashipur and three miles east of Bhanjakia. The latest discovery was made in 1948 when more than one thousand imitation Kushan coins along with a single coin of Kanishka were found at Bhanjakia. The discovery of the Kushan coins in Mayurbhanj as well as in other districts of Orissa have given rise to much speculation amongst scholars. Dr. A. S. Altekar believes that an Indo-Scythian tribe called Murandas were ruling over these parts during the second and third centuries A. D. The Gupta gold coins were not found in such large numbers. Only three gold coins of Chandragupta II were discovered in August, 1939 at Bhanapur, on the bank of the Sone river. These three coins are of Archer type and very probably they were brought to this territory by merchants.

(*ii*) **Inscriptions**

(*a*) Copper Plate Inscriptions

1. Bamanghaty Plate of Ranabhanja (J. A. S. B. Vol. XL 1871-pp. 161—67).

The plate was issued in the year 188 (A. D. 924) and registered the grant made by Ranabhanja in favour of a son of Mahasamanta Mandi. The grant consisted of four villages located in Uttarakhanda which comprised the Vishayas of Korandiya and Devakunda. Korandiya is identified with modern Karanjia and Devakunda still continues under the same name.

2. Khandadeuli Plate of Ranabhanja (J. B. O. R. S. Vol. IV, pp 172—77).

This was issued by Ranabhanja by the time his grandson Narendrabhanja was born. Prithvibhanja, a reputed son of Ranabhanja was the father of Narendrabhanja. The plate records the gift of the village Bonula located in Siddhahimba Vishaya of Uttarakhanda to Brahmin Ranchi, the son of Ananta and grandson of Trivikrama belonging to Sandilya gotra and Sandilya pravara. Bonula and Siddhahimba cannot be identified at present.

3. Bamanghaty Plate of Rajabhanja (J. A. S. B. XL 1871, pp. 168-69)

It records the grant of the village Brahmana-Vasti in the Vishaya of the same name to Subrahman, the son of Samanta Mandi who is probably the same as Mahasamanta Mandi of the Bamanghaty Plate of Ranabhanja. Brahmana-Vasti may be identified with the modern Brahmanavasa six miles from Rairangpur.

4. Ukhunda Plate of Prithvibhanja (I. H. Q. Vol. XIII, pp. 42)

Issued on the occasion of Dashara, the plate records donation of the village Ganda in Piganda Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Ananta, son of Govinda, belogning to Vatsa gotra and Pravaras of five Rishis.

5. Kesari Plate of Satrubhanja (I. H. Q. Vol. XIII, pp. 429 ff)

This was issued by Mahamandaladhipati Maharajadhiraja Parameswara Satrubhanja Deva, son of Ranabhanja, grandson of Kottabhanja. Anakha Devi is mentioned as the Chief queen and Narendrabanja as the Yuvaraja. The plate registers the grant of the village Syallamayi in Urtti Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Chakrapani, grandson of Bhattaputra Narayana belonging to Kausika gotra and Pravaras of 3 Rishis. The grant was made for the purpose of worship of god Sankara.

6. Adipur Grant (A) of Narendrabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXV, pp 147—57).

It records the donation of the village Brihatsarai in Urtti Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Sitaladeva Sarman of Vatsa gotra, Bahvricha charana and Asvalayana Sakha.

7. Adipur Grant (B) of Narendrabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXV, pp 157—61).

It records the donation of the village Sarapadraka in Keraker-Vishaya to Bhatta Devadevadama who emigrated from Odravishaya.

8 Adipur Grant (A) of Ranabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXV, pp. 147—57).

It records gift of the village Svalpasarai in Urtti Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Trivikrama in the year 193, i. e., A. D. 929.

9. Adipur Grant (B) of Ranabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXV, pp. 157—61).

Records gift of the village Padeva probably to Bhatta Devadevadama

10. Adipur Grant of Durjayabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXV pp. 172-73).

It records the gift of the villages Ollanga, Panchapali and Trisampada in favour of Sri Gomata. This grant refers to Chihipa, the Chief queen and Kottabhanja, the heir apparent.

11. Khiching Grant of Mahan Madahavabhanja alias Rajabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXX, pp. 220—25).

This registers the grant of the village Mokuga in Phansara Vishaya in favour of Kalasarma, son of Palaka. The purpose was to meet the cost of worship of god Sankara Bhattaraka.

12. Baripada Museum Plate of Devanandadeva (Ep. Ind. XXVI, pp. 74—82).

It presents a genealogical account of the Nandodbhava rulers of Airavatta Mandala. The genealogy starts with Jayananda whose son was Parananda and grandson Sivananda. The son of Sivananda was Devananda I, whose son Vilasatunga alias Devananda II issued the grant. This plate is not connected with the history of Mayurbhanj,

(*b*) STONE INSCRIPTIONS

1. Baripada Museum Stone Inscription (O. H. R. J Vol. I, pp. 178)

A four sided stone slab, inscribed on three sides contains an inscription of Satrubhanja on one side, while on other two sides are found the inscriptions of Dhruvaraja and of Kumara Dharmaraja. The inscription of Satrubhanja records the grant of some lands in Madarda Vishaya for the worship of Lilesa Bhadra Durga. Madarda is supposed to be the same as Amarda.

2. Khiching Museum Votive Inscription

This is inscribed on the pedestal of an image of Avalokiteswara stating that the image of god Lokesa is caused to have been carved out by Dharani Varaha and Kirtti (wife of Dharani Varaha) during the rule of Sri Raya Bhanja, who is the same as king Rajabhanja of Bamanghaty plate.

3. Asanpat stone Inscription:

"The Mahārājā Śatrubhañja, who belonged to the Nāga dynasty and was a glorious king; who fought with great successes hundreds of battles against his enemies; who was as bright as the sun; who was an offspring of Mahārājā Māṇabhañja and Mahādevī Damayanti; being the lord of Vindhyāṭavī; who subdued many sāmanta kings by earning glory through the valour of his own arms; who donated a lac of cows in Paṭaliputra, Gayā, Krimila, Dadavardhana, Pundravardhana, Vardhamāna, Gorhāṭi, Khadraṅga, Tamralipti, Ubhaya-Toshali; who also donated lakhs and thousands of gold to deserving persons, hailed from different parts of the country, and to Saṅkhakāra-Maṭha of Ahichhatra, Māṇibhadra Maṭha of Lākshesvara and other Maṭhas; who built abodes and Vihāras in favour of Brahmacharins, Charakas, Parivrājakas, Bhikshus, Nigranathas and Varṇāntakas; who studied the Bhārata, Purāṇa, Itihāsa, Vyākaraṇa, Upasikshā, Nyāya, Mīmānsā, Chhanda, Śruti, Vedopakaraṇa, Kalā and Vijñāna; had constructed a 'devāyatana' (temple)."

It was discovered near the village Raikoma in the Baripada subdivision. It consists of 17 lines out of which 9 are in Devanagari characters and in Hindi language. while the remaining 8 lines are in Oriya characters and Oriya language. It is dated in Vikram Samvat 1645, Saka 1509, Amli year 994 and the 14th Anka of Gajapati Ramachandra Deva, 20th day of the month of Rishabha, 15th Tithi of the bright fortnight and Thursday. This is equivalent to 1587 A. D. The record relates to digging of a well by Raja Basanta Jew Manik Chand during the time of Firoz Khan Lohani and Qutab Saha.

We do not know anything about Raja Basanta Jew Manik Chand. Qutab Saha of the inscription may be Qutul Khan Lohani who was *defcato* ruler of Orissa in 1587 A. D. Firoz Khan Lohani was in charge of Mayurbhanj area by the time the record was inscribed.

19. Ancient History

The ancient history of Mayurbhanj is wrapped in obscurity. The territory formed without doubt a part of Utkala which according to the Puranic tradition was a very ancient land. It is said that I la-Sudyumna, one of the ten sons of Manu was a Kimpurusha and his three sons were named Utkala, Vinitasva and Gaya. These sons subsequently ruled over three different territories which were named after them. Thus, the territory of Utkala was named after Utkala, the son of Sudyumna, and it comprised according to Pargiter[1], the southern portion of modern Chotnagpur. But Utakala was not confined to the Chotnagpur region only and it stretched across the modern Mayurbhanj district up to part of the district of Balasore. In the sixth century B. C. Mayurbhanj formed a part of Utkala and it is known from the *Vinayapitaka* that a tribe called Bhanna who were probably the ancestors of the Bhanja tribes were inhabiting this region. The same *Vinayapitaka*, as well as, the *Jatakas* mention that Tapassu and Bhallika, two merchant-brothers of Utkala Janapada, while going on trade to the Middle country saw Buddha in the Urubela forest and gave him the first food after his enlightenment. These two brothers are said to be the first converts of Buddhism. Utkala along with Mayurbhanj tracts formed part of Kalinga under Asoka as well as under Kharavela, but practically nothing is known about the history of this territory during the pre-Christian period. The large hoard of Kushan coins along with the imitation coins found in this area indicate that this region formed a part of the territory of the Murundas who ruled over Eastern Orissa during the second and third centuries A. D. The Mayurbhanj tract does not come in the route of invasion of Samudragupta who led his campaign in South India through Kosala and Kalinga. The history of the tract during the time when the

[1] *Markandeya Purana*—P. 327

Imperial Guptas ruled over Magadha is not known to us. During the post-Gupta period the Mana royal family rose to prominence and extended their sway over this territory. The Soro and the Patiakella Copper plate inscriptions dated respectively in the Gupta years 260 (580 A. D.) and 283 (603 A.D.) record the rule of a powerful king named Maharaja Sambhuyasas over Toshala, which was divided into Dakshina and Uttara Tosalas. The Mayurbhanj tract formed a part of Uttara Toshala and was under the Mana rule for some time. The king Sambhuyasas is known from the Patiakella Charter to have belonged to Mana dynasty and the power of this family suddently declined after his death. The Manas continued to be the rulers in Central and Southern Bihar as late as the 12th Century A. D. An inscription dated in Saka year 1059 (1137 A. D.) at Govindpur in Gaya district mentions the Mana kings -Virnamana and his successor Rudramana. The name of Manbhum in Bihar carries with it till today the memory of Mana rule of this region. The Mana rule probably gave place to the rule of the Bhanjas in Mayurbhanj tract in the medieval period.

20. Bhanja Kings

The Bhanjas of Orissa are a very old royal dynasty. According to Prof. R. D. Banerji they are much older than the Gangas and Somavamsis of Orissa. The recently discovered Asanpat Stone Inscription reveals that one Satrubhanja, son of Manabhanja was ruling over Mayurbhanj-Keonjhar region as early as Cir. 4th century A. D. Satrubhanja was a powerful ruler. He claims to have donated one lakh cows in Gauhati in Kamarupa and Pataliputra in Magadha. Nothing, however, is known about the successor of Satrubhanja. The fresco painting at Sitabhinji in Keonjhar district contains a small inscription which may be read as 'Ranaka Disabhanja'. This painting is assigned by scholars to Cir. 5th century A. D. The word 'Ranaka' indicates that Disabhanja was a feudatory ruler although it is difficult to say as to who was his over lord. There is thus evidence to show that the Bhanja kings were ruling over Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar regions as early as 4th and 5th centuries A D. But the relation of these early Bhanjas with those who appeared in the medieval period cannot be established with the present state of our knowledge. During the medieval period the Bhanjas are found to have ruled over two different territories—one known as the Khinjali Mandala comprising Baudh-Ghumsur region with its capital at Dhritipura, and the other called Khijjinga Mandala comprising the present district of Mayurbhanj, as well as parts of Keonjhar with its capital at Khijjinga Kotta (Modern Khiching). Scholars have tried to relate these two ruling families, but the genealogy derived from the copper plate records of these two families have not yet been satisfactorily reconciled. The earliest Bhanja king of Khijjinga Mandala is known to be Adibhanja

whose date it is difficult to determine. According to tradition recorded in the Gazetteer of the Feudatory States of Orissa by Cobden Ramsay, Mayurbhanj State was founded sometime in 1300 A. D. by one Jaisingh who was a relative of the Raja of Jaipur in Rajputana. It is said that Jaisingh came to visit Puri where he married a daughter of the then Gajapati Raja of Orissa and received Hariharpur as dowry. His eldest son Adisingh held the Gadi of Mayurbhanj State. Cobden Ramsay does not state the sources of his story which is obviously a garbled version of the annals of Mayurbhanj Raj family preserved by the Durbar of the ex-State. According to it, Jaisingh came to Puri with his two sons Adisingh and Jatisingh of whom Adisingh, the elder son married the daughter of the Raja of Puri. While returning home Jaisingh defeated Mayuradhwaja, the Raja of Mayurbhanj who was then holding the Gadi at Bamanghaty, and got possession of Mayurbhanj. The tradition has no historical basis, as the present town of Jaipur in Rajputana was founded only in the 18th century A. D. by Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh II during the reign of Sultan Mahammed Shah who ruled from 1719 to 1748 A. D. This story is also fantastic as Jaisingh could not have brought a large army all the way from Rajputana to Puri to defeat Mayuradhwaja who would not be living at Bamanghaty without military resources. It appears that when Raja Mansingh consolidated Moghul rule in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, his fame actuated the rulers of different States to connect their families with the Rajput clans of Rajasthan. The rulers of Mayurbhanj thus claimed to have descended from the Kachhva clan of Rajputs of modern Rajasthan. Commenting on this, R. D. Banerji states. "There was no Mansingh in Rajputana thirteen centuries ago and it is extremely doubtful whether the Kachhapaghata or the Kachhva Rajputs existed as a separate clan in 610 A. D.". The claim of the Bhanja kings of Mayurbhanj to have descended from the Kachhva Rajputs is untenable.

The copper plate charters of the Bhanja kings have put forward another tradition regarding origin of the Bhanjas, which also appears to be fantastic. According to this tradition Adibhanja, the founder of the Bhanja dynasty in Mayurbhanj was born of the egg of a Pea-hen and was brought up by sage Vasistha in his hermitage of Kotyasrama. The records of the Bhanja kings of Khinjali Mandala do not refer either to the egg of Pea-hen, the hermitage of Kotyasrama or the sage Vasistha, but they declare the Bhanja rulers to have been born in the family that came out of the egg (Andaja Vamsa Prabhava). This points to a common origin of the two branches of the Bhanja family, although the branch of Khijjinga Kotta declare themselves to have belonged to the gotra of Vasistha and that of Khinjali Mandala to the gotra of Kasyapa.

According to Beglar the Bhanja family is an off-shoot of the famous Maurya dynasty to which Chandragupta and Asoka belonged

Beglar comes to this conclusion because of the phonetic resemblance of the word 'Maurya' and 'Mayura' (Pea-cock) the egg of the latter being the source of origin of the Bhanjas. The Tibetan work, *Pag Sam Jon Zang* by Pal Jore preserves the tradition that the founder of the Solar dynasty from which the Maurya family emanated, was born of an egg which was hatched in the Sun's rays. The common tradition regarding the origin of the Mauryas and the Bhanjas from an egg supports the view of Beglar that the latter may have been an off-shoot of the former.

The Varahas who ruled over Bonai Mandala contemporaneous with the Bhanjas of Khijjinga Kotta declared themselves to have belonged to the Mayura dynasty. The royal seal of the Varahas containt the figure of pea-cock facing to the left. They further declared that they migrated to Bonai region from Chitrakuta which has been identified with modern Chitoregad in Rajasthan. It is known from the early epigraphic records that a branch of the Maurya family had established themselves at Chitore and very likely the Mayuras of Bonai who migrated from Chitore belouged to that family.

Scholars like Pandit Binayak Misra and Paramananda Acharya are of opinion that the Mayuras of Bonai Mandala and Bhanjas of Khijjinga Kotta were probably branches of the same family. Haraprasad Sastri has contributed to the same opinion and according to this scholar the Bhanja dynasty was known by its triple names Varaha, Mayura and Bhanja. It has been pointed out in Chapter I that the words 'Mayura' and 'Bhanja' have been joined together sometime about 1400 A. D. in order to give the name of the territory over which the Bhanjas were then ruling.

According to tradition another line of Mayura king having Pea-cock as its emblem was ruling over Tamralipti. This tradition is corroborated by the Jaina *Bhagabati Sutta* which states "in this Jambu Dwipa, Bharatavarsha there was a town called Tamalitti and in this Tamalitti there was a king named Tamali of Moriya (Maurya) family. W. W. Hunter throws some new light[1] over this tradition and writes as follows:

"But a fourth great city flourished under Hindu dynasties and Tamluk now an island river village of Bengal, formed the maritime capital of Orissa. One local legend relates how its kings conquered the later province in pre-historic times and gave their name to a great district within it; while a later tradition ascribes the foundation of Tamluk to the monarchs of Morbhanj the largest and most powerful of the Orissa Tributary States. Certain it is that a most intimate connection subsisted

[1] Hunter's Orissa, Vol. I, 1872, pp. 308-09

between the two. The first king of Tamluk bore the title of "The Peacock Banner" (Mayuradhwaja and Sikhidhwaja) and begot a long line of thirty-two princes of the warrior caste. This dynasty bore the heraldic device of the peacock exactly as the Morbhanj family does at the present day and it was succeeded by another line of four peacock kings who invaded Tamluk from the Morbhanj State thus giving rise to the later legend. The great district of Midnapore now stretches between Tamluk and the Morbhanj State; but the heraldic bird of the latter, the peacock, still surmounts the temple at Tamluk and Morbhanj Rajas long retained property in the intermediate tract."

It thus appears that branches of the illustrious Maurya family were ruling over eastern India from Bonai to Tamralipti during medieval period and the Bhanja ruling family of Mayurbhanj very likely belonged to that family.

The sober history of the Bhanja kings of Khijjinga Mandala starts from the time of king Kottabhanja who was very likely the founder of the township of Khijjinga Kotta (modern Khiching). The Bamanghaty plate describes Ranabhanja the grand son of Kottabhanja as a constant resident of the town of Khijjinga Kotta. The successor of Kottabhanja was Digbhanja who was also known as Durjayabhanja. He had two sons Narendrabhanja and Ranabhanja who ruled over Khijjinga Mandala one after the other. Narendrabhanja seems to have a premature death and as he was issueless his brother Ranabhanja succeeded him to the Gadi of Khijjinga His Bamanghaty Copper plate Charter is dated the year 188,[1] which is taken to be the date of the Bhauma era. The initial year of the Bhauma era being 736 A. D. the year 188 corresponds to 924 A. D. Ranabhanja also recorded his donations in the copper plates already issued by his elder brother Narendrabhanja. The two Adipur Grants of Narendrabhanja thus contain the records of donations made by Ranabhanja. In one of the Adipur Grants Ranabhanja mentions his donation to have been made in the year 193 i. e. 929 A. D. Thus Ranabhanja was ruling over Khijjinga Mandala during the period from 924 to 929 A. D. which leads us to assume that Kottabhanja the grand father of Ranabhanja founded the rule of the family in the last quarter of the 9th century A. D. The use of the Bhauma era suggests that the early Bhanja kings of Khijjinga Kotta were feudatories of the Bhauma kings who ruled over the coastal region of Orissa from the Ganges in the north to the Mahendra mountains in the south. Ranabhanja was the contemporary of the Bhauma queen Dandi Mahadevi whose Ganjam and Kaumaranga plates have been dated in the years 180 (916 A. D.) and 187 (923 A. D.), respectively.

[1]Prof. R. D. Banerji reads the date of the Bamanghaty plate as 288 which according to him is dated in some unknown era.

[2]Dr. R. C. Majumdar reads this date as the year 293.

Ranabhanja is known to have at least two sons, who ruled one after the other. The eldest son Rajabhanja is known from his Bamanghaty plate. An image of Avalokiteswara preserved in the museum at Khiching contains an inscription in the pedestal, which refers to the ruler Rayabbanja who is identified with Rajabhanja of the Bamanghaty copper plate. It appears that Rajabhanja although a devout Saiva was patronising Bhuddhism in his kingdom. He allowed Sri Dharani Varaha and his wife Kirtti to install the image of Avalokiteswara in a shrine at Khijjinga Kotta. The Khiching copper plate grant reveals that Ranabhanja had a son named Mahan Madahavabhanja who is generally taken to be the same as Rajabhanja. This ruler was succeeded by his brother Prithvibhanja *alias* Satrubhanja. It is known from the Kesari plate that Anakha Devi was the Chief queen of Satrubhanja and her son Narendrabhanja was the crown prince at the time of issue of the plate. After the death of Satrubhanja, Durjayabhanja, son of Rajabhanja ascended to the Gadi. He is known to us from his Adipur copper plate where he claims himself as a frontal mark of the Bhanja family and assumes the title of Maharajadhiraja. His Chief queen was Chihipa Devi and his heir apparent Kottabhanja. Among his high officials mention may be made of Atahi the Minister of war and peace, Kundahathi the Custodian of Royal seal, Dhuhaha the Town Banker, and Narinda the Chief feudatory. Durjayabhanja appears to be a powerful ruler of his time. Nothing, however, is known about the kings of Khijjinga Kotta after Durjayabhanja The Adipur Grant of Durjayabhanja is the last availabie copper plate record of this house. There were two claimants to the Gadi after Durjayabhanja ; they were Narendrabhanja II, son of Satrubhanja and Kottabhanja II, son of Durjayabhanja. It is not possible to know more about these aspirant princes owing to want of records.

After the decline of the Bhaumas the Bhanjas of Khijjinga Mandala became feudatories of the Somavamsi kings who ruled over Utkala and Kosala. The Somavamsis were supplanted by the Gangas in Utkala at the beginning of the 12th century A. D. after which the Bhanjas became suboridinate to the Imperial Ganga powers But no details regarding the history of the Bhanja dynasty of Khijjinga Mandala during the rule of the Somavamsis and the Gangas are available to us.

During the rule of Chodaganga Deva who occupied Utkala in 1110 A. D. severe fighting took place between the Gangas and the Kalachuris of Rantnapur probably for possession of Sambalpur-Bolangir region. *The war was fought in an extensive area from Khimidi in the south to Dandabhukti, (modern Mindnapore district) in the north and in course of it Purushottama the general of the Kalachuri king Ratnadeva II ravaged Khijjinga Kotta.* Although Chodaganga was ultimately

defeated he succeeded in driving out the Kalachuris from Khijjinga Mandala. Chodaganga's campaign in Mayurbhanj against the Kalachuris has been utilised by poet Radhanath Ray in a story of incest which has no foundation.

During the rule of the Ganga king Bhanudeva III (1352—78 A. D.) Firoz Shah Toghluq, Sultan of Delhi, invaded Orissa early in 1361 and marched through Manbhum and Singhbhum towards Varanasi Kataka the capital of Orissa. It was in course of this expedition that Khiching, the headquarters of the Bhanja kings, was reduced by the Muslims and the temples and shrines of the place were defiled and destroyed. This disaster seems to have led the Bhanjas to desert the ancestral capital, although the actual transfer of headquarters could not be effected till 1400 A. D. An old record bearing the genealogical account of Mayurbhanj, discovered in the house of Syama Karana of Naya basna,[1] reveals that Maharaja Hariharbhanja founded a township in Saka year 1322 corresponding to 1400 A. D. which was named after him as Hariharpur and was made the capital of his kingdom.

The Ganga power in Orissa declined after the invasion of Firoz Shah and Bhanudeva IV the last Ganga king was ousted by his general Kapileswara Deva who ascended the throne in 1435 A. D. and founded the rule of the Suryavamsis. Mayurbhanj thereafter came under the suzerainty of the Suryavamsi monarchs. During the rule of Prataparudra Deva, the grandson of Kapileswara Deva, Sri Chaitanya came to Orissa in 1510 A. D. The *Kadacha* of Govindadas reveals that Sri Chaitanya on his way to Puri visited Hariharpur where he influenced the people by his devotional love.

Orissa along with Mayurbhanj was occupied by the Afghans of Bengal in 1568 A. D. The Moghul Emperor Akbar made preparations to conquer Bengal and Orissa and after the death of Sultan Sulaiman Kararani of Bengal in 1573 regular war took place between the Moghul and the Afghan powers. Daud Khan the young and impetuous Sultan was defeated in 1574 and fled away to Hariharpur where he took shelter for some time in February 1575. Baidyanath Bhanja, the then ruler of Mayurbhanj retreated from Hariharpur and stayed with his family at Rayagada, a place about three miles from Hariharpur. It was at Rayagada that Rasikananda the preacher of Gaudiya Vaishnavism met Baidyanath Bhanja and converted him to the faith of the Gaudiya cult.

Daud was defeated at Tukaroi on the Suvarnarekha on 3rd March 1575 by the Moghul generals Munim Khan and Todarmal. He was killed in the battle of Rajmahal in 1576 after which the Moghuls

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1. This was discovered by N. N. Vasu sometime before 1st January, 1911 the date of publication of his Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj.

occupied Bengal and Orissa. But the Afghan Chiefs were reluctant to submit and continued the struggle for sometime more. Orissa was finally conquered by Mansingh in 1592 when the foundation of the Moghul rule was decisively laid.

21. Moghul Rule

The few authentic facts that are known about the history of Mayurbhanj in the Moghul period (1592—1751 A. D.) indicate that the ruler of Mayurbhanj had under them 12 zamindaries containing 42 killas. From Raja Man Singh's account of 1592, published by Stirling in 1822 it appears that there were 18 forts, viz., Bhanjabhum, Mantri, Hariharpur, Dewalia, Purunia, Karkachua, Bamanghaty, Sarhonda and 10 other insignificant forts within the estate of the Zamindar of Mayurbhanj. All these places excluding Bhanjabhum, are now found in Mayurbhanj. The pargana of Bhanjabhum however, lies to the north of the Midnapore town, which, according to tradition, Midnapore Rajas got as subordinate tenures from Mayurbhanj. Mention has also been made in Raja Man Singh's account of 10 dependent chiefs, who were under Mayurbhanj during the early period of the Moghul rule. These chiefs held the zamindaries of Nilgiri (till recently one of the Orissa States), Singhbhum, Barabhum now in Manbhum district, Patharhai Narsinghpur (part of which is in north Balasore bordering the district to the south of Subarnarekha river), Deba Tyrchand (Dipa Kiarchanda in Midnapore), Jamarpal (in Midnapore), Jamacunda (in north Balasore, near the mouth of the Subarnarekha, not far from Pipli), Chargarh and Talmunda now in the Bhadrak subdivision in Balasore. The Ranchi District Gazetteer mentions that Tamar was under Mayurbhanj, while the Midnapore District Gazetteer mentions that Birkul on the sea shore was also under Mayurbhanj.

From what has been stated above, it will be found that the sway of Mayurbhanj extended from Tamar, Barabhum and Midnapore town in the north to the river Baitarani in the south and from the sea in the east to the western extremity of Sighbhum in the west.

The Bhanja rulers did not hestitate to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the Moghul emperor, whenever there was an opportunity to do so. According to *Muraquat-i-Hassan*, during the interregnum that followed the serious illness of emperor Shah Jahan in 1657, Krushna Bhanja of Haribharpur, the leading Zamindar spread his power over the country from Midnapore to Bhadrak.

His 'offences' are thus summed up in *Muraquat*, "He kept one thousand horses and ten or twelve thousand foot soldiers, and was obeyed and helped by all the zamindars of the country. He had plundered

the tract from Bhadrak to Midnapore, carried off the ryots to his own territory, increased their cultivation and ruined the imperial dominion"[1].

Emperor Aurangzeb appointed Khan-i-Dauran as the Governor of Orissa in 1660. When the new Governor reached Jaleswar, Krushna Bhanja came to meet him. During the interview, being exasperated by the insults of the Subahdar, Krushna Bhanja attacked him but was slain with his party. A different version of this incident is given in contemporary records of the Dutch factories in India, where Krushna Bhanja is referred to as the 'Great Raja' "Den grooten Radja Kristna Bens."

From Jaleswar, Khan-i-Dauran set out for Hariharpur. Krushna Bhanja's son (Trivikram Bhanja I) with his uncle Jaya Bhanja submitted to him on his way to Remuna and received the Tika (marks on the forehead) of the Rajaship and zamindari.

Maharaja Krushna Bhanja was succeeded by Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja who ruled from 1660 to 1688. Early British records mention his name as Trillbichrum Bunge, 'whose territory lay close to Balasore.' His son and successor Maharaja Sarveswar Bhanja, ruled the State from 1688 to 1711. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Viravikramaditya Bhanja, who ruled from 1711 to 1728 and received a Moghul Firman in the year 1724-25 in renewal of a previous Firman. This Firman shows the nature of the political relation of the Ruler of Mayurbhanj with the Moghul Emperor. This document, the original of which was filed in a British Indian Court, begins by mentioning a special Firman that was granted previously in favour of Maharaja Baidyanath Bhanja and then proceeds to state as follows "It is ordered that the Chair of State of the said country continue to be held as heretofore without the interference of anybody, that no other man in his territory has any authority whatever, that disregarding the order of any other ruler the said Maharaja do exercise the same authority in his own country with the title he holds generation after generation, as he does now save and except that when his services are required for any purpose, he will have to attend before us and carry out the orders." Maharaja Viravikramaditya Bhanja was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghunath Bhanja, who ruled from 1728 to 1750

In 1740-41, Alivardi Khan usurped the Subadari of Bengal. Bihar and Orissa and proceeded to invade Orissa. At Rajghat, on the Subarnarekha river, he found the Raja of Mayurbhanj ready with his Chuars and Khandayats to oppose him, though in vain. Alivardi

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[1] Sir Jadunath Sarkar, *Studies in Mughal India* (19 9) P. 207.

[2] Dagh Register, February 26, 1661, Published from Batavia in 1899

proceeded on and crushed Murshid Quli Khan in whose place he left his nephew, Saulat Jung, as Deputy Governor of Orissa. Saulat was soon after ousted by Baqir Khan, son-in-law of Murshid Quli Khan. On hearing of the disaster, Alivardi Khan returned to Orissa and proceeded to chastise the Raja of Mayurbhanj who had supported Baqir Khan. Alivardi succeeded in subjugating the tract of Mayurbhanj giving no quarter and mercilessly carrying fire and sword through its limits. The Raja of Mayurbhanj took refuge in the Similipal hills near his capital Hariharpur. Before Alivardi could proceed further in his campaign against Mayurbhanj he was called back to Bengal to meet the Maratha army despatched by Raja Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur.

Maharaja Raghunath Bhanja was a renowned poet. His *Rasa Lahari* is a work of high literary merit. He was succeeded by his uncle Maharaja Chakradhar Bhanja who ruled the State from 1750 to 1761. In 1751, Alivardi Khan finally ceded Orissa (without Chakla Midnapore) to the Bhonsala of Nagpur.

22. Maratha Raids

During the days of Maratha supremacy in Orissa the rulers of Mayurbhanj tried to maintain their independence. They were often at war with the Marathas who attempted to levy a tribute by force of arms. In 1785, the Marathas occupied the capital Hariharpur and left only when the Raja Damodar Bhanja fled to the hills with his wife and daughters and sent a sum of Rs. 24.000 which he collected from his subjects. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards, Maharaja Damodar Bhanja, the successor of Chakradhar Bhanja, opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. Vansittart writing to him on the 15th March, 1761 'acknowledges receipt of his letter and professes friendship for him' Rennell's Survey map, which is a great achievement of the early Biritish administration in Bengal, was prepared with the active co-operation of the ruler of Mayurbhanj. Governor Vansittart writing to the Maharaja on the 24th December, 1767 in that connection, says: "It will strengthen the friendship existing between the addressee and the writer and the latter will be ready to do everything in his power for the addressee".

As the Marathas were threatening Bengal from the side of Orissa the East India Company were anxious to secure the frierldy support of Mayurbhanj which was in the nature of a buffer State between the Maratha territory and Bengal. Thus, writing in 1768 to the Governor, Vansittart observed as follows"..................his country (Mayurbhanj) is so advantageously situated that, with a very little assistance from us, he would at any time be able to prevent the Marathas from entering into Bengal from the southward". In reply, Verelst

asked Vansittart to gather information from the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and keep a strict eye on the activities of the Marathas. On the 28th February, 1769, Vansittart writing to the Governor enquired, "would you choose that I should enter into a negotiation with Morbhunge Raja and engage our protection for his support ? I have reason to believe that he would be glad of such an opportunity to shake off the Maratha yoke, and the position of this country would in case of Maratha troubles render it extremely convenient to us".

During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and respected its political integrity sometime even under trying circumstances, as the following incident described in the District Gazetteer of Singhbhum would bear out.

In 1770, the Zamindar of Kuchang raided British territory and cut off a party of the Company's sepoys and a punitive expedition was to proceed to Kuchang to take possession of the country. The idea of annexing Kuchang was, however, given up, as being an encroachment on the rights of the independent Raja of Mayurbhanj, who appointed the zamindars both of Kuchang and Bamanghaty. He was induced, to depose the former and to give Kuchang to the zamindar of Bamanghaty; while the company decided to have nothing further to do with Kuchang.

The friendly relations between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj were utilised by Marquis of Wellesely during the Orissa campaign in 1803. Trivikram Bhanja who was then the *de facto* ruler of Mayurbhanj maintained the independence of the State, while his adoptive mother, Rani Sumitra Devi, who was another claimant to the Gadi was living in British territory. The British authorities tried to bring about an agreement between the two parties and in the end the Rani was recognised to be the ruler of Mayurbhanj on the understanding that Trivikram would succeed her. The Rani did her best to help the British troops in then Orissa campaign and the Collector of Midnapore in 1804 testified to the 'great zeal and alacrity' with which she aided the Company's arms. She was, moreover, honoured with a *Khilat* by the British Government in recognition of her meritorious services on this occasion.

23. British Rule

The war with Nagpur came to an end in 1803 by the Treaty of Deogaon. Article 10 of the Treaty refers to certain treaties that had already been concluded between the British Government and certain feudatories of the Raja of Nagpur which the Raja agreed to confirm. Mayurbhanj was not among the States mentioned in this clause of the Treaty, because of its long and continuous connection with the East India Company

and its position as an ally of the Company in the war with the Raja of Nagpur left no room for the Raja to claim any suzerainty over Mayurbhanj.

The tribute of this State was fixed in 1812 at Rs. 1,001 and the then Chief of the State agreed to forego his claim to levy a tax on pilgrims who had to pass through the State on their journey to and from Jagannath. No treaty was concluded with this State in 1803 and 1804 as was done with the other States of Orissa and it was, therefore, not included in the list of States mentioned in Section 36 of Regulation XII of 1805.

On the death of Rani Sumitra Devi Bhanja in 1811, the succession devolved on Trivikram Bhanja. an adopted son from the Keonjhar Raj family. At this time Mayurbhanj was steadily maintaining its friendly relations with the British authorities and co-operating with them in establishing order in the country. A reference to the political status of Mayurbhanj at this time is found in a letter from Charles Dawes Magistrate of Midnapore, to the Secretary to Government, dated 7th December 1816, proposing the conferment of a *Khilat* on Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja in appreciation of his services in capturing a proclaimed bandit Chief. Mr. Dawes observed thus:

> "I wish it to be perfectly understood by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that the Mohurbunge Zamindar is in a great measure an independent Raja".

After the death of Trivikram, the following appreciative remark was made by H. Ricketts, the Political Officer to Captain Wilkinson, the Governor-General's Agent in the South-West Frontier, in a letter dated the 28th April, 1834.

> "Trivikram Bhunge whose sincere attachment to the British Government and uniform good conduct won the respect of the highest authorities in the Province and were more than once honourably noticed by the Government".

Trivikram was succeeded by his son Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja in May 1829, and the treaty with the East India Company was concluded, in the following month. *Sanads* granted by Jadunath Bhanja and his predecessors, filed in original in some Civil suits, go to show that all of them had the title of 'Maharaja'. It further appears from an observation made by T. H. Ernst, one of the Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack in the course of a communication, dated the 25th November 1803 that Maharaja Damodar Bhanja used to confer the title of Raja on his dependent zamindars. Mr. Ernst citing a case wrote as follows:—"One of the dependent zamindars I find is Bhiraum (Abhiram), Sing, the Sovereign of Singhbhum". There is evidence that the practice continued for a long time.

Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja continued the policy of friendly co-operation with the British authorities, and was in 1831 awarded a *Khilat* by the Government for a service rendered by him.

The expulsion of the Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty is the most important event that happened in the early period of the rule of Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja. It follows a long history of disputes and disturbances caused by Madhab Das Mohapatra, the Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty, between the years 1832 and 1835. A narrative of the events of this period is found in the records of the Government of Bengal which contain voluminous correspondence on the subject. In 1835 the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj attacked the Mohapatra and defeated and dispossessed him of his estate

The Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty had in this matter sought the interference of the British Government and Captain Wilkinson had requested the Government on his behalf to permit the employment of Government troops against the Ruler of Mayurbhanj as a support to the cause of the Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty. The Honourable Vice-President of the Council, however, did not consider it expedient to do so. His view was thus expressed in a letter from the Secretary to the Government, dated the 21st July, 1834. "Interference is also unnecessary as regards the interest of Government as long as the quarrels of the Raja and the Mohapatra, and their adherents, the Coles, are confined to their own possessions."

But Captain Wilkinson was not to be quieted. He continued to press his view that in the interest of peace and safety in the adjoining British districts, the Kols should be brought under the direct control of Government. He wrote, "It is probably now too late to consider how far it was expedient to allow the Mohurbunge Raja to expel the Mahapattar and his relations from Bamanghaty, on the principle that every independent Chief has a right to do that which seems fit to him in the internal management of his own country. This policy is no doubt good when the interests alone of the independent Chief are likely to be affected but not, I respectfully submit, when it injuriously operates on our own interests or the interests of the petty States whom we are in a manner bound to protect".

The sequel of all this was the formation of the Kolhan Government Estate, which is thus narrated by A. J. Moffatt Mills in 'Minute on the Tributary Mehals':

"A force was employed under Captain Wilkinson to restore peace and order. This was soon effected, when it was wisely resolved to subject the revolting Coles no longer to the uncertain control of the Rajah.

"The country was occupied, a strong post was established at Chaibassa and the Coles were brought under the direct control of Government,

an officer being specially appointed to administer civil and criminal justice amongst them. The Mohurbunge Rajah was permitted to retain his seizure of Bhamanghattee subject to his assigning a sufficient maintenance for the support of the Mohapatur and his family, who were located in Singbhoom. The Mohapatur is dead and his family have petitioned me to permit them to return to Bhamanghattee and to resume management of their forfeited tenure. I have called on the Rajah to know whether he has any objection to the measure, but he has not responded to the call and it would be highly impolite to replace them in the tenure against his wishes. The Rajah appears to keep the inhabitants of the remaining Cole Peers under subjection, but strong measures are used, as indeed they are required to control this with wild race.

"The Rajah himself is not an oppressive or cruel ruler he is obedient and loyal, but jealous of any interference with his people. He is intelligent, fond of having intercourse with Europeans and is in the habit of managing his affairs himself."

By the formation of Kolhan Government Estate, Mayurbhanj State not only lost four pirs. namely, Thai, Barbharia, Anla and Lalgarh, but Khuchung also, which subsequently formed a part of the Saraikela State, although the Kunwar held it under feudal allegiance to Mayurbhanj.

In 1840, Jadunath Bhanja again received a *Khilat* from the Government in token of the recognition of his honorary services rendered to the Government.

When the Indian Mutiny broke out, Mayurbhanj was found loyally espousing the British cause, and Mr. Aitchison records. "The Raja of Mayurbhanj rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857." The loyalty and sincerity of Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja was put to the severest test by the fact that his son-in-law the Raja of Porahat in Singhbhum, was falsely accused of joining the rebellion. The official records bear testimony to the services rendered by him at that critical juncture. He kept his own large territory free from disturbances which it was apprehended on several occasions would break out. Further more. as reported to the Government by the Political Officer concerned, "the Raja has been throughout consistent in his professions of adherence to the Government and that he was sincere has been proved by the very excellent letters addressed to his rebellious son-in-law, the Raja of Porahat, which were found at Porahat by Lieutenant Birch, the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum".

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1. Aitchison, *Treaties and Sanads* Vol. II (5th ed.), P. 338

The Political Officer added his recommendations as follows :

"Should it please the Government to confer on the Raja of Mohurbunge the title of Maharaja Dheeraj Bahadur and a *Khilat*, I think it would be suitable acknowledgement of his loyal conduct and confirm him as a faithful adherent to the Government, prove satisfactory to his people and operate beneficially over all the neighbouring tracts."

In 1859 Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja was instrumental in securing the submission of his son-in-law, the Raja of Porahat, as captain Dalton in his letter, dated 23rd February 1859, to the Secretary to Government, testifies. " I found him very willing to do all that was required of him and never saw reason to doubt his loyalty. He expressed his willingness to remain with me till disturbances in Singhbhum were effectually suppressed, and he furnished at my requisition a body of armed men. I placed the Mohurbunge Raja in a position where his fugitive son-in law could easily join him when pressed, and this had the desired effect."

In 1860, the Government of India conferred upon Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja the title of Maharaja Bahadur with a valuable *Khilat*, in recognition of his service during the Indian Mutiny.

Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja Bahadur died at Cuttack in 1863 when his eldest son Maharaja Srinath Bhanja succeeded him and ruled the State up to 1867. During his short regime the State people suffered much from the great Na-Anka which visited Orissa in 1866. Towards the end of March, 1866, the people of Bamanghaty pargana broke out into rebellion which was suppressed with heavy hands.

During the disturbed conditions of Bamanghaty and Uperbhag in March and April, 1866, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating Superintendent of Orissa Tributary Mahals spent more than 10 days in Bamanghaty and Uperbhag and was accompanied by Krushna Chandra Bhanja nephew and heir apparent of Maharaja Srinath Bhanja. Krushna Chandra Bhanja who was at that time 18 years old had previously been to Bamanghaty and had failed to deal with the situation. It appears from Revenshaw's letters to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum and to Government of Bengal that he divided the people of Bamanghaty and Uperbhag into two general classes, one class being Des loq which includes Santals, Bhumijas, Kols or Hos, the other class called Hatua which includes Hindu Gowalas, Chasas, Mahantis, etc. The latter class has also been collectively called "Sudros". Ravenshaw reports deep-seated jealousy among the Des loq on account of the Hatua acquiring land and settling in villages which the Des loq claimed to be exclusively theirs. The origin of the trouble in March, 1866 is attributed to oppression of Survey and Settlement staff which had been going on for many

years, although Ravenshaw does not state that this oppression would be working equally if not more heavily on the Hatuas who were more well-to-do than the Des loq. But the leaders of Des loq as well as of Hatuas had joined hands to make representation against the oppression of Survey and Settlement staff which brings out clearly that the oppression was not only on Des loq, but equally on Hatuas. As the oppression had been going on for many years, Ravenshaw fails to pin point the real cause of the flare-up in March, 1866. Nowhere in Ravenshaw's report the word 'scarcity' or 'famine' occurs. At that time Balasore, the adjoining district of British India was in the grip of Na-Anka, the severest famine of Orissa. At the same time there was scarcity in Singhbhum which is clear from the report of the Commissioner of Chotnagpur Division who mentions relief works on account of scarcity of 1866-67 having progressed satisfactorily. If there was famine in Balasore and scarcity in Singhbhum it is obvious that Mayurbhanj was in the grip of famine and the people worst affected would be the Des loq who live from hand to mouth, while Hatuas who always provide for the next year would have some stock of food. Whatever the cause of the rising may be, the Des loq who were starving would want food which they could get only from the Hatuas of their village. Ravenshaw says that very few houses of Des loq were raided and only the houses of Hatuas were plundered and Hatuas were driven out of the villages. Without analysing the real cause of the trouble, Ravenshaw blamed the Maharaja for want of control and good Government and deprived him of Bamanghaty which he made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum at the beginning for temporary administration, but actually it lasted for 12 years. He also deprived Maharaja Srinath Bhanja of Uperbhag which he handed over to Krushna Chandra Bhanja, the youth of 18. It is clear from Ravenshaw's own account that he was strongly backing Krushna Chandra, but even though helped by advice, Krushna Chandra's early years as Maharaja after the death of Srinath Bhanja in November 1867 were commented upon by the Government of Bengal in the following words. "The Lieutenant Governor notices again with regret that the Mohurbhunge Chief has not yet shown that sense of his responsibilities which it was at first hoped he would evince." This was from the Resolution of Government dated 11th June, 1870. Thereafter Maharaja Krushna Chandra appears to have got good reports.

Before reaching Bamanghaty, Ravenshaw must have passed through Cuttack and Balasore districts where people were already dying of starvation. Ravenshaw would see nothing of it as the food for his camp would be coming from the well-to-do who had been hoarding food. But after a few days in Uperbhag the local food supply stopped and disease broke out. He says "Supplies for my small camp were with the utmost difficulty procured,

Cholera broke out and the people and witnesses I had collected one day disappeared the next. I remained at Koosoombund from the 29th April to 6th May, when sickness become so general. I was absolutely driven out of the place and moved to Bunkatti." It is most curious that Ravenshaw while having his eye on details of Revenue Administration saw nothing of starvation which the country was suffering from. He himself reported as follows:

"I succeeded in procuring restoration of most of their cattle, which had in many instances been annexed by their neighbours, but the grain had for the most part been consumed, or the poorahs (straw bundles in which paddy is generally kept), had been broken up, and the grain distributed in small quantities so as to be incapable of recognition."

Ravenshaw appears to be unwilling to see starvation. Obviously large number of people needed grain. Therefore the looted grain was distributed in small quantities.

Maharaja Srinath Bhanja had no son and on his death which took place on the 10th November, 1867, he was succeeded by his younger brother's son Krushna Chandra Bhanja who was only 20 years of age at the time of his succession. He got the assistance and advice of Ravenshaw, who had taken him in hand from the age of 18. During his rule, the State achieved progress in various directions He got the title of Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his good administration of the State and for his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs.27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a College, named after T. E. Ravenshaw. In 1878 the Subdivision of Bamanghaty was restored to his direct control. The modern methods of administration of the State began with Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja Deo. During his administration the roads from Baripada to Balasore and from Baripada to Bahalda were improved. The Calcutta High Court declared in 1881 that Mayurbhanj did not belong to British India.

Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja died of smallpox on the 29th May 1882 when he was only 34 years old. At that time, his eldest son Sriram Chandra Bhanja was barely 11 years of age and hence the State came under the administration of Court of Wards with Mr. P. Wylly as its Manager. Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo assumed direct control of the State in 1890. In 1896 he married Lakshmi Kumari, the daughter of the Maharaja of Chotanagpur. She bore him one daughter and two sons and died of smallpox in 1902. In 1904 Sriram Chandra married in Calcutta, Sucharu Devi, daughter of Keshab Chandra Sen, the founder of Nababidhan Samaj. She bore him a daughter and a son who became a pilot in the Royal Air Force and died in an air crash during the Second

World War. As the second marriage of Maharaja Sriram Chandra was not acceptable to the people of Mayurbhanj, Maharani Sucharu Devi never visited Mayurbhanj.

Sriram Chandra Bhanja was a Ruler of practical wisdom. He brought with him Sri Mohini Mohan Dhar, M.A., B.L., who was his private tutor in the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, and appointed him successively as Adviser, State Judge, Dewan and Vice-President of the State Council. Sri Mohini Mohan Dhar became the *de facto* Counsellor of the Maharaja in all matters. During his regime the State witnessed many-fold development. He was a truly enlightened Ruler and established a Council for the State to meet the requirements of democratic Government. The State Council had powers to hear appeals even against the orders of the Maharaja, with the Maharaja exercising his casting vote as President of the Council. Criminal, Civil and Revenue laws and regulations, including Land Revenue Settlement, Forest, Excise and Land Acquisition laws and rules, were enacted by the Maharaja in Council. The tenancy system was reorganised by Survey and Land revenue Settlement and the tenants were allowed for the first time, occupancy rights over their holdings. All *abwabs* were abolished and special protection was given to the rights of Adibasis. In order to administer the new laws and regulations the departmental machinery was elaborated and reorganised The State was divided into subdivisions,and Courts were set up to administer the laws as in British India. A regular system of Thanas and out-posts was introduced as well as Chowkidari system for the interior parts of the State with assessment of Chowkidari tax by the village Panchayats. Forest and Excise Departments were started to develop the forest wealth of the State and to control the manufacture, sale of distilled liquor and narcotics and bring in revenue. A regular graded service system having benefit of pension was also started by the Maharaja. Steps were taken to increase the fertility of the land by means of irrigation projects which cost more than six lakhs of rupees and also by leasing out suitable jungle lands under small or big *Amolnamas*. Model agricultural farms were established to introduce improved arming and irrigation in the State.

Maharaja Sriram Chandra was aware of the iron-ore deposits of Gurumahisani. He appointed the eminent geologist Sri Pramath Nath Bose to survey it. This led to the Tata lease in which the Dewan, Sri Mohini Mohan Dhar played a leading role. It is well known how the Gurumahisani lease was the foundation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. A systematic geological survey of selected areas was later carried out to develop the mineral wealth of the State and to facilitate irrigation and water-supply projects.

Aided Primary Schools were opened throughout the State with Middle Schools at Subdivisional headquarters under a Superintendent of Education. State dispensaries were started at important centres under a Chief Medical Officer. A net work of roads was constructed for facility of trade as well as of administration. A Public Works Department was set up for planning and development of irrigation, roads and administration buildings.

Baripada, the headquarters of the State was greatly improved and beautified. It was provided with all modern amenities such as a High English School with an attached hostel and extensive play-grounds, a fully equipped Hospital for the treatment of both out-door and indoor patients, an excellent Public Library, a beautiful Public Park and a Leper Asylum outside the town to segregate the leper population of the State and for their proper treatment and rehabilitation. The Bengal Nagpur Railway was induced to co-operate in building the Mayurbhanj Light Railway to connect Baripada with the main B. N. R. line at Rupsa Station. This helped further to develop the trade and commerce of the State and added to the welfare of the subjects. Telegraphic communication was also established with Calcutta, Cuttack and all important places in British India.

During the rule of Maharaja Sriram Chandra the revenue of the state greatly increased and it was nearly thrice of what it was during the rule of his predecessor. The forest revenue alone rose from Rs. 30,000 So Rs. 1,50,000 per annum. Although there was nothing in the treaty to restrict the judicial powers of the Maharaja, when Maharaja Sriram Chandra assumed charge of his State, the State could only exercise the powers of a third class Magistrate and all criminal cases falling beyond those restricted powers were tried by the District Magistrate of Balasore or the District Judge of Cuttack Exercise of higher powers was gradually allowed but death sentences was objected to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that there was no precedent. When Shri Mohini Mohan Dhar was appointed as State Judge, he with full support of the Maharaja proceeded to try a murder case and awarded capital punishment, so as to set a precedent at great personal risk. The execution of the capital sentence was suspended under the telegraphic orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, but the seniormost District and Sessions Judge deputed to try the case, merely endorsed the judgement of the State Judge. The State was thereafter given full powers to try all criminal and civil cases falling with its jurisdiction, with the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the State Council as the final authority. In recognition of his excellent administratioin of the State, Maharaja Sriram Chandra was later vested with the hereditary title of Maharaja by his Majesty the King Emperor in the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

Maharaja Sriram Chandra was a shrewd judge of men. He appointed as his State pleader, Pandit Gopabandhu Das who subsequently became one of the greatest leaders of Orissa in the 20th century. As Member of the State Council, Pandit Gopabandhu Das acted as the guardian of the under-dog.

The Maharaja appointed as Head master of his School very senior and experienced educationists.* Students who passed through them became eminent in their respective lines. Three entered the Indian Civil Service[1], one got into the Indian Educational Service[2]. One became a Bar.-at-law[3], one became an eminent Archaeologist[4], one became the Registrar of Co-operative Societies[5] and another, the Inspector-General of Police[6] of Orissa. Students of Mayurbhanj High English School (now called Krushna Chandra High School) not only took one or more of the top places in Orissa, but came to the top in the Calcutta University which then covered what is now West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, East Pakistan, Assam and Burma.

Maharaja Sriram Chandra also had the Barhaipani water falls investigated with a view to having a hydroelectric project. An Officer of the Engineering Department camped at the sources of the Burhabalanga for two seasons and measured the flow of water in the leanest months of the year. A British firm was invited to advise. Unfortunately the Maharaja died before anything came of it.

In January, 1912 Maharaja Sriram Chandra had invited some officers of the Bengal Nagpur Railway to extend his light railway to the forest areas for exploitation of his timber resources. On 31st January a shoot was arranged near Krushna Chandrapur Railway Station. The Maharaja and his personal servant Radhu were on one Machan. The guests of the Maharaja including a relation of his were spread out on other Machans. It was dusk and the shoot was nearly over. The Maharaja who had a black great coat on and Radhu got down from the Machan. Two shots rang out from the adjoining Machan occupied by his relation and both the Maharaja and Radhu were hit. Radhu succumbed soon after. The Maharaja was progressing well. He went to Calcutta on State business, the business being to induce the authorities to make his Meghasani hill the summer capital of the newly announced Province of Bihar and Orissa. At Calcutta he was X-rayed and splinters of bullet were found in his body. An operation was performed and the splinters

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* Sailendranath Sarkar and Girish Chandra Laha.

1 Rabindranath Banerjee, Satyendra Mohan Dhar and Nilamani Senapati.

2 Syama Chandra Tripathi

3 Dhirendra Mohan Dhar

4 Paramananda Acharya

5 Satish Chandra Ray

6 Ram Chandra Dash

removed. But spepsis developed and Maharaja Sriram Chandra died on 22nd February 1912. Some contemporary accounts of the shooting accident are given in the foot notes*.

His death was a blow not merely to Mayurbhanj but to the whole of Orissa. He had endeared himself to the people of Orissa from the date he gave his Presidential address as first President of the Utkala Sammilani which was held at Cuttack in 1903[1]. His popularity with the powers ruling India at the time will be apparent from the message sent by the head of the British Empire King Emperor, George V on 24th February 1912 two days after his death. It says "The Queen and I are grieved to hear of the death by an accident of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. Please convey to the Maharani our sincere condolences with her in her sorrow. We remember of course the important part taken by the Maharaja in connection with the pageant on the maidan and our pleasure in seeing him on that occasion."

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* 'The Bengalee' Friday, February 23, 1912, an English daily of Calcutta edited by Sir Surendra Nath Banerji reported as follows :

"It will be remembered that the Maharaja was shooting with a few friends including Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Miller, one of the Directors of B. N. Ry and Mr. S.C. Sen in a jungle at Baripada on the 31st January last, and several bears were put up. One bear was killed and one was wounded. The Maharaja descended from his "machan" and began a search for the wounded bear. Meanwhile the firing was kept up from the other "machans" and Mr. S. C. Sen who was next to the Maharaja's "machan", mistaking the Maharaja's figure for that of a bear, fired at him. The bullet did not hit him but struck through a tree and the splintered shots entered both his hands and his legs and chest, while his attendant was hit on the knee. At first the wounds did not appear to be serious but he was removed to Calcutta for better treatment. His attendant succumbed shortly after the accident. A X-ray examination in Calcutta revealed that the splinters of the bullet were lying embedded in both hands, legs and chest of the Maharaja. Surgical assistance was obtained and on the 11th February, Doctors Brown, Sarvadhikary and Sircar extracted the splinters by an operation under chloroform. For a few days, the Maharaja's condition was very hopeful, and nobody suspected that the end was so near, but a few days after signs of Septicaemia (blood-poisoning) began to develop, which ultimately terminated a noble and useful career."

The obituary notice in the Oriya Weekly 'Utkal Dipika' of 24th February 1912 of Cuttack edited by Sri Gauri Sankar Ray states as follows :

"We inform our readers with deep sorrow that the Maharaja Bahadur of Mayurbhanj died last Thursday at 6-30 A. M. at Calcutta. A few days back he had been to shikar accompanied by his own 'Sambandhi' and others. The party killed some bears and by that time the bullets of his Sambandhi hit the Maharaja Bahadur and his servant by mistake. Both of them were immediately brought to Baripada for treatment. The servant died after a few days. The Maharaja Bahadur went to Calcutta for treatment. But in spite of all treatment he died ...."

[1] The Utkal Sammilani was a movement started by Madhusudan Das for the amalgamation of Oriya speaking tracts. It gathered momentum until it culminated in the creation of the separate Province of Orissa in 1936.

Maharaja Sriram Chandra was succeeded by his son Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, but owing to the minority of the new Ruler, the State came under the administration of the Court of Wards. It was during this administration that a rising of the santals and other tribes took place in May 1917.

The immediate cause of the rising was the attempt to recruit tribals for a Labour Corps in France for the World War I (1914—18). The tribals assaulted some officials who were in-charge of the recruitment. They looted the bazar and damaged the railway line. The rising was, however, temporarily crushed by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry men from Calcutta. But the tribals continued to hold mass meetings and protested against the oppressive administration. In June a fresh rising occurred in Bamanghaty subdivision where the bazar of Rairangpur was looted and burnt and a State constable was murdered. Order was restored by the help of the military and police and a number of Santals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja was formally installed on the Gad on the 13th November 1920. Like his father he was an enlightened and generous Ruler and although he ruled hardly for 8 years his period witnessed many-fold development of the State. He introduced an elaborate arrangement for supply of water and electricity in the town of Baripada and started the election system in the Baripada Municipality. He established the Judicial Committee which was the highest court of appeal in the State and also the Archaeological Department for preservation of ancient monuments. He was responsible for the extension of the Rupsa-Baripada railway line up to Talbundh and the Tatanagar-Gorumahisani line up to Badampahar.

Maharaja Purna Chandra raised a permanent fund by his own donation of Rs. 2,00,000, the interest of which at the rate of 5 per cent per annum amounted to Rs. 10,000 and this interest was meant for digging tanks and wells and construction of bunds throughout the State.

He died on the 21st April 1928 at an early age of 29 years at Bombay where he had been to attend a Conference of the Princes in connection with the Butler Committee. He being childless was succeeded by his younger brother Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo. In 1930-31 Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja was admitted to the Chamber of Princes as a full member by His Excellency the Viceroy under Act 2 (*ii*) of the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes.

This Ruler organised the Departments for industrial and economic survey and for cottage industries. The Agricultural and the Co-operative Departments were started by him. He organised the Industrial Institute and took steps for the industrial development

of the State. The State Printing Press was much improved during his time and publication of the Mayurbhanj State Gazette was undertaken by the Press. Maharaja Pratap Chandra organised the State Secretariat, the Praja Sabha and the Kendra Parishad. His democratic attitude is revealed by his act of making over the administration of the State to the Council of Ministers without reservation.

24. The merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa

When India got independence on the 15th August 1947, the British paramountcy in respect of the Indian States lapsed and the State of Mayurbhanj became an independent unit with effect from that date. Soon after the transfer of power from the British hands a Mayurbhanj State Legislative Assembly was constituted with Sri Sarat Chandra Das as the Prime Minister of the State. Sri Das was a leader of the Praja Mandal party which later on came to be known as the Mayurbhanj State Congress.

Sardar Patel summoned the Rulers of Orissa Feudatory States to meet him at Cuttack on the 14th December 1947. But the Maharaja transferred full powers to his Ministry on the 9th December and took that ground in the conference on the 14th December to be excluded from the merger negotiations with Sardar Patel. Had Mayurbhanj joined with the other States on the 14th December 1947 to merge with Orissa, the course of subsequent agitation might have been different. 1948 started with the formation of different groups some claiming amalgamation with Orissa and some wanting to keep the State independent. By September, the Maharaja saw that the administration had become chaotic and the Ministry divided. Sri Sarat Chandra Das went to Delhi with Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo on the 16th October 1948 and the Maharaja signed there the Instrument of merger. The formal taking over of the State by the Government of India took place in November 1948 when Sri D. V. Rege, I.C.S., was appointed as the Chief Commissioner in Mayurbhanj. The administration under the Central Government lasted only for a period of less than two months during which the situation was closely studied by the Chief Commissioner and on his recommendation, the Government of India decided in favour of the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa. The merger took place officially on the 1st January 1949 when Mayurbhanj was constituted a district of Orissa.

Assumption of charge by the Government of Orissa was resisted by a section of Santals at the instigation of an interested outside agency. The movement was very shortlived. The pacification of the area was effected in a month.

25. History of Kaptipada

Kaptipada was a separate Estate till its merger with Mayurbhanj in 1890. The State was founded by the Naga Chief Phanimukuta during the rule of the Gajapati king Kapileswara Deva about the middle of the 15th century A. D. Phanimukuta was a feudatory of Kapileswara Deva (1425—1466 A. D.) and his headquarters was at Kainsari where he built a fort. He was succeeded by his son Vasanta Virata. It is said that Vasanta Virata was one of the Generals of the Gajapati Purusottam Deva. During the war of Purusottam Deva against Kanchi and Vijayanagar, Vasanta Virata exhibited great courage and chivalry for which he obtained the title of Jaya Bhujanga and got the sanction of the Gajapati for use of the titles of Jaya Bhujanga, Virata Bhujanga, Abhinava Bhujanga and Parikshita Bhujanga one after the other by his successors. Vasanta Virata was presenting myrobalan in a gold plate to the Gajapati king on every Vasanta Purnima day and the tradition continued for a long times in his family. Vasanta Virata had two queens named Hansavati and Kalaravati. The second queen Kalaravati was given the revenue of the village Garadi. The eastern boundary of the territory was not clearly defined till his time. Three Chiefs named Nilambara, Giridhari and Sankara joined together and claimed a portion of the eastern territory, as a result of which there was a long drawn battle and subsequently Vasant Virata defeated and killed the Chiefs and occupied their lands. The conquered land was named Nilagiri by combining the first two letters of the names of the Chiefs Nilambara and Giridhari. A tank called Sankara Khunta bears the name of the third Chief Sankar. Vasanta Virata Jaya Bhujanga was succeeded by his son Jayakumara Virata Bhujanga who was the son of the chief queen Hansavati, while the son of the second queen Kalaravati was given the territory of Nilagiri. The royal emblem of Kaptipada and Nilagiri were from this time onwards the figures of the Swan (*Hansa*) and the *Kalara* flower respectively after the names of the two queen-mothers. Jayakumara Virata Bhujanga was succeeded by his son Ajaya Kumar Abhinava Bhujanga and the latter by his son Niladwaja Kumar Parikshita Bhujanga. His son was Saratchandra Jaya Bhujanga. This king is said to have founded the village Kaptipada on the bank of the Sone river where he built a fort and installed the goddess Kapotamundi. He transferred his headquarters from Kainsari to Kaptipada on Sravana Purnima day and the territory was named as Kaptipada after the new capital.

After Saratchandra 27 kings ruled over the territory of Kaptipada about whom no reliable records are available to us. The 28th king was Nrusimha Charan Mandhata. He was named Nrusimha Charan

as his parents believed to have got him by the blessings of God Nrusimha and from the time of his birth the image of Nrusimha was installed by the side of the goddess Virata Pata at Kainsari. The son of Nrusimha Charan was Chandrasekhar Mandhata and the latter's son was Ramchandra Mandhata. During the rule of Pitambara Mandhata, the son of Ramchandra Mandhata there was a Paik Rebellion against the ruling family. The rebels occupied the fort of Kaptipada after a severe fight. Pitambara Mandhata, his Rani Subhadra Devi and the son Birabara took shelter inside the temple of Virata Pata till the rebellion was suppressed. It is said that one lady belonging to barber caste led the army of Kaptipada against the rebels and defeated them by the blessings of Goddess Virata Pata. The barber lady was greatly honoured after the victory and was rewarded the village Taldiha rent free. Abhinava Bhujanga Pitambara Mandhata was succeeded by his son Parikshita Bhujanga Birabara Mandhata who is known to have issued a grant in favour of his junior Padhana in the 37th Anka year of Gajapati Ramachandra Deva III, corresponding to 1846 A. D. He turned mad after a short rule and his Rani Sita Devi managed the administration on behalf of the minor son Divyasimha Mandhata. During the time of her regency there was a Second Paik Rebellion and Sita Devi herself led the troops of Kaptipada with great courage. A hand to hand battle took place on the northern side of the Suneikundi tank and the rebels retreated after a crushing defeat. During the rule of Divyasimha Mandhata a rebellion broke out again in 1880 and the fort of Kaptipada was burnt to ashes. Divyasimha fled away from the burning fort with his family, but succeeded in suppressing the rebellion after which he reconstructed the fort.

Jaya Bhujanga Divyasimha Mandhata was a simple and honest ruler. He was greatly perturbed at the repeated rebellions of his people and faced difficulties in realising land revenue from them. The State of Mayurbhanj was at that time under the administration of the Court of Wards owing to minority of Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo. P. Wylly was then working as Manager of Mayurbhanj. Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo took interest in the affairs of Kaptipada and wrote a letter to Wylly requesting him to undertake land settlement of Kaptipada. On receipt of this letter Wylly accompanied by the Dewan came to Kaptipada and advised Divyasimha Mandhata to submit a report requesting the Government to appoint a Manager in Kaptipada for good administration, Divyasimha acted accordingly, as a result of which Kaptipada comprising an area of 200 square miles merged with the State of Mayurbhanj. The settlement operation of the territory was conducted by Wylly. Immediately after the merger of Kaptipada the people revolted once again protesting against the merger. The rebellion was sudden and the Raja probably did

not apprehend it at that time. At the dead of night when the royal family were deep in sleep the rebels broke open the palace and looted the treasury. The Raja and his Rani attempted hurried escape. Rani Alhad Kumari, while escaping with her minor son Gaura Chandra was wounded and fell unconscious. The Raja was also seriously wounded. Next morning the Police troops from Baripada came to Kaptipada to restore law and order and the culprits were severely punished. The Raja and the Rani were taken to Baripada for treatment. Divyasimha Jaya Bhunjanga came back to Kaptipada and ruled the estate till his death in 1903. He was succeeded by his son Virata Bhujanga Gaura Chandra Mandhata. He married Labanyamanjari the daughter of Sri Syam Chandra Bhanja Deo the Raja of Nilgiri who was a brother of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo.

Since its merger with Mayurbhanj Kaptipada was reduced to the status of a Sarbarakari estate. After Gaura Chandra Virata Bhujanga, his son Rajata Chandra Abhinava Bhujanga succeeded as the Sarbarakar. The estate was abolished in 1952 under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act during the time of Pramoda Chandra Parikshita Bhujanga, the son of Rajata Chandra.

APPENDIX 1

Genealogy of the Bhanja Rulers of Mayurbhanj as known from inscriptions

Virabhadra *alias* Adibhanja

|

Kottabhanja I

|

Digbhanja *alias* Durjayabhanja I,
surnamed Vibhramatunga I

|

Narendrabhanja — Ranabhanja (924 A.D., 929 A.D.)

Ranabhanja's sons:

1. Rajabhanja *alias* Mahan Madahavabhanja surnamed Vibhramatunga II
   |
   Durjayabhanja II, Q. Chihipadevi
   |
   Kottabhanja II

2. Prithvibhanja *alias* Satrubhanja, Q. Anakhadevi
   |
   Narendrabhanja II

APPENDIX II A

Genealogy of the Bhanja Rulers of Mayurbhanj

(This was submitted by Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja Deo in reply to the letter No. 473, dated the 8th August 1880 of the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals.)

Sl. No.	Name of Ruler		Period of Rule	
			From A. D.	To A. D.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1	Maharaja Jai Singh	..	598	618
2	Maharaja Adi Bhanja Deo	..	618	656
3	Maharaja Nilamnar Bhanja Deo	..	656	689
4	Maharaja Lakshmanagraj Bhanja Deo	..	689	726
5	Maharaja Viseswar Bhanja Deo	..	726	764
6	Maharaja Bharat Bhanja Deo	..	764	804
7	Maharaja Dilipeswar Bhanja Deo	..	804	839
8	Maharaja Vamadev Bhanja Deo	..	839	878
9	Maharaja Basudev Bhanja Deo	..	878	916
10	Maharaja Keshari Bhanja Deo	..	916	960
11	Maharaja Narayan Bhanja Deo	..	960	996
12	Maharaja Nilakantha Bhanja Deo	..	996	1028
13	Maharaja Virakeswari Bhanja Deo	..	1028	1064
14	Maharaja Kapileswar Bhanja Deo	..	1064	1100
15	Maharaja Trilochan Bhanja Deo	..	1100	1138
16	Maharaja Dasarathi Bhanja Deo	..	1138	1164
17	Maharaja Srikrishna Bhanja Deo	..	1164	1195
18	Maharaja Gadadhar Bhanja Deo	..	1195	1236
19	Maharaja Araneswar Bhanja Deo	..	1236	1264
20	Maharaja Gopinath Bhanja Deo	..	1264	1279

Sl. No.	Name of Ruler	Period of Rule From A. D.	To A. D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
21	Maharaja Radhakrishan Bhanja Deo ..	1279	1301
22	Maharaja Prithvinath Bhanja Deo ..	1301	1334
23	Maharaja Baikuntha Bhanja Deo ..	1334	1360
24	Maharaja Bireswara Bhanja Deo ..	1360	1390
25	Maharaja Rama Chandra Bhanja Deo ..	1390	1423
26	Maharaja Balabhadra Bhanja Deo ..	1423	1464
27	Maharaja Harikrishna Bhanja Deo ..	1464	1491
28	Maharaja Nilakantha Bhanja Deo ..	1491	1520
29	Maharaja Santhei Bhanja Deo ..	1520	1556
30	Maharaja Baidyanath Bhanja Deo ..	1556	1600
31	Maharaja Jagannath Bhanja Deo ..	1600	1643
32	Maharaja Harihara Bhanja Deo ..	1643	1688
33	Maharaja Sarveswar Bhanja Deo ..	1688	1711
34	Maharaja Viravikramaditya Bhanja Deo ..	1711	1728
35	Maharaja Raghunath Bhanja Deo ..	1728	1750
36	Maharaja Chakradhar Bhanja Deo ..	1750	1761
37	Maharaja Damodar Bhanja Deo ..	1761	1796
38	Maharajeswari Sumitra Devi Bhanja Deo	1796	1810
39	Maharajeswari Jamuna Devi Bhanja Deo	1810	1813
40	Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja Deo ..	1813	1823
41	Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja Deo ...	1823	1863
42	Maharaja Srinath Bhanja Deo ..	1863	1868
43	Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja Deo..	1868	

APPENDIX II B

Genealogy of the Bhanja Rulers of Mayurbhanj

Collected from two palm leaf manuscripts *Bhanja Vamsa Malika* and *Rayakula Vamsanu*—the former written in regnal year 5 and the latter in regnal year 11 of Maharajeswari Sumitra Devi Bhanja. Both the manuscripts are almost identical in their contents.

Maharaja Adi Bhanja
|
Maharaja Santai Bhanja
|
Maharaja Chhakai Bhanja
|
Maharaja Lakshmana Bhanja
Maharaja Kalpi Bhanja
Maharaja Surjya Bhanja
Maharaja Ramachandra Bhanja
Maharaja Batuli Bhanja

- Isva Nath Bhanja (Bada kunor)
- Maharaja Jagannath Bhanja, (married the daughter of the Gajapati Raja of Orissa and received Baripada Dandapat as dowry).
  |
  Maharaja Nilakantha Bhanja
  |
  Maharaja Baidyanath Bhanja (died before 1630 A. D.)
  |
  Maharaja Harihar Bhanja
  |
  Maharaja Krushna Bhanja (died in November 1660 A. D.)
  |
  Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja (1660—1688 A. D.)

  - Maharaja Sarveswar Bhanja, 1688—1711 A. D.
    |
    Viravikramaditya Bhanja (1711—1728 A. D.)
    |
    Raghunath Bhanja, (1728—1750 A.D.)
  - Jagateswar Bhanja (Fought with Aliverdi Khan and died in 1741 A. D.)
    |
    Biseswar Bhanja
  - Dilipeswar Bhanja
    |
    Maharaja Chakradhar Bhaja, 1750—1761.
    |
    Maharaja Damodar Bhanja, 1761—1796 A. D.
    |
    Maharajeswari Sumitra Devi Bhanja 1796 A. D.

APPENDIX III

List of Dewans and Superintendents of Mayurbhanj since 1905

(Superintendents were appointed under Court of Wards administration)

Dewan Prasanna Coomar Ghosal died on the 17th June 1905

Mohini Mohan Dhar, M. A., B. L., Dewan from the 20th June 1905 to 21st April 1912.

Hari Das Bose—Officiating Dewan from the 22nd April 1912 to 12th May 1912.

C. L. Philip, I. C. S., Collector, Balasore assumed the charge of Superintendent from the 13th May 1912 to 30th July 1912.

E. Mc. Leod Smith—Superintendent from the 31st July 1912 to 3rd November 1912.

C. L. Philip, I. C. S.—Superintendent from the 4th November 1912 to the 9th February 1916.

J. E. Scott, I. C. S.—Superintendent from the 10th February 1916 to 22nd April 1917.

N. F. Peck, I. C. S.—Superintendent from the 23rd April 1917 to 12th October 1919.

H. Mc. Pherson, I. C. S.—Superintendent from the 13th October 1919 to the 5th August 1920; Dewan from 6th August 1920 to 14th September 1921.

Rai Bahadur Hari Das Basu, State Judge—held charge of Dewan from the 15th September 1921 to the 6th January 1922.

E. Mc. Leod Smith, Dewan from the 7th January 1922 to the 28th November 1929.

From the 29th November 1929 to the 18th June 1930—No Dewan was appointed.

Dr. P. K. Sen, M. A., (Cantab), LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Dewan from the 19th June 1930 to the 17th June 1936.

K. C. Neogy, M.A., B.L.—Dewan from the 6th July 1935 to the 5th July 1940; Political Adviser from the 6th July 1940 to the 31st March 1942.

Major B. P. Pande, B. A., LL.B., F. R. E. S. (London), took charge as Dewan on the 16th August 1940.

He was the last Dewan.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

26. Population

(*i*) The population of the district of Mayurbhanj according to 1961 Census is 1,204,043 of which 6,04,756 are males and 599,257 females. The district consists of four subdivisions and twenty-one police-stations. The subdivision and police-station-wise population has been furnished in Chapter-I:

The following table shows the distribution of male and female population in respect of each subdivision of the district:

Subdivision	Area in Sq. miles	Population	Male	Female	Density of population per Sq. mile
Baripada Subdivision	1,618·4	508,353	257,608	250,745	314
Bamanghaty Subdivision	736·8	294,974	146,444	148,530	400
Panchpir Subdivision	1,188·1	221,044	109,733	111,311	186
Kaptipada Subdivision	47·85	179,672	90,971	88,701	378

(*ii*) Growth of population

The growth of population from 1872 to 1961 is shown in the following table:

Year		Population	Percentage of variation
1872	..	258,680	
1881	..	385,737+	49·1
1891	..	532,233+	38·0
1901	..	610,383+	14·7
1911	..	729,218+	19·5

Year		Population	Percentage of variation
1921	..	754,314+	3·4
1931	..	889,603+	17·9
1941	..	984,741+	10·7
1951	..	1,028,825+	4·5
1961	..	1,204,042+	17·1

It is well known that there had been constant pressure of population from the north into the Orissa Feudatory States. The Adibasis having deforested almost the whole of Singhbhum except Government forest have been pressing down south into Gangpur, Bonai, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj which contain thickly forested areas adjoining Singhbhum. Till the late 19th century there was no control over forests in the Tributary States of Orissa. When control started on a very limited scale early in the 20th century the pressure of population from the north eased. The explanation in the Mayurbhanj Census Report of 1931 is based on this important fact. The pressure of Adibasi population from the north has not yet ceased. In 1965, 2,000 Adibasis from Singhbhum squatted in the reserved forests of Similipal hills and occupied 4,000 acres from which they had to be evicted.

According to the Census Report of 1931 "up to the year 1891 the percentage in the rate of increase is attributable to heavy immigration, though some part of the increase may safely be put down to defective enumeration". The rate of increase in the decade 1891—1901 is not as high as the two previous decades. But the next decade 1901—1911 shows further increase of population which according to the Census Report of 1951 was due to immigration consequent on the prosperity of the district because of construction of railway lines connecting the headquarters town Baripada with the Howrah-Madras Railway at Rupsa in Balasore district, as well as, connecting the iron-ore mines of the district with Tatanagar.

The next decade, i.e. 1911—1921 records abnormally slow growth, the percentage of increase being only 3·4. The causes of the slow rate of increase during the decade are given by the Census Report 1951 as follows. "Three years from 1913 to 1915 had poor harvests. There

was failure of crop in 1918 during which year the influenza epidemic visited the district and carried away at least 17,000 persons. The remaining years of the decade were noted for bad public health."

The decades from 1921 to 1931 and from 1931 to 1941 had growth of population by 17·9 and 10·7 per cent, respectively. But the next decade 1941—1951 once again marked a slow rate of increase, the per cent of growth being 4·5 only. The growth of population in each subdivison during the decade is shown below:

District or Subdivision		Population in 1941	Population in 1951	Percentage of increase or decrease
MAYURBHANJ	..	984,741	1,028,825	+4·5
Baripada Subdivision	..	411,109	440,019	+7·0
Bamanghaty Subdivision	..	255,287	260,220	+1·9
Panchpir Subdivision	..	181,423	183,444	+1·1
Kaptipada Subdivision	..	136,922	145,142	+6·0

The Census Report of 1951 explains this slow rate of growth in the following words.

"Panchpir and Bamanghaty subdivisions have shown poor rate of increase of population during the decade. A number of police-stations in these subdivisions have actually suffered from diminution of population from what they had 10 years before. This is mostly due to outbreak of epidemics at frequent intervals during the decade. Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions have shown a satisfactory rate of increase in population although they contain some localities which are also affected by epidemics."

But there was increase in the growth during 1951—61. As 4·9 per cent of the population enumerated in 1961 Census were migrants to this district, the actual increase is only 12·2 per cent compared with the all-India average of 21·51 per cent.

During the last 60 years the population of the district swelled from 610,383 in 11901 to 1,204,043 in 1961 an increase of 97·3 per cent.

The population figures of 1951—61 have been shown below indicating the variation in all the subdivisions of the district:

District or Subdivision	Population in 1951	Population in 1961	Increase	Percentage of increase
MAYURBHANJ ..	1,028,825	1,204,043	175,218	+17·1
Baripada Subdivision ..	440,019	508,353	68,334	+15·5
Bamanghaty Subdivision	260,220	294,974	34,754	+13·3
Panchpir Sub-division	183,444	221,044	37,660	+20·5
Kaptipada Subdivision	145,922	179,672	33,750	+23·1

The variation in the proportion of males to females in the district of Mayurbhanj and its subdivisions is given below along with that in the State of Orissa as well as India from Census to Census since 1891:

	Females to 100 males in India	Females to 100 males in Orissa	Females to 100 males in Mayurbhanj district
1891	95·7	101·7	100
1901	97·15	103·7	101·3
1911	96·35	105·6	101·1
1921	95·51	108·6	101·5
1931	95·00	106·7	101·1
1941	94·50	105·3	100·5
1951	94·6	102·2	100·1
1961	94·09	100·1	99·1

The subdivisional proportion between male and female :

	Baripada	Bamanghaty	Panchpir	Kaptipada
1891	100·3	102	95	100·1
1901	100·8	103·2	100·6	100
1911	100·6	103·5	101	98·5
1921	100·6	108·1	102	100
1931	100	103·7	100·7	101
1941	..	..	..	..
1951	98·57	103·07	101·30	98·27
1961	97·33	101·42	101·43	97·50

If the permanent population of Mayurbhanj as distinct from the population enumerated as immigrants is taken into consideration the sex proportion occording to 1931 Census comes to 99·1 females per 100 males. The preponderance of females over males was therefore mainly due to immigration of females by marriage and also because of higher survival rate among the females in certain age group. But according to Census of 1951 larger number of females moved from Mayurbhanj. As against 7,053 female immigrants from Balasore, 10,476 females moved from Mayurbhanj to Balasore. But inspite of this the proportion of female population remained higher than the male population. The ratio of female and male population has however remained almost constant up to 1951. During the decade 1951—61 the female proportion decreased and according to 1961 Census the ratio of females per 100 males was 99·1.

27. Immigration and Emigration and connected problems

As pointed out above the Census of 1881 and 1891 recorded high percentage of growth of population which has been attributed to heavy mmigration although some part of the increase was probably due to defective enumeration.

The following table gives a comparative statement of immigrants with their place of birth at the Census of 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961. (Figures for the contiguos districts have been furnished separately up to 1931).

Place of birth		1901—1911			1911—1921			1921—1931			1931—51*			1951—61*		
State	District	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bihar ..	Singhbhum ..	26,079	12,358	13,721	12,527	5,022	7,505	18,472	7,101	11,371	10,829	..	..	18,670	4,133	14,357
	Manbhum, Ranchi, Gaya, Shahabad, Patna, Monghyr, Hazaribagh	510	367	143	2,354	1,347	1,007	2,770	1,745	1,025	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal ..	Midnapur .	9,938	4,973	4,965	7,787	3,293	4,494	6,820	2,633	4,187	5,075	..	..	8,315	2,373	5,942
	Bangura & East Pakistan	61	40	21	155	103	52	256	172	84	..	.	..	..	..	..
Orissa .	Balasore ..	14,312	6,216	8,095	13,553	5,519	8,034	12,712	4,607	8,110	..	..	..	26,397	7,729	18,668
	Keonjhar ..	3,638	1,643	1,995	4,520	1,715	2,805	4,958	1,500	3,458	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur Sundargarh.	.	2,210	1,850	360	2,932	2,192	740	3,123	2,348	775	..	..	..	..	..

*Figures for the decades 1931 to 1951 and 1951 to 1961 relates to the entire State of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa

This table clearly shows large fluctuation of immigrants from Census to Census. People from Singhbhum were 26,079 in 1911; 12,527 in 1921; 18,472 in 1931; 10,829 in 1951 and 18,670 in 1961. It shows that people came in large numbers and also left in large numbers. The same conclusion applies to people coming from Midnapore and from Balasore. The immigrants who lived for a number of years have been tabulated in the Census of *1961*. It appears from the table that there have been many more women than men who have come in to Mayurbhanj and have settled obviously by getting married.

(*i*) Singhbhum (Bihar)

The Census of 1911 recorded 26,079 persons as belonging to Singhbhum, out of whom 12,358 were males and 13,721 females. In 1921 Census the number decreased to 12,527 (5,022 M.-7,505 F) which was less than half of the former Census record. A considerable number of these people must have left Mayurbhanj during the decade 1911—1921. In 1931 Census their number swelled again to 18,472 (7,101M—11,371 F) In 1911 the variation between the number of male and female immigrants was not very great. But since 1911 female population out-numbered male population. This indicates that prior to 1911 there was tendency for permanent migration from Singhbhum to Mayurbhanj. But since then the type of migration began to change from permanent to casual as the females migrated in greater number than their male counterparts as shown in the above table. Most of these migrants resided in Panchpir and Bamanghaty subdivisions.

(*ii*) Other Districts of Bihar

As indicated in the table above, only 510 persons belonging to Patna district of Bihar resided in Mayurbhanj during the decade 1901—1911. But in the next decade (1911 to 1921) 2,354 persons belonging to other districts of Bihar, as well as Patna district, migrated into Mayurbhanj. The figures for the period 1901 to 1911 for these districts are not available. It is, therefore, apparent that during the decade 1901 to 1911 there has not been much of immigration to Mayurbhanj from these districts. In 1931 Census 2,770 persons (1,745M—1,025 F), were enumerated as belonging to these districts of Bihar. During the decades 1911—1921 and 1921—1931 all these people started migrating and almost settled in Mayurbhanj.

(*iii*) Midnapore (West Bengal)

A good number of people have migrated from Midnapore district of West Bengal to Mayurbhanj in the past. From the table above it is seen that there was a gradual decrease in the number from decade to decade. The sex proportion in 1911 goes to show, however, that migration from Midnapore was almost of permanent type. Gradually the migration tended to be of a 'casual' type.

According to 1931 Census people of Midnapore were almost exclusively attracted to Baripada subdivision where their number rose to 6,580. Very few persons were found in Bamanghaty, Panchpir and Kaptipada subdivisions.

Few people have migrated to Mayurbhanj from Bankura and Dacca districts. Although their number was small, it showed an increase from decade to decade.

(*iv*)**Balasore**

In case of the migrants from Balasore the statistics show a gradual decline in the number. Although it remained nearly constant during the decades 1901 to 1911 and 1911—1921 the number fell considerably in 1931. The females figured prominently among persons migrating to Mayurbhanj and the migration was not of a permanent type. The decrease in number was probably due to the restrictions imposed upon people from outside in the matter of acquisition of lands in Mayurbhanj. They were mostly found to have settled in Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions.

(*v*) **Keonjhar**

Migration from Keonjhar, unlike Madinapore and Balasore gradually increased from decade to decade. In place of 3,638 persons enumerated in 1911, 4,520 were enumerated in 1921. In 1931 the number rose still higher to 4,958. Migration from Keonjhar was of casual type, the females having out numbered the males. The Kols, Gauras, Sauntis, Bathuris and Kurmi Kshatriyas were responsible for swelling the female figures by importing brides from this adjoining district. The people of Keonjhar like those of Singhbhum mainly concentrated in Panchpir subdivision.

(*vi*) **Other Districts of Orissa**

A large number of persons migrated from Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts of Orissa. Cuttack headed the list of these districts. According to 1911 Census 2,210 persons (1,850 M—360 F) were enumerated as belonging to these districts of whom 1,873 belonged to Cuttack. In the next decade (1911 to 1921) the figure rose to 2,932. In 1931 Census 3,123 persons (2,348 M—775 F) were recorded as migrants from these districts.

Most of the people from the coastal districts of Cuttack and Puri came to Mayurbhanj for service and generally they did not bring their families with them. Their migration was periodic and semi-permanent as the male sex predominated. They resided mostly in Baripada subdivision.

(viii) Trend of Migration

During 1951 Census 5,075 persons from West Bengal, 10,829 from Bihar and 523 persons from other States of India migrated into Mayurbhanj.

During the decade 1951 to 1961 the number of immigrants from outisde the State of Orissa increased from 16,427 in 1951 to 28,450 in 1961, which was 2·36 per cent of the total population of the district. 26,397 persons from other districts of Orissa were found to have migrated into Mayurbhanj in the same decade. Among the migrants from outside, those from the States of Bihar and West Bengal were 18,670 (4,133 M—14,537 F) and 8,315 (2,373 M—5,942 F), respectively.

The following table based on 1961 Census gives the number of immigrants from Bihar and West Bengal who have stayed in the district for a period of more than five years.

States	6 to 10 years		11 to 15 years		16 years and above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bihar ..	691	2,405	451	1,878	1,068	6,560
West Bengal ..	308	1,019	287	962	686	2,106

It is seen that 14,930 females and 3,491 males remained in Mayurbhanj for more than 5 years. This shows the trend of permanent habitation of these migrants in Mayurbhanj. 1,465 persons have migrated from other States of India to Mayurbhanj according to 1961 Census.

The main reason for the migration was to find opportunities for trade or to find occupation in timber extraction, mining or other business in Mayurbhanj. Some of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes migrating from Singhbhum were attracted by the fertile valleys in the inaccessible tracts of Similipal where they used to settle permanently. So far as the tribes are concerned the Kols migrated from Singhbhum and Keonjhar in large numbers, the number being 8,147 and 676 respectively according to 1931 Census. A few of them also came from Balasore in Orissa and Manbhum and Ranchi districts of Bihar. The Santal immigrants mostly came from Singhbhum and Midnapore districts, the number being 1,420 and 1,325 respectively in 1931 Census. Some of them migrated also from Keonjhar, Balasore, and Manbhum. The Gonds chiefly came from Singhbhum and Keonjhar. The number being 438 and 448 respectively A few of them also migrated from Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts of Orissa and Manbhum district of Bihar.

The Bhumij migrants came from Singhbhum and Midnapore districts. Keonjhar, Balasore, Manbhum and Ranchi districts also sent a few Bhumij immigrants to Mayurbhanj according to 1931 Census. A few Mundas migrated from Ranchi. The Kurmi Kshatriyas who were primarily enumerated as a tribe came mostly from Midnapore, Singhbhum, Keonjhar and Manbhum. A limited number also migrated from Ranchi. The tables below give a comparative picture of the variation of population of some Scheduled Tribes and that of the total population of the district from decade to decade.

Year	Kol (Ho) population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Percentage of variation of total population of Mayurbhanj
1891 ..	57,685	..	..	..
1901 ..	67,768	+10,083	17·4	14·7
1911 ..	86,771	+19,003	28·2	19·5
1921 ..	89,183	+2,412	2·3	3·4
1931 ..	109,351	+20,168	22·4	17·9
1961 ..	147,230	+37,879	33·9	35·8

Immigration of Kol (Ho) is also apparent in this table. While the district variation in 1911 was 19·5 the variation of Kol (Ho) population was 28·2, at least 9 per cent being the increase by immigration. In 1931 the district variation was 17·9 while the Kol (Ho) variation was 22·4. But in 1961 there was a fall of only 2 per cent in the Kol (Ho) population compared with the district population which means that a number of Kols (Hos) left Mayurbhanj in between 1931 and 1961.

Year	Kurmi Mahto (Kurmi Kshatriya) population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Percentage of variation of total population of Mayurbhanj
1891 ..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	35,968	..	..	14·7
1911 ..	44,692	+8,724	22·8	19·5
1921 ..	50,184	+5,492	11·3	3·4
1931 ..	60,342	+10,158	20·00	17·9

The large discrepancy in the variation shows that Kurmis have not been uniformly enumerated.

Year	Munda population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Percentage of variation of total population of Mayurbhanj
1891 ..	12,215	..	..	..
1901 ..	130	—12,085	—99·5	14·7
1911 ..	Nil	..	..	19·5
1921 ..	494	..	..	3·4
1931 ..	894	+400	81·6	17·9
1961 ..	4,727	+3,833	475	35·8

The large increase in Munda population shown in 1961 is either due to immigration or disparity in enumeration.

Year	Bhumij population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Percentage of variation of total population of Mayurbhanj
1891 ..	52,149	..	..	..
1901 ..	56,157	+4,003	7·6	14·7
1911 ..	60,936	+4,779	8·3	19·5
1921 ..	65,014	+4,078	6·6	3·4
1931 ..	78,400	+13,386	20·00	17·9
1961 ..	76,394	—2,006	2·5	35·8

There was large increase between 1921 and 1931, but decrease between 1931 and 1961. It shows incorrect enumeration.

Year		Gond population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Percentage of variation of total population of Mayurbhanj
1891	..	107	..	..	..
1901	..	6,280	+6,173	610	14·7
1911	..	8,376	+2,006	33·3	19·5
1921	..	9,630	+1,254	15	3·4
1931	..	13,839	+4,203	46	17·9
1961	..	16,659	+2,820	15·3	35·8

Obviously the variation is due to incorrect enumeration.

Year		Santal population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Percentage of variation of total population of Mayurbhanj
1891	..	91,490	..	..	..
1901	..	185,149	+93,659	102·1	14·7
1911	.	214,164	+29,015	15·6	19·5
1921	..	221,132	+6,968	3·2	3·4
1931	..	258,195	+37,063	16·7	17·9
1961	.	340,327	+82,132	31·7	35·8

Although there has been great disparity in the percentage of variation it was unlikely due to incorrect enumeration as a Santal knows what he says and the enumerator is not likely to make mistake as to whether somebody is Santal and somebody else is not Santal. The difference in variation is more likely due to large scale immigration.

Some other Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people along with upper caste people and a few Muslims have migrated into Mayur-bhanj from different parts of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and other States of India. According to 1931 Census 42,967 persons migrated from contiguous territories, while the remaining 8,291 immigrants or less than one per cent of the district population came from non-contiguous territories. In the case of the contiguous territories the female migrants out-numbered the male migrants, while among those from non-contiguous territories, the number of female migrants is found remarkably small. The increase in the number of female migrants from the neighbouring territories may be accounted for by matrimonial alliances.

28. Distribution of Population between Urban and Rural Areas

There is no city in the district, and there are only two towns, namely, Baripada and Rairangpur. In 1951 Rairangpur was not recorded as a town. According to Census of 1961 the population of Rairangpur is 8,199. This township consists of 8 revenue villages, namely, Baidaposi Mahuldiha, Kuchaibudi, Ichinda, Thakuranibeda, Amladuba, Pichhila-ghati and Rairangpur. Population of Baripada was separately recorded as 3,394 for the first time in 1891, The population of the town according to 1961 Census is 20,301. The variation of population of this town from 1901 to 1961 is stated below :

Town	Year	Population	Percentage of variation
Baripada	1901 ..	5,613	..
	1911 ..	5,968	6·32
	1921 ..	6,189	3·70
	1931 ..	6,198	0·06
	1941 ..	8,281	33·72
	1951 ..	9,277	12·03
	1961 ..	20,301	118·83

The large increase in 1961 is due to the addition of two sq. miles to the Municipal area in 1952.

Besides these two towns there are 3,671 villages and those may be classified on the basis of population as follows :

Villages with population less than 500	From 500 to 999	From 1,000 to 1,999	From 2,000 to 4,999
3,021	542	95	13

The following are the villages having population from 2,000 to 4,999.

Police-station	Name of the village	Total population	Male	Female
Udla .	Sridamchandrapur ..	2,337	1,252	1,085
Raruan ..	Bad Raruan ..	2,177	1,060	1,117
Jashipur ..	Jashipur ..	2,035	1,024	1,011
Karanjia ..	Karanjia ..	2,851	1,508	1,343
Bahalda ..	Bahalda ..	2,851	1,494	1,357
Bahalda ..	Kulgi ..	2,019	969	1,050
Gorumahisani	Gorumahisani ..	3,474	1,726	1,748
Do.	Kuleisila ..	2,080	1,034	1,046
Badampahar	Dhangdimuta and Kasiabeda.	4,332	2.283	2,049
Bangiriposi ..	Kusumbandh ..	2,068	1,038	1,030
Betnoti ..	Badjod and Karanjia	2,111	1,057	1.054
Badashahi ..	Khanua ..	2,912	1,405	1,507

29. Displaced Persons

According to the Census of 1951, an unusual type of movement of population began from the year 1946 onwards due to the conditions prevailing in the Punjab and Bengal in the pre-partition and post-partition periods. There was an influx of lakhs of persons from these areas to different parts of India which was shared to some extent by Orissa. The territories from which these persons migrated are now included in Pakistan. Such migrants are generally known as "Displaced Persons".

As recorded in 1951 Census 6,149 displaced persons came to the district among whom 3,130 were males and 3,019 females. Refugee camps were opened at Amarda where displaced persons were received prior to their transit to places of settlement. They were settled in Baripada town, Muruda, Udala, Chanua, Rairangpur, Bahalda and other interior villages of the district.

30. Languages

(i) The Census Report of 1931 of Mayurbhanj follows the classification suggested by Sir Edward A. Gait in his "*Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1901*". According to that the languages spoken in the ex-State were divided into the following five distinct groups:

(1) Indo-Aryan Family
(2) Munda Family
(3) Dravidian Family
(4) Language, foreign to India, and
(5) Gipsy language.

The languages belonging to the Indo-Aryan families were Oriya, Bengali, Hindustani, Gujarati, Kachhi, Marwari, Marhathi, Punjabi and Nepali. Under the Munda family were recorded Santali, Ho, Bhumiji, Mahali, Mundari, Kora, Karmali, and Karua. The Dravidian family had under it Oraon, Kharia, Kisan, Gondi, Tamil, Telugu and Cannarese in all numbering seven languages. Pashtu belonging to the Iranian branch, French and Portugese of Romanic, English of the Tutonic group, Russian of the Slavonic group and Arabic of the Semitic family were a few of the languages, foreign to India or belonging to the Indo-European family which had their speakers varying from unit to near about 60. Domra spoken by the Hill-side Doms was the only Gipsy language then found here.

In 1951 Census Report 23 languages were enumerated as mother-tongues in the district, but in 1961 the number of mother-tongues enumerated was 24. 2 languages i. e., Chinese and Simhalese enumerated in 1951 Census, were not recorded in 1961, while 3 languages i. e. Karmali, Kharia and Marathi enumerated in 1961 Census were not there in 1951. The number of speakers in each of the mother-tongues in 1961 is given in Appendix I. Short notes on important languages are given below.

(ii) Oriya

According to 1961 Census, 627,034 persons in the district speak Oriya as their mother-tongue, out of them, 318,278 are males and 308,756 females. The number of persons having Oriya as mother-tongue in 1951 was 541,219 and in 1931 was 365,027. The 1931 Census Report recorded—"The percentage of tribal Hindus who have completely abandoned their old tribal language, or who are far on the way of doing so, in favour of Oriya as their mother-tongue, comes to 21·4". But the percentage of such persons are not known from subsequent Census Reports. According to 1931 Census Report the Amatas, Bhuyans, Bathuris, Bhunj Purans, Rajuars, Ojhas, Dharuas, Gonds, Gunjus, Jharas and Kaurs, all adopted Oriya as mother-tongue. The same Census Report also stated that tribes like Bhumij including Tamarias, Kharia, Kora, Kisan, Mahali, were gradually abandoning their

old languages and adopting Oriya as their mother-tongue. Substantial progress has been made during the period 1931 to 1961 by these tribes in adopting Oriya as a subsidiary language besides their own mother-tongue (Vide Appendix II).

(iii) **Bengali**

19,400 speakers of Bengali were enumerated in 1951 and in 1961 their number was 20,171. But in 1931 the number of Bengali speakers was shown as 36,837. Some 27,689 Kurmis along with 1,149 Thataris and 2,000 Katras Bhuyans were recorded as speakers of Bengali in 1931. Their corresponding number in 1951 and 1961 Census is not known.

(iv) **Hindi and Urdu**

7,967 speakers of Urdu and 6,759 speakers of Hindi were enumerated in 1961 Census. In 1951 their numbers were 4,619 and 2,145 respectively. In 1931 Census 6,451 speakers of Hindi, 3,583 speakers of Urdu and 26,155 speakers of Karmali were grouped together as speakers of Hindustani in the ex-State.

(v) **Santali**

The total number of speakers of this language according to 1961 Census is 269,067. In numerical strength they stand second to those who speak Oriya as mother-tongue. In 1931 Census the number of persons having Santali as mother-tongue was 258,911 whereas in 1951 their number reduced to 246,528.

The Santali language has been divided into Northern Santali and Southern Santali with some variations between the two. The Santali as spoken in Mayurbhanj district belongs to the Southern group. Santali is a peculiarly expressive language so far as natural objects and things connected with the life of hunters or agriculturists are concerned and has a delicate sense of humour. But regarding expression of things abstract, of ideas of modern life and culture it has to depend on other languages as indeed most other languages do. Grierson's accounts of the dialects of Santali and Mundari show that they closely resemble each other and differ only in minor particulars to the extent the Santals have borrowed their vocabulary from their Aryan neighbours.

(vi) **Ho**

According to 1961 Census 117,550 persons in the district have Ho as their mother-tongue. Their number in 1951 was 117,483 and in 1931 was 110,500. They, like Santals, have a strong attachment for their language.

(vii) **Bhumiji**

The total number of persons speaking Bhumiji in 1961 was 78,146. In 1951 their strength was 74,230 and in 1931 68,770. The Census of 1961 shows that out of 78,146 persons having Bhumiji as their mother-tongue, 62,408 speak Oriya as a subsidiary language.

(viii) **Mundari**

In 1931 Census, the Mundari-speaking persons were shown as 683. According to 1951 Census, their number was 20,918 and in 1961 it increased to 58,383. Even though there is considerable affinity between Mundari and Santali, there is little chance of mistake in enumeration. The increase from Census to Census shows large-scale immigration from Singhbhum.

(ix) **Oraon**

The number of Oraon-speakers in 1961 was 1,720. Their number was 1,445 in 1931 and 49 in 1951. It seems that in 1951 Census the Oraon-speaking people were enumerated in some allied groups.

31. Bilingualism

According to 1961 Census out of total number of 627,034 Oriya-speaking persons, 28,089 can speak one or more languages in addition to their mother-tongue. 62,417 Bhumiji-speaking persons, 62,461 Ho-speaking persons, 202,750 Santali-speaking persons and 10,267 Bengali-speaking persons speak one or more languages besides their own mother-tongue.

A very low percentage of women of different linguistic groups can understand the subsidiary languages besides their mother-tongue.

A detailed statement showing number of subsidiary languages spoken by persons in the district has been given in Appendix II.

32. Scripts used

All Oriya-speaking people in the district use the Oriya script and some tribal people speaking Bhumiji, Ho, Oraon and Santali are increasingly adopting Oriya language and Oriya script. Early European missionaries attempted to introduce Roman script for Santali language but in Mayurbhanj it did not make much headway. Attempts have been made from time to time to invent a new script for Santali. None of them have met with any success.

33. Castes and Tribes

According to 1931 Census of Mayurbhanj there were in all 131 different castes and tribes in the ex-State. A detailed list of these arranged in alphabetical order is given in Appendix V. Short accounts of a few castes are presented below :

(i) **Ahir Gaura**

The two terms 'Ahir' and 'Gaura' are synonymous meaning the milkman. But according to the Census Report of Mayurbhanj, 1931 the Ahir-Gauras are not really of milkman caste. They seem in reality more allied to Kela or some other gipsy caste, and may possibly be

connected with the Aherias of Uttar Pradesh, as pointed out by Sir Edward Gait. According to Russel, the Ahirs of Madhya Pradesh are largely recruited from the Gonds and other tribes. They do not tend cattle nor cultivate land. They are acrobats, jugglers and exhibitors of puppet shows. Some of them have taken to herding cattle and to cultivation.

(i) Amata

They are mainly found in the eastern part of Baripada subdivision and the eastern part of Kaptipada subdivision. They are not found in Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions. Nothing is yet known about their origin. They are cultivators, but frequently serve as domestic servants.

(iii) Bagal

They are a cow-herd caste inhabiting Mayurbhanj and Sareikela. In their manners and customs they are like the Bhumijas and it is assumed that they had aboriginal descent. They also accept food from the Bhumijas.

(iv) Baghuti

According to the Census of Mayurbhanj of 1931, Bagdis of Bengal and Baghutis of Orissa are almost homonymous. In social status they rank somewhat higher than Bauris. Their title is Modi, and their distinctive occupation is to prepare pack saddles.

(v) Bais (Baisya)

It is primarily a trading caste whose subsidiary occupation is cultivation.

(vi) Bais Baniya (Baisya Bania)

It is also mainly a trading caste. People of this caste are found in the Baripada subdivision.

(vii) Baishnab (Bairagi, Baistam)

This caste is so named as all members of it are converts to Vaishnavism. This is a peculiar example of religion assuming a caste form in Orissa.

(viii) Barhai

They are the carpenter caste. Their number in the district is few and they are mostly found in Baripada subdivision.

(ix) Barna Shankar

The term is usually applied to off-springs of the unions of different castes like Kshatriya, Karan and Khandait with whom it was a practice to keep as concubines women belonging to lower castes.

(x) Baur

According to Sir Edward Gait, the Bauris are probably recruited from different aboriginal sources, while the Khadals are probably an off-shoot of the Bauris. Both of them are small Dravidian castes and are allied to the Oraons.

(xi) Bhandari

This is the barber caste in all districts of Orissa including Maurbhanj. The Bhandari will not do shaving for the low caste people and for those who are outcaste. There is, again, a graduated scale of caste superiority or inferiority in the eyes of the Bhandari, according to which he extends his services wholly or partially. Thus there are some for whom he would do all that is required of a barber, others whom he would shave but whose finger nails he would not pare. There are others again, whose finger nails he would pare, but not toe nails. When a person is out-caste for some social offence, the services of the Dhoba and the Bhandari are denied to him, and they would again be available to him only if and when he is readmitted to caste.

(xii) Brahman

They constitute the well-known priestly caste and are distributed throughout the district. The Brahmans of this district are mostly of Utkaliya class which is divided into two broad sections viz., the Dakshinatya and the Jajapuratraya. The following groups of Brahmans are also found:

(*i*) Jharua—(Jungli)—otherwise known as Aranyakas

(*ii*) Halua (from Hal, a plough) who claim to be Balaram Gotri

(*iii*) Sarua—those who grow areca, arum, and coconut besides doing ordinary cultivation.

(*iv*) Veda Brahmans—who live upon alms

(*v*) Pandas—who serve as priests and cooks

(*vi*) Bauchua and Jaya—Andhra Brahmans of somewhat lower rank

(*vii*) Atharva Vedi

(xiii) Chasa

The Chasas are a great cultivating caste of Orissa. Loose organisation of the caste system was responsible for outsiders to be admitted to the caste. Wealthy Chasas who gave up ploughing with their own hands, assume the respectable title of Mahanti, which as Russel observes is a "broader term than Karan or Oriya Kayastha". The word Chasa has the generic meaning of a cultivator. There are mainly

three distinct subdivisions of Chasas, namely, Kotta, Khandait and Oda. The Oda subdivision of Chasas in Mayurbhanj is generally known as Oriya.

(xiv) **Dandachhatra Majhi (Danda Majhi)**

They are believed to be a sub-caste of Bagdi. This is, however, not certain. They trace their origin to a Majhi who held the earthen pot (danda) containing resins and umbrella (Chhatra) used for Siva's Charak Puja. Their original occupation is believed to be fishing. They are now cultivators and day labourers. Amata, Baghuti, Ujia and probably Baiti are the several endogamous groups of the Dandachhatra majhi.

(xv) **Dhoba**

They are washermen and are also called Rajaks. They are distributed almost evenly throughout the district, but in Baripada subdivision they have a larger concentration.

(xvi) **Dom**

They are mainly bamboo workers and drummers. Some of them are cultivators. They are more numerous in Bamanghaty and Baripada subdivisions.

(xvii) **Gaura**

The Gauras are a cowherd caste in Orissa. Among them the Mathurapuri or Mathurabasi sub-caste ranks highest. Next come Khandual and Gopapuri. Though the traditional occupation of Gauras is cow keeping and dealing in milk and allied products, in Mayurbhanj they appear to have completely forgotten that occupation keeping themselves busy in cultivation and other means of livelihood. The Magadha sub-caste has nothing to do with cow-keeping. They resemble aboriginals in habits and customs and take to handia selling business. The Magadha Gauras are probably a recent accretion from some aboriginal tribes. According to Col. Dalton, Mathurabasi Goalas are high, sharp, delicate and light-brown in complexion. Those of the Magadha sub-caste, on the other hand, are unrefined and coarse. They are dark complexioned and have large hands and feet. They do not have any feature distinguishing them from the Singhbhum Kols which makes Col. Dal-ton to believe that there has been much mixture of blood. Risley, Gait and Russel have accepted this view.

(xviii) **Ghasi**

They are usually sweepers, drummers, bamboo workers and Syces.

(xix) Gola—

They are an outstanding cultivating caste who chiefly grow onion, garlic and vegetables. They are distributed in Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions.

(xx) Guria

They take their name from Gur or unrefined sugar. People of different castes have taken to the occupation, but the Gurias by themselves form a distinct group and a distinct caste. Kundu is a subdivision of Guria and that subdivision is also known as Haldia which perhaps is derived from Haldi or turmeric.

(xxi) Hadi

They are usually scavengers, sweepers, basket-makers and bamboo-workers. A large concentration of this caste is found in Baripada subdivision.

(xxii) Kamar

The Kamar caste is of heterogenous nature. Their occupation is iron-smelting and blacksmithy. Chapua, Bindhani and Nahar Kamars are perhaps classed as Kol Kamars who are said to be accretions from the rank of the Kols. The Chapuas derive their name from the practice of their women treading the bellows with foot while at work. The name Bindhani is perhaps derived from 'Bindha' meaning to bore. They call their chisel as, beghuni, or that which pierces. Nahar is a corruption of Lohar or Lauhakar. The Astalohis 'workers on eight metals' work on different metals. Bathuri Kamars are accretions from the rank of the Bathuris and the Hatua Kamars are the indigenous Kamars of Orissa while Bangala Kamars are immigrants from Bengal.

xxiii) Karans

The origin of the word is said to be from the word 'Karani' which means clerk or writer. Wilson derives the term from the Sanskrit word 'Karan' which means doer. Other names for the caste are Karanam and Mahanti. The caste fulfills the same function in Orissa as the Kayastha elsewhere. The people of this caste have high social position at present and are generally engaged in Government and private service .

(xxiv) Keut

They are believed to have taken their origin from the primitive tribes. They catch fish, parch grains and cultivate lands.

(xxv) Khandait

They form the military caste of Orissa. The Rajas of Orissa used to retain large armies of Khandaits. This caste is mostly confined to

Orissa. There is difference of opinion as to the origin of the word. The general view is that it is derived from 'Khanda' a sword. But one of the caste santaks or insignias endorsed in documents is a 'Kanda' (arrow) and the other is a 'Katari' (dagger). The other explanation is that Orissa was formerly divided into Khanda or groups of villages each in charge of a Khandapati which might have been corrupted to Khandait.

(*xxvi*) **Kshatrya**

They belong to ruling class and it is difficult to give a true and authoritative account of this caste. They are generally regarded as the Rajputs.

(*xxvii*) **Kumbhar**

The name of the caste is derived from Kumbha, a water-pot. It is an old caste having a number of sub-castes many of which indicate the different localities from which they migrated. The Hatua section is of non-aboriginal origin while Jharua Kumbhars are those who belong to the forests. The Maghias are immigrants from Bihar.

(*xxviii*) **Kurmi**

The Kurmis who were formerly being regarded as a tribe are now taken as one of the castes in the district. They are notable agriculturists and are chiefly found in Baripada, Panchpir and Bamanghaty sub-divisions.

They are also found in the neighbouring Keonjhar district, in Manbhum and Midnapore districts of West Bengal and in Singhbhum and Ranchi districts of Bihar.

The Kurmis are conscious of their own social status. They do not allow inter-caste marriage. They perform their marriage with the help of Brahman priests, but the practice of taking a woman as wife without performing the regular rites is also seen among them. The system of dowry is not prevalent, but the husband is required to pay a nominal bride-price. The Kurmis do not tolerate a person of their society begging for his living. Such a person is generally regarded as an out-caste.

(*xxix*) **Mochi**

The Mochis cobble shoes and are admittedly descended from the Chamars. The Chamars were formerly tanners but they seem to have given up that occupation. According to Nesfield " the industry of tanning is preparatory to and lower than that of cobblery and hence the caste of Chamar ranks decidedly below that of Mochi ". In Mayurbhanj, the Chamars have given up tanning and the Mochis are below them. The latter are now both tanners and cobblers.

(xxx) **Pana**

The Panas are mainly divided into two classes, namely, Jena Pana and Pana Tanti. The former is an unclean caste, while the latter have become clean Sudra. Little is known about their origin, but in the list of caste precedence for Orissa prepared by Sir Edward Gait (1901) the Pana is classed with Mahuria, Dom and Hadi who are marked as beef eaters and scavengers. He states that in Orissa " the Pana ranks higher ; he is there largely employed as a weaver and calls himself Patra Pana or Buna Pana ". These Patra Panas or more correctly Patar Panas are now known as Pana Tantis who are a recent accretion to the Tanti caste.

(xxxi) **Raju**

The Raju is a local caste of Midnapore, and also of Balasore, generally found along the valley of the river Subarnarekha. There are two sub-castes, Bayan and Daina who derive their name from the practice of their women wearing their saree from the left or the right side. The latter allow widow remarriage, hence, it ranks lower. The two groups are inter-marrying. In former times the Rajus were allowed to inter-marry with the Sadgops of Bengal and Chasas of Orissa and this is said to account for their family names of which Ghose, Pal and Dutta are the same as those of the Sadgops while Jena, Sasmal, Padhan and Mahanti are found among the Chasas. The Rajus rank with the Nabasakha group and are served by good Brahmans. Some of them have assumed the sacred thread claiming a Kshatriya origin. The Rajus in Mayurbhanj occupy an influential and important position as cultivators and money-lenders. There is, however, no connection between this caste and the one bearing the same surname in the south. The Rajus claim their origin from Raja Chodaganga of Orissa.

(xxxii) **Rarhi**

This is the caste of grain parchers and rice pounders. Some say that the caste came originally from Bengal, while others are inclined to believe that it is a functional offshoot from the Kaivarta caste. They do not exist in Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions where Bhuyans and Mahtos parch and sell grains. Niari is another name of Rarhi.

(xxxiii) **Sadgop**

They claim to be Vaisyas and are commonly regarded as purified sub-caste of Goala. They have succeeded in obtaining a higher position than in the past by adopting agriculture as their occupation and by acquiring proficiency in it. According to Sir Edward Gait, the Sadgops enjoy higher status in that they were formerly the dominant caste in Gopabhum, or the country between the Ajoy and the Damodar rivers. West Bengal is their principal home.

(*xxxiv*) **Saunti**

This is comparatively a new caste. Its members consist of persons expelled from respectable Oriya castes who were allowed by the Chief of Keonjhar to settle in Mananta, a village in that ex-State. At present their headquarters is at Musakhori in Keonjhar. They eat fowls and drink liquor and also take various tabooed foods. They called themselves Saunta, meaning ' gatherer ' which has later been corrupted to Saunti.

(*xxxv*) **Sundhi**

The word is derived from ' Saundhika ' a wine seller. They were distillers and liquor sellers. Many of them have taken to trade and cultivation being unable to stand competition with their more prosperous brethren from Gaya.

(*xxxvi*) **Tanti**

The name of the caste is derived from ' Tanta ' or handloom. According to Risley, the Tantis are probably a functional group developed under pressure of the material demand for fine cloth. According to O' Malley, Tanti is sometimes used as a generic term for different functional castes or is applied to endogamous groups loosely affiliated to the Tanti caste. The sub-castes are Aswini, Baisakhi, Sukuli, Jogi, Sarau, Sivanul, Charkandia, Matibansa, Dhoba, Pana, Kuturia, Gaura, Chamar· Hansi.

(*xxxvii*) **Teli**

Oil-pressing and selling are the traditional occupation of this caste. They style themselves ' Ekadasa or Dwadasa Telis '. Their educated section style themselves as ' Kuberas '. The original low position of the Telis is attributed to their employment of bullocks for pressing oil. The name comes from the Sanskrit word ' Tailika ' or 'Taila' (oil). The ' Telis ' have long since succeeded in gaining a higher recognition except in Panchpir where conservatism does not admit them to higher status.

(*xxxviii*) **Thatari**

They are a class of braziers and brass workers Their number is rather few in the district.

(*xxxix*) **Ujia**

The traditional occupation of this caste is fishing. The caste name is derived from Ujan (to go against the current). Some of them manufacture and sell lime.

34. General Structure of Tribes

(i) Scheduled Tribes

According to 1961 Census the following 45 Scheduled Tribes are inhabiting the district. Their number as enumerated in the Census of 1931 and 1961 is mentioned against each of them.

Names		Total population in 1961	Total population in 1931
1. Santal	..	3,40,327	2,54,596
2. Kolha	..	1,19,136	1,09,353
3. Bhumij	..	79,394	78,400
4. Bathudi	..	59,377	46,217
5. Bhuyan	..	29,616	23,324
6. Ho	..	27,090	(No. included in Kolha).
7. Gond	..	16,659	13,839
8. Saunti	..	11,450	8,250
9. Kharia	..	10,930	12,156
10. Shabar	..	5,128	3,747
11. Mundari	..	8,292	..
12. Munda	..	4,727	894
13. Mahali	..	3,891	3,993
14. Pentia	..	3,853	..
15. Oraon	..	1,783	1,435
16. Saora	..	2,087	1,155
17. Karua	..	223	1,241
18. Kondha	..	193	24
19. Dharua	..	533	528
20. Kora	..	270	615
21. Kisan	..	69	48
22. Bagata	..	52	..
23. Bhunjia	..	136	..

Names		Total population in 1961	Total population in 1931
24. Binjhal	..	197	10
25. Birhor	..	38	..
26. Dal	..	6	..
27. Gadaba	..	17	..
28. Juanga	..	1	..
29. Kawar	..	12	5
30. Kol	..	12	..
31. Kol-Loharas	..	792	..
32. Koli	..	41	..
33. Koya	..	87	..
34. Madia	..	260	..
35. Makidi	..	131	..
36. Mankindia	..	2	235
37. Matya	..	64	..
38. Mirdhas	..	181	..
39. Omanatya	.	112	..
40. Parenga	..	16	..
41. Paroja	..	113	..
42. Rajurar	..	956	1,014
43. Lodha	..	611	675
44. Desua Bhumija	..	206	..
45. Jharua	..	112	..
46. Unclassified	..	681	..

According to 1931 Census the Santals, the Kolhas and the Bhumijas formed together a little over 50 per cent, but in 1951 and 1961 Census they formed 49 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively of the total population. Notes on general feature of some of these important tribes are given below :—

i) **Bathudi**

According to 1961 Census 59,377 persons returned themselves Bathudis with almost equal number of males and females.

N. N. Basu in his *Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj* has given along account of the origin, manners and customs of this tribe. His observations are mainly based on the authority of *Siddhanta-Dambara*, a work supposed to have been written by Balaramadas in the 16th Century A. D. According to this work the Bathudis and Bauris are of the same origin and they observed the rites of Buddhism till the time of King Prataparudra Deva (1497—1540 A. D.)

Although they occupy an inferior position in society they are conscious of their self-respect and family prestige. In course of time this tribe began to branch off into a large number of Khilis, i.e. families.

The Bathudis are chiefly found in Panchpir subdivision. Their distribution in Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions is however, not small. In Bamanghaty the population of the Bathudis is low. Gait has described the Bathudis as one of the sub-castes of the Bhuyans while according to Russell the Bathudis although a subdivision of the Bhuyans are regarded as inferior to them in social status.

iii) **Bhuyan**

In 1961 Census 29,616 persons of which 14,966 are males and 14,650 females have been returned as Bhuyans.

In 1931 Census, the Bhuyans were 23,324. Pargana Uperbhag in the Baripada subdivision was the home of this tribe. In 1901 Census 31,753 persons were returned as Bhuyans and that figure included Bhunj Purans and the Purans. But in 1911 their number was 20,139 excluding Bhunj Purans and Purans.

According to Risley, in most parts of Chotanagpur there is a distinction between a Bhuyan by tribe and a Bhuyan by title. In this district they were once zamindars or sub-proprietors in Pargana Uperbhag in Baripada subdivision.

The Pandia Bhuyans of Keonjhar are not found in Mayurbhanj. The tribe may be divided into four broad groups, viz. (1) Bara Bhuyan, (2) Rajkuli Bhuyan,(3) Katras Bhuyan and (4) Gunju Bhuyan. Ordinarily they bear the title of Naik. Some of them also bear the title of Daloi, Singh, Kuanr, Mahanaik, Rai, Nal, Bagha and Patabhagta, etc. They are divided into 16 septs in Mayurbhanj as given below :—

1. Balmundi
2. Banka
3. Barangi
4. Bardoi
5. Beluard
6. Haldia
7. Kasial
8. Kati
9. Kopita
10. Nagbansika
11. Nagri
12. Narangi
13. Natakeli
14. Ranagi
15. Sainkili
16. Sanralh

They resemble the Bathudis in their food habits, clothing and also in social manners and customs. They take fowl and also drink Handia (rice beer). In their community, both adult and infant marriages take place. There is also prevalence of 'bride price'. Divorce and widow marriage are allowed in their society. Their principal occupation was cultivation and preparation of flattened rice (Chuda) and parched rice (Bhuja or Mudhi). They either cremate or bury their dead.

(*iv*) **Bhumij**

In 1961 Census 79,394 persons have been enumerated as Bhumij out of which 39,278 are males and 40,116 females. In 1931 the total number of this tribe was 78,400 which constituted about 9 per cent of the total population of Mayurbhanj. They are mainly concentrated in the central part of Baripada subdivision. Within 40 years, i.e., from 1891 to 1931, the Bhumij population increased by over 50 per cent. But their number remained static between 1931 and 1961. Another name forthis tribe is Munda. In some localities they inter-marry with the Mundas and are known as Bhumij-Munda.*

Risley believed that "the Bhumijs are nothing more than a branch of the Mundas, who have spread eastward and mingled with the Hindus, and then for the most part severed their connection with the parent tribe". In Mayurbhanj there are different sections of the tribe, namely, Tamria, Barabhumiya, Matia, Desi, Teli, Haloi-Pokharia and Sahara Bhumij. The names themselves show the places from where they came.

Bhumijas of all sections are known to be cultivators or agricultural labourers. They are, it is seen, gradually adopting Oriya as their mother-tongue. They accept cooked food from the Brahmans and other higer castes and accept water from the Kurmis.

(*v*) **Dharua**

In 1931 Census, 528 persons returned themselves as Dharuas with almost equal number of males and females from Baripada and Bamanghaty subdivisions. According to 1901 Census there were 732 Dharuas. In 1961 Census 533 persons have been enumerated as Dharuas of which 247 are males and 286 females.

According to Risley they are a sept of the Gonds known as Naik. They form one endogamous group in many districts According to Russel, the tribal name owes its origin from Dhur (dust) and another name for them is Dhur Gonds. Sir Edward Gait suggests that this tribe was one day very prominent and was occupying a higher status

in the ex-state of Narsinghpur. He further adds that they formed the main elements of militia in Mayurbhanj. They ranked high and enjoyed the services of Brahman, Bhandari and Dhoba at that time. In Bamanghaty subdivision, they were among the earliest settlers. According to Col. Dalton "they were the military retainers of the Mahapater of Bamanghati, a feudatory of the Raja of Moherbhanj who were driven out of Bamanghati with their leader and permitted to settle in Singhbhum in consequence of his having rebelled against his lord paramount".

(*vi*) Gond

In 1931, 13,839 persons returned as Gonds with almost equal number of males and females. They formed 1·5 per cent of the total population, and were chiefly found in Panchpir subdivision. In 1891, there were only 107 Gonds. In 1901, their number increased to 6,280 and in the next decade there was a further increase in their number by 33·4 per cent. In 1921, there were 9,630 Gonds. In 1961 Census 16,659 persons were enumerated as Gonds out of which 8,376 were males and 8,283 females.

The Gond is the principal tribe of the Dravidian family. It is an important non-Aryan or forest tribe in India. They as a race are marked for their simplicity, sobriety and honesty of character. In 1931 they were almost Hinduized and spoke Oriya as their mother-tongue.

In the district they are classified according to the number of gods worshipped by each group. Different classes have different totems, Gotras and title as shown below.

Class	Totem	Gotra	Title
Tin-Daoo	Tiger	Basistha	Phaudkar and Singh
Char-Daoo	Crane	Kasyapa	Dalei and Dandapat
Panch-Daoo	Parrot	Parasara	Ajambar
Sat-dao	Cobra	Nagesa	Sai
Beti	Hawk	Gargava	Mundian

All classes of Gonds now claim the title of Naik.

Dalton states "The majortity of this tribe were formerly settled in Bamanghati, a part of Moherbhanj. They were military retainers and clansmen of the Mahapater, who held all Bamanghati

in virtue of his office, but after many years of opposition to his feudal Lord, the Raja of Moherbhanj, he broke out into open insurrection, forced the Government to interfere, and the result was that he and all his poeple were banished from Bamanghati and permitted to settle in Singhbhum[1]."

The Gonds are described by this scholar as flat-nosed, thick lipped, straight haired, with frames stout and thick set. The few who pass unscathed the constant risks and hardships of their forest life, are remarkable for longevity, and do not readily show signs of old age[2].

(*vii*) **Ho**

In 1961 Census, 27,090 persons have been enumerated as Ho out of which 13,155 are males and 13,935 females. In 1931 Census they were included among the Kolhas.

(*viii*) **Karua**

The Karuas found in Mayurbhanj are supposed to be the descendants of the Hill Karuas. They were generally employed as scavengers or syces. A more detailed account of the tribe is not available.

In 1931, there were 1,241 Karuas. They formed about 0·10 percent of the total population. They were chiefy found in Baripada subdivision. In 1961, only 223 have been enumerated as Karua out of which 115 are males and 108 females.

(*ix*) **Kharia**

In 1961 Census 10,930 persons have been enumerated as Kharia out of which 5,255 are males and 5,675 females. In 1931, the total population of the tribe was 12,156—males 5,974 and females 6,182. Majority of the tribe was inhabiting the Baripada subdivision. In 1891, and 1901 their population was 327 and 7,973 respectively. In 1911, there was a further addition of 1,465. In 1921, they suffered a loss in their population which exceeded the total increase of the previous decade by 353 persons. During the decade 1921—31 they increased by nearly 60 per cent.

According to Risley, the Mundas take daughters in marriage from the Kharias, but never allow their daughters to marry them. Hiralal suggested that the name Kharia is derived from Kharikharia, a palanquin. Sir Edward Gait suggested that there is difference between the Kharias of Ranchi and those inhabiting Orissa States. Roughly speaking the

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1. Dalton, *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal* P. 267
2. *Ibid* P. 274

extensive habitat of the Kharias presents the appearance of an ill-shapen uneven trough flanked on the east by the Similipal hill-range of Mayurbhanj.

S. C. Roy states that the Hill-Kharias' main habitat extends from the Similipal-range of Mayurbhanj to the hills of the Singhbhum and Manbhum districts of Chotanagpur. According to this scholar the Hill Kharias are mostly shy and conservative and try to keep themselves isolated from other tribes and castes. There are three distinct divisions of the tribes, namely the Hill Kharia, the Dhelki Kharia and the Dudh Kharia. But Risley in his '*Tribes and Castes of Bengal*' mentions six sub-castes of the Kharias, namely, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia and Oraon Kharia.

Dalton in his '*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*' states "there is a tradition that the Kharias with another tribe called Purans were the aborigines of Moherbhanj, one of the Katak Tributary Mahals".

(*x*) Khond (Kandha)

In 1931, only 24 persons returned themselves as Khonds or Kandhas. In 1901 there were 5,833 persons as Kandhas and in 1921 the number was only 544. In 1961 Census only 193 have been enumerated as Khond. It is difficult to assign any reason for the large drop in population.

The home of this tribe is in Khondmals and their language is more or less allied to Dravidian tongues.

(*xi*) Kisan

Like Koras, the Kisans are really Oraons. In Sambalpur they are all known as Kisans. The name is perhaps derived from the Persian word Kissan which means a cultivator.

In 1931, 48 persons returned themselves as Kisans in Mayurbhanj. In 1961 Census 69 persons have been enumerated as Kisans. They were found in the Bamanghaty and Panchipir subdivisions. In 1921, their number was only 34. Of this 7 were immigrants from Sambalpur and 1 from Gangpur.

(*xii*) Kolha

In 1931 Census, the Kolha numbered 1,09,351 out of which there were 53,912 males and 55,439 females. In 1961 Census they numbered 1,19,136 out of which 58,932 were males and 60,204 females. They are known as Larka or fighting Kols who were once noted for their

jealous isolation of many years standing and long occupation of one particular territory and their contempt for all other classes that come in contact with them. The Kol tribe has given its name to the territory where it has made its home (Kolhan) and to the Kolarian family of tribes and languages. They are the second most mumerous tribe of Mayurbhanj. They are mainly found in the south-west corner of the district. The enlightened section of the community call themselves Raj-kols and consider themselves superior to the Larka kols. The community is divided into a number of septs and sub-septs a list of which is given below:

1. Badara-Mundri badara, Sing Badara
2. Badra
3. Balmu chu
4. Bandra
5. Bandua
6. Bargo
7. Bari
8. Berayburu
9. Besra
10. Burdioli
11. Chattar
12. Deogam
13. Gagray
14. Goyepai
15. Hamhage
16. Hasda
17. Hembaram
18. Hesa
19. Jaja
20. Jak
21. Jamda-Hemram Jamda, Angriajamda, Ionk Jamda
22. Karma
23. Karua
24. Kerai
25. Koedangke

26. Kuldi
27. Kulua
28. Kulundia
29. Kunkal
30. Kunthia
31. Lamai
32. Lehangi
33. Melgandi
34. Mundaya
35. Murmu
36. Purti-Halangpurti
37. Saye-Tiki saye, adua saye, ramba saye
38. Seral
39. Sidu
40. Singku
41. Sundi
42. Suren
43. Tey Barai
44. Thamsoi
45. Tioo
46. Tiria
47. Tudu
48. Ugursandi

These septs and sub-septs are exogamous. A very large number of Kols returned themselves as Hindus in the 1931 Census. They worship Kali. Khichingeswari etc., though their own gods are Marang Bunga, Hamboks and Dwarsooni. Ancestor spirits are also worshipped by them. Among them both adult and infant marriages are in vogue. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed and either party can divorce the other. The Kols generally bury their dead.

(*xiv*) **Kora**

In 1961 Census they were 270 persons out of which 147 were males and 123 females. In 1931, 615 persons of this tribe were enumerated with almost equal number of males and females. A majority of them were found in Baripada subdivison. In 1901, 781 Koras were

enumerated and in 1921 their number became almost half. Hiralal and B. C. Majumdar are of opinion that they are really Oraons under a different name only.

(*xv*) **Lodha**

In 1961 Census 611 persons have been enumerated as Lodha out of which 318 are males and 293 females. In 1931, Census 675 persons were enumerated as Lodha . Out of this 569 were in Baripada subdivision. Lodh, or Lodha, or Nodh is the name of this tribe. Their headquarters are located in the Mdahya Pradesh where they became prominent by holding lands and addressed themselves by the honorific title of 'Thakur'. They are also sometimes called the Lodha Kharias.

(*xvi*) **Mahali**

Risely conjuctured that the Mahalis are a branch of the Santal tribe. The totems of the Mahalis and Santals generally agree with one another. Gait is of opinion that the Mahali language is a variant of Santali.

According to the Census of 1909, there were 2,169 Mahalis in Mayurbhanj. In 1931 3,993 persons were enumerated out of which there were 1972 males and 2,021 females. In 1961 Census the total population of the tribe stood at 3.891 out of which 1,981 were males and 1,910 females. A majority of them were found in Bamanghaty subdivision.

(*xvii*) **Munda**

In 1961 Census 4,727 persons have been enumerated as Munda out of this 2.549 are males and 2.718 females. In 1931, the number of Mundas was small. They formed less than 0.1 per cent of the total population. Their number was 894 only. Majority of them were in Bamanghaty subdivision. In 1891, 12.215 persons returned themselves as Mundas and in 1901. their number fell to 140. In the next decade i. e. in 1921, they rose to 494. Munda is a common term used by the Kols as the headman of a village, and has come into general use as an honorific title. Probably the Munda tribe was once spread over Bihar and parts of the Gangetic Valley, and it is also presumed that the influx of the Aryans from the north drove the Mundas from the open country to the secluded and isolated hills and forests. They appear now to be a very mixed group. Unlike the Hos, they are a wandering tribe, without rigidly confining themselves to a particular part as the habitat. As a matter of fact they have not yet permanently settled in Mayurbhanj.

(*xviii*) **Mundari**

In 1961 Census 8,292 persons have been returned as Mundari out of which 4,307 are males and 3,985 females.

(xix) Oraon

1,435 Oraons returned in 1931, with almost equal number of males and females. In 1961 Census 1,783 persons have been enumerated as Oraon, out of which 906 are Males and 877 females. They formed about 0·10 per cent of the total population. They were predominantly found in Baripada subdivision. Christian and Animist Oraons are more numerous in Banmanghaty than in Baripada subdivision. In 1891 their number was 2,410 and this number suddenly dropped to 832 in 1901. It appeared in 1921 that they were gradually recovering their number. Their traditional occupation was earth-digging and growing vegetables and some of them were established cultivators.

(xx) Santal

In 1931 Census the Santals in Mayurbhanj constituted a little over 29 per cent of the total population. Their total strength was 2,54,596 (1,25,553 males and 1,29,043 females). The Santal population in Mayurbhanj from 1891 to 1961 is shown below :

Year	Population
1891	91,490
1901	1,85,149
1911	2,14,164
1921	..
1931	2,54,596
1941	..
1951	..
1961	3,40,327

The physical characteristics of the Santals are as follows. Their skin-colour varies from dark to very dark-brown. Hair is coarse, black and occasionally curly. The zygomatic arches are prominent. The root of the nose is depressed. The average nasal index is 88·8 with a range from 74 to 110. The average cephallic index is 76·1 with a range from 69 to 88. The average stature is 161·4 cm. with a range from 151·0 to 177·0[1].

The Santals are divided into twelve patrilineal exogamous Paris or Sibs, namely:—

(1) Hansdak (3) Kisku

(2) Murmu (4) Hembrom

1. These indices are based on anthropometric measurements of 100 Santals taken by Sir Herbert Risley—*The People of India*, Second Edition, pp. 372—441.

(5) Marndi	(9) Besra
(6) Soren	(10) Paunria
(7) Tudu	(11) Conren
(8) Baske	(12) Bedea

Of these the first elevern Sibs exist today, the twelfth one is supposed to have disappeared long ago. According to their folk-lore, the Sibs have descended from different mythical progenitors of the Santals. Today the Sibs are found scattered all over the Santal territory.

The Santals practise adult marriage. Infant marriage is in vouge in some well-to-do sections of the community. 'Bride-price' or 'Pan-its also prevalent among them.

The Santals either bury their dead or cremate. The ordinary occupation of this tribe is cultivation and agricultural labour.

(*xxi*) Saora (Savar, Saura or Sabara)

In 1961 Census 2,087 persons were enumerated under this tribe out of which 1.109 are males and 978 females. In 1931 they have been returned as 3,747. The persons belonging to this tribe were predominantly occupying the Baripada subdivision. They are believed by some authorities to be formerly the dominant branch of great Kolarian family.

35. Religious beliefs

The division of population in this district according to religion conforms to the distribution pattern in other districts of Orissa. Hindus constitute the majority of the total population Next to Hindus come Muslims whose number according to 1961 Census is 7,557 and Christians who come next number only 870. The table in Appendix III gives details of population under each religion.

(*i*) Hinduism

The antiquity of Hinduism as a religious faith in the district can not properly be traced. Different Hindu gods and goddesses of Saura. Sakta, Saiva, Vaishnava and Ganapatya sects found at Khiching establish that Hindusim was the religion prevalent more than a thousand years ago. Of the four sects mentioned above, Siva, Sakt-and Vishnu are now worshipped throughout the district. By far the largest number of temples are dedicated to Lord Siva. Besides, in almost every village there is at least one deity called Thakurani.

Early in the 17th century, Maharaja Baidyanath Bhanja Deo embraced Gaudiya Vaisnavism preached by Shyamananda and his disciple Rasikananda.

On account of liberal forces of Hinduism many tribes particularly the Bhumij and Kol (Ho) have accepted this faith. Similarly, the customs and traditions of the Santals have been influenced by culture-contact with the neighbouring Hindus. The absorption of the tribe mainly into the Hindufold was at its height during 1921—31.

The Census of 1951 marks the continuity of this process of absorption. Of 5,04,679 tribal population, about 21,516 professed tribal religion in 1951. The Bhuyans, Bathuris, Bhunj-purans, Purans and Rajuaras are almost completely Hinduised and have abandoned their tribal religion and language.

(*ii*) **Islam**

The Muslims found their way into Mayurbhanj during the later part of the 19th century. In the Census of 1891 their number was 2,982 and in 1931 it swelled to 5,350. The respect enjoyed by this religion is testified by the fact that as early as 1900, Muslims of Baripada town were allowed to construct a mosque on a piece of land measuring 25 gunths in the very heart of the town close to the palace. The Hindus and Muslims have always lived in peace and amity in the district.

(*iii*) **Christianity**

In 1879 Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja gave 16 square miles of jungle and waste lands about ten miles from Baripada on the Balasore road. The first Roman Catholic Missionary started work from village Nangalkata situated in that land and since then the Roman Catholic Mission in Mayurbhanj is popularly known as the Nangalkata Mission. In 1880 the Mission founded a new village in that area and named it Krushna Chandrapur after the name of the Maharaja.

The Evangelical Missionary Society started its work in 1896 by the inspiration of one Miss Gilbert who visited Mayurbhanj in course of her missionary round in Bengal. She entrusted the work to Miss Allenby who learnt Oriya within a short time and soon became popular. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja granted in 1902 a piece of land measuring 4·68 acres at Baripada opposite to the court building and the Mission built there a beautiful Church. Subsequently the activities of the Mission extended to the State Leper Asylum in the suburbs of Baripada town. Miss Allenby died in 1931. The Mission has the reputation of rendering useful service to the people of the district.

(*iv*) **Brahmo Samaj**

During the early part of the present century the Brahmo Samaj got some foothold in Mayurbhanj. In 1904 the few Brahmos then residing in Karanjia constructed a Prayer House at Karanjia. But

in 1905 their activities shifted to Baripada town where the Brahma Samaj Mandir was later on constructed on a plot of 20 gunths close to the High School.

(*v*) **Kumbhipatia**

Kumbhipatia is one of the important religious sects included under the head "Other Non-tribal Religion" in 1951 Census. The movement started about 1874, with the then leader of the sect one Mukunda Das. A considerable number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes professed this faith.

Bhima Bhoi, a Kandha of Rairhakhol was a great expounder of this sect. The believers in this faith pray to Alekh at sun-rise and sun set, turning their face to the Sun. The practice, however, does not adhere to Sun worship. This faith is a branch of Mahima religion the main centre of which is at Jaronda in Gondia P. S. of Dhenkanal district.

(36) **Religious Beliefs of the Tribes**

Religious beliefs of some important tribes are discussed below:

(*i*) **Santals**

There is a theological conception behind the beliefs of the Santals. Their supreme deity is 'Thakur Jiu' also called 'Sin Bonga' or 'Dhorom'. They believe that Thakur Jiu is the creator of this world. The educated Santals under Hindu influence readily identify their supreme deity with the Hindu idea in the Upanishads, whereas, the Christian Santals attribute to him Biblical ideas. To Santals, the supreme deity, is a passive deity. Risely doubts whether a Hindu name 'Thakur' can form a part of the original system of Santals, and existence of supreme powers leads him to associate the deity with a later stage of theological development. They have several village spirits whom they worship in all public festivals. These spirits are believed to preside over particular rural areas in which they inhabit. The chief presiding deity of the Santals is 'Maran Buru' literally, he is the 'Great Mountain' of their tradition. In Mayurbhanj, stones in the Jaherthan (Holy grove) are also supposed to represent these deities. During all public festivals huts are raised to worship them. In Mayurbhanj three huts are raised, one to house 'Jahar era' 'Maran Buru' and' 'Monrenko', a second for 'Gosain era', and the third for another village deity, 'Manjhi Haram'. But there are instances when a fourth one is insisted on by younger folk, to honour the younger brother of Manjhi, called 'Hidin Manjhi Haram'. In the Santal Praganas only 'Jaher era', 'Gosain era', 'Maran Buru', and 'Monrenko' have huts for them in the Holy Grove. Manjhi has his place no doubt, but he is worshipped at the Manhjithan, a separate

shrine in the village. As a matter of fact Manjhi Bonga may be supposed to represent the spirits of dead Manjhis (village headman). But he is only second to another dignitary, 'Paragana' who has power over witches. Both of these are village deities, although they may not find a place in the Jaherthans of Mayurbhanj Santals[1].

In their theological pantheon there are also hill spirits, namely, Berha pat, Mangar pat, Burha Pahar and Burha Burhi, etc. Some mischievous spirits are also known to them and they are propitiated in appropriate rituals specially performed in their name. Besides these, there are also household deities and secret gods (Abge Bonga).

The term animism has been given up in recent Census Reports in connection with the Santal religion. A better characteristic expression is 'spiritism', a term used by Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy, in designating the religion of the Kharias, a Munda tribe.

***(ii)* Kharia**

They have belief in spiritual beings endowed with personality and capable of influencing the destiny of man. The religious belief comprises the propitiation of the spirits through sacrifices and libations. The spirits are believed to control nature. The Kharia religion is virtually tied up with the economic and social life of the tribe.

The primitive powers and forces of nature are personified by them. There are several hill spirits or Pats among the Kharias. The supreme spirit is represented by the Sun (Dharam) and the Barth Goddess (Basuki Mata). Besides these, there are clan-spirits, jungle-spirits, village-spirits and deities, ancestor-spirits, tiger-spirits (Baghia) and other minor mischievous spirits of the dead (Churil, Mua).

***(iii)* Bhumij**

The Bhumijas observe Raja Parba, Gamha and Makar Sankranti. Religious rites connected with agricultural operations are performed by them. Asarhi ceremony is observed before reploughing and transplanting paddy seedlings. Badhua is performed before the harvest. The Bhumijas also observe Nua Khia festival which is a ceremony of taking new rice of the year. Like Nua Khia another festival associated with nature is Phulpuja, which is observed before gathering of new leaves and fruits in the forest. In these ceremonies the Dehuri performs pujas to the village deities located in a grove. The Bhumijas perform Saharae during Diwali when cattle are worshipped by the priest. They believe in magic, whitch-craft, spirits and ghosts. They worship their ancestors by revoking their spirits and

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[1] Mukherjee, Charulal (1963), *The Santals*, P, 162-63

believe that if the deities of malevolent nature are not propitiated they create all sorts of troubles for them. In order to cure diseases they take to magic with the help of the Shamans (Priest).

Some of the Hindu religious practices have been adopted in Bhumij religion. They even require Brahman priest for their marriage and death rites. But offerings to the deities are made through a Dehuri belonging to their own tribe.

(iv) Gond

The deities worshipped by the Gonds are Jangadeo, Lingadeo and Buradeo. There are household deities like Jhulan Devi, gods of forests, crops, etc. These are worshipped to evade sorrows and miseries. Their religious ceremonies are connected with various agricultural activities like ploughing, sowing and harvesting. Gonds also worship Hindu gods like Jagannath, Krishna, Rama and the educated among them read *Bhagavata, Ramayana, Mahabhavata* and other religious books.

(v) Oraon

The religion of the Oraons is a synthesis of tribal beliefs and practices with Hinduism. The Oraon pantheon consists of one supreme God named 'Dharm', who is manifested in Sun, Mahadev, Chandi, Goddess of hunting, etc. They worship Hindu deities and make offerings to them and also observe Hindu festivals. The ancestors are greatly honoured and worshipped and during religious festivals, they offer food to the names of the ancestors. Their priest is called Naega.

The Oraons believe in the existence of a number of spirits who bring disease and death for them. In times of difficulties and calamities the Oraons generally consult a Mati or Ojha (Shaman) and act according to his advice.

The Oraons conduct ceremonial hunt in Sarhul or Phagu in March and Bisu Sikar (Summer hunt) in April. They celebrate Jeth Jatra in May, Jitua in September, Karma in October and Diwali in November.

37. Manners and Customs

(i) Connected with child birth

When a baby is born in a Santal family, any wing of the house serves the purposes of the lying-in-room. A midwife, a Santal woman of the profession attends on the parturient with her elderly women-relatives. In case of difficult delivery, Ojhas (exercists) are summoned to perform rites so as to expel the ghosts, supposed to be creating difficulties.

When the child is born, the umbilical chord is severed by the mid-wife with a sharp iron weapon such as a narrow-blade. The baby is now bathed in tepid water and the neval string buried near the main door of the room of its birth.

As regards ceremonial segregation for the baby and its mother, the practice differs in different areas of Mayurbhanj. Some do not observe any segregation whatsoever, while others observe it for varying periods from one to twenty-one days, during which members of the family may not visit the room, or touch the baby or its mother. The observance of this birth pollution in some areas and its negation in others, indicate the influence of other tribes on Santal customs and manners. During her confinement, the mother is allowed to eat warm rice with salt, leav s of Marai arak (an edible leaf), radish and garlic. The members of the family have no particular food prohibition during this period.

Usually the Santals perform the name giving between the second or third day after the birth of the child.

Among the Hill Kharias the pregnant woman or her husband do not observe any sort of restrictions. After birth the umbilical chord is severed by the midwife with a shell or a knife, a copper coin being placed underneath the chord at the point at which it is severed. The midwife gets the coin as her perquisite. The baby is then bathed in tepid water, and the naval string being placed inside an earthen pot is buried under a tree close by the hut. The stump of the naval string, when it dries up and drops off, is also buried under the same tree along with the ashes of the fire that was so long kept in the lying-in-room or shed.

The mother and the baby are regarded as ceremonially unclean until the ninth day from the birth. During this period they must not leave the hut, and except female relatives and the children of the parturient woman, none else is admitted into the lying-in-room. Food and water are brought to her there, and in some families, the woman cooks her own food. Except meat no other food is a taboo to her. In fact, for these nine days, no member of the family may take fish or meat. Generally the only food given to the mother during these nine days consists of rice, salt and raw garlic.

(ii) Connected with death

The Kols generally bury their dead. Before burying it they wash the body of the deceased person. Along with the dead body turmeric, rice, paddy, oil, goat's dung and cow's dung are kept. They also keep undiluted country liquor, or handia in a small pot at some corner inside the grave. Monoliths are embedded on the tombs on which names of deceased persons are written. Stone-slabs are also placed over the

tomb for better protection. Males among the bereaved shave their heads beards and moustaches and perform purification ceremony (Karmant) any day from the 5th to 21st day according to convenience. On that day they take handia.

Among the Bhuyans the mourning period lasts for 10 days. They either cremate or bury their dead. After the Sudhikriya (purification ceremony) is over, used up earthenwares and remnants of rice, etc., are thrown away in the outskirts of the village.

Among the Gonds the mourning period lasts for 10 days. They bury their dead as a rule, but there are a few cases of cremation. In the cremation ground, they ask the departed soul to repair to the Ganges, the Godavari or some other sacared river. They perform no ceremony for the return of the departed spirit to the house. The same practice is followed by the Bhumijas also.

The Santals have their own funeral coustoms. They rub the dead body with oil and turmeric. The corpse is taken out of the house by a Khatia (a stringed bed), placed in the yard and cleansed with cow-dung and water. A handful of paddy is spread over the spot and some thrust into the right palm of the deceased and thrown down sometime later. The bier is carried by four persons, followed by a Dabi Daka, who carries in one hand a winnow containing fire in a bundle of straw, some seeds of cotton, straw picked up from the thatch of the deceased's house, some fried paddy (Khai), powdered rice mixed with turmeric, cow-dung and a small chicken and in the other hand a pot with a lid to bring the bones of the dead. The eldest son applies fire over the corpse. The wife can never apply fire, as she never accompanies the funeral. Each of the members of the tribe present there throws some fuel on the pyre as their ceremonial duty. On the conclusion of the cremation, water is poured on the pyre. Cooked rice is placed on the cross-road as offering to the deceased.

The Santals observe ceremonial pollution for a period till he is in a position to procure the requisites of purification. This depends on the particular clan to which the deceased belonged. When a 'Nij Hansdak' dies, all persons belonging to the same totem are affected, and they desist from eating fish, meat and oil, nor do they borrow fire from another man's house for nine days so long as the Asidha (ceremonial pollution) continues.

38. New Religious movements—Temple entry of Harijans

The rulers of Mayurbhanj never put any obstacle on the Harijans for their entry into the temples. It appears from the letter No. 26991, dated 12th November 1910 of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo

to the then Census Commissioner of India E. A. Gait (Afterwards Sir Edward A. Gait), that the Maharaja had a liberal attitude towards the question of temple entry by the Harijans. The Maharaja remarks, "There are persons belonging to the lowest classes (Panas, Mehtars, etc., who of their own accord will not enter Hindu temples of Jagannath at Puri, yet they will go on pilgrimage to have a glance at the deity and make offerings at the shrine from a distance".

This principle is still followed by many lower caste people like Dhobas Kurangas, etc. Those who want to enter the temples have never been questioned. Still to legalise the matter "The Mayurbhanj temple entry and worship (Removal of disabilities) Bill, 1948" were proposed to be introduced in the Mayurbhanj Vyabastha Parishad in March 1948. Since the State merged with Orissa the Orissa Temple entry Authorisation Act, 1948 is now in force.

39. Social Life

(*i*) Property and Inheritance

The customary law of the Santals has been thoroughly affected by Hindu Law in Mayurbhanj. If a Santal householder dies without leaving male issues, the daughter succeeds in preference to all agnates and if a Santal dies leaving his wife and separated brothers of the full blood, the widow inherits everything of her husband's share. In the matter of partition and inheritance we find that the sons equally share the properties. The daughter succeeds when there is no son to the deceased man. The widowed mother has her rights of maintenance recognised at the hands of her sons. The sonless widow becomes the sole proprietor of the property of her deceased husband. Among the Hill Kharias the property of the deceased father is equally shared among the sons. Daughters receive no share but are maintained by their brothers until their marriage. The sons also support the widowed mother. A sonless widow is entitled to a life-interest in the immovable property left by her husband. A sonless Kharia may adopt a Kharia boy as his son who is known as 'Posh-po'. The adopted son is generally a brother's son or a sister's son, for only a near relative, if adopted, is entitled to inherit the entire property of the adoptive father. In a few cases the adoption is reported to have been recorded in writing by a literate person called for the purpose to the tribal assembly. A sonless Kharia may also take a prospective bridegroom for his daughter who will inherit the property on his death. It is important to note that though inheritance is patrilineal as among other Mundari group of tribes, the customary law of the Hill-Kharia differs from the other sections of the Kahrias. The Hill-Kharia recognises the right of a sister's son, if adopted as a son by his mother's brother, to inherit the entire property of his adoptive father.

(ii) **Joint Family System**

Joint family system is prevalent to a very limited degree among the tribals. The married sons live separately with their spouses and make their own household. The dautghter ceases to be a member of the parent family soon after she is married. Nucleus family is the rule among them.

Among the Hindu castes joint family system is commonly found. But when the members of the family go out and live far away from the household and when there are quarrels among the brothers, the joint family breaks. The present tendency, however, is towards individual household. The joint family system is fast disintegrating.

(iii) **Matriarchal Systems**

Matriarchal system is not prevalent among any caste or tribe in the district. In almost all tribal societies maternal uncle, however, has some authoritative role over his sister's children. Property and inheritance follow the patrilineal and patriarchal system.

(iv) **Transfer of property through wills**

In almost all tribal societies, property is transferred through the customary laws prevalent in respective societies. The tribal people are least affected by the Civil Law. They seldom come to court in matters of such dispute.

Among the Hindu castes the traditional way of transfer of property prevails. Transfer through wills is rare. If sons and father are not on good terms, the father feels it necessary to make a will.

40. Marriage and Morals

(i) **Monogamy, Polygamy and Polyandry**

The Santals do not favour polygamy unless the wife is barren. But instances of a man having more than one wife are not rare. No instance of polyandrous marriage has been found. But the old social institution known as 'Dhaulia Sagai', which permitted a younger brother to share the wife of his elder brother with impunity led anthropologists to think that perhaps the institution of fraternal polyandry was in existence in the past. A corresponding custom is also noticed which allows a wife to admit her younger sister to come in intimate contact with her husband. If the relation results in conception a formal marriage known as Hiron Cetan (marriage while a co-wife exists) takes palce.*

Polyandry is not prevalent in any tribe or caste of the district. Keeping concubines is not prevalent among the tribes of the disitrct. It is infrequently met with among the caste Hindus. However, if they are kept in the household their status is similar to that of a maid-servant. At present polygamous marriages are prohibited by law.

* Charulal Mukherjee, *The Santals* (1943), P116

(ii) Traditional restrictions on Marriage Alliances—Caste and sub-caste, gotra, Marriage with maternal uncle or his son, etc.

The Santals have endogamous clans for purposes of marriage. They have developed several prohibitive rules which regulate the marriage-ties. They can marry inside the clan of their mother but three generations are generally prohibited. One cannot marry his agnates. A woman cannot marry her husband's elder brother or husband's father and uncle, a man cannot marry his wife's elder sister or elder cousin and wifes' mother and aunt. There are also restrictions based on traditional enmity between clans and marriages among particular clans are prohibited under their tribal customs.

In the Kharia society there are also certain social restrictions imposed upon marriage alliances. The prohibitions current in the Santal society also hold good in their society. They are strictly endogamous so far as their sub-tribe is concerned.

Among the Brahmans in the district clans endogamy is strictly followed, whereas it is a loose custom among several other castes.

Marriages with maternal uncle or his son, etc., are infrequently met with in the district.

(iii) Marriage customs and rituals including dowry system

The social virtues of the Kharia society are reflected in their marriage customs. It is found in their marriage rites the joining of the couples' hands, tying together of their garments, their eating and drinking out of the same pot, all of which symbolize union not of body but also of soul. The rites such as first cooking by the bride in new vessels and offering food to the ancestral spirits symbolize mystic spiritual union of the couple. The change of social status of the married couple is symbolized by their putting on pith crowns, wearing new clothes and abstaining from taking cooked food till the end of the marriage rites. Ceremonial bathing and drinking of sacrificial blood and anointing the body with termeric are the means to cleanse the couple's heart and body. Lamps are kept lighted throughout day and night during marriage ceremony indicating that by the influence of light the evils cannot reign the sacred ceremony. Mango-leaves, paddy and water filled pitchers symbolize plenty and prosperity. Religion also plays most important role in their marriage customs. By sacrifices, propitiations and prayers the spirits and deities are invoked for blessings. Now-a-days under Hindu influence they are refining their marriage customs.

Payment of bride price (Pan-dawa) constitutes a ceremony itself among the Kharias of Mayurbhanj. Sometimes a mimic bargaining for the bride-price is enacted. The bride-price is usually fixed now-a-days

at three to nine rupees according to circumstances. After the ceremony is over at the marriage pulpit the bridegroom and his party start in procession to the bride's place. It is interesting that the Hill-Kharias of the Similipal hills of Mayurbhanj do not use vermilion at the actual wedding. The Kharia wedding is also spiced with several tribal dances and entertainments.

There are different types of marriages among the Kharias, such as regular marriage, elopment marriage, marriage by forcible application of vermilion, intrusion marriage and widow marriage.

Various kinds of marriages are permitted in the Santal society. The common form is known as 'Duar Itut Sindur Bapla' in Mayurbhanj. This is the orthodox marriage without necessarily an element of premarital love between the bridegroom and the bride. This form of marriage entails many customs which include selection of bride, omen reading betrothal and fixation of brideprice, etc. Many of the Santal marriage ceremonials are analogous to the Hindu practices and have probably been borrowed from the Hindu culture through contact Marriage customs in the Santal society is important from social, religious and economic points of view.

According to Charulal Mukherjee the bride-price among the Santals of Mayurbhanj is rupees three or five seven or twelve. He further informs that in the Baripada subdivision bride-price goes up to Rs 10 and in Bamanghaty the sum paid for the purpose does not exceed Rs. 3.

The ceremony connected with the Santal marriage can be divided into 5 different stages, namely:

(1) The Sar-Sagoon when both the parties visit each others house and watch the good omen.

(2) Takachal ceremony when bride's party receives Rs.2 as present from the Groom's party.

(3) The Girtal ceremony (Dharua Ruku) when articles of 'bride price' are examined.

(4) The Bahudaram ceremony taking place after the bride-price is paid.

(5) Sindurdan ceremony when bride's forehead is painted with vermilion.

Among the Kols the "Dutam Karji" or the marriage broker is employed to settle the terms. "Ganang" or the bride-price varies. It may be as much as two heads of cattle, several pieces of cloth and Rs.40 in cash. The bride-price is first paid by the groom's party to the bride's party before the wedding ceremony is settled.

Among the Bhunj Purans the bride price amounts to Rs. 10 and over and four pieces of cloth. Marriage ceremony is usually held at the bride's house. Both males and famales join the marriage ceremony. But now under culture contact there is a growing tendency not to allow women to participate in the party.

Among the Bathuris payment of bride-price is the general custom on the occasion of marriage. This ceremony is still a costly affair among them. The amount of bride price varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40 and a number of caste dinners mark the celebration of the ceremony. Their marriage party consists of both males and females. This ceremony starts with the 'Kanya maga' or 'Janthi basa' ceremony. Before this ceremony the bride price is settled. Marriage is performed by Vedie rites.

Among the Gonds the bride price is paid at the flat rate of Rs. 4 for each marriage. Besides 7 pieces of cloth for relatives, the caste-headman and the village headman also form a part of it. Marriage is generally performed in bride's house. The ceremony, is performed following the Vedic rites. Feasting, merry-making and rejoicing go side by side with the ceremony.

Among the Hindu castes there is prevalence of dowry system. The amount of dowry varies under circumstances.

(iv) Marriage of widows and divorce

Among the Kols' 'randi-erandi' or widow marriage and 'bapaga' or divorce are allowed. Either party can divorce the other. It is also allowed by the Bhunja Purans, the Bhuyans, Bathuris, the Patar Tantis, the Gonds and the Bhumijas. Among the Bathuris, it is open to either of the parties to divorce without any knowledge of the caste-council. Widow remarriage among them entails no expenditure nor any ceremony. Divorce in the Bhumij society needs the recognition of the tribal council.

The Santals have the institution of widow remarriage. First of all the prospective bridegroom takes the consent of the bride and she then declares her consent formally before the elders of the tribe on the eve of formal marriage. In such marriages bride-price is very negligible. No vermilion can be applied directly by the groom on the forehead of the bride. Widow marriage is otherwise known as "Sanga" in their society.

Among the Kharias both husband and wife may, on certain grounds, obtain divorce. The following are the recoginised grounds for divorce:

(1) Adultery by either partner

(2) Sterility of the wife

(3) **Confirmed laziness** of the wife and her neglect of her household duties.

(4) Refusal of the wife to live in her husband's house

(5) Thieving propensities of the wife

(6) The adjudication by the village Panch that the wife is a witch.

The village Panchayat is the recognized tribunal to adjudicate on the validity of the claim for divorce. If the alleged ground are proved and deemed adequate they give their verdict, the marriage is formerly dissolved.

If divorce is granted on the ground of the wife's adultery the wife's people are required to return the bride price.

41. Economic Dependence of Women and their place in the Society

Among the Hindu castes especially among Brahmans, Karans and Khandaits women are generally dependent upon men, even though inheritance is governed by the Hindu Code. They cannot perform any important socially recognised ritual without the assistance of the males. Among the Hindus the lower caste women are, to some extent more free than the women of upper castes.

Among the Santals of the district both men and women engage in hunting, in fishing and in gathering edible roots and tubers from the forest. They jointly engage in agriculture transplant seedlings, break clods and reap corn. But the women are debarred from ploughing as a social taboo. In conjugal life, the Santal women is self-sacrificing, enduring and modest. She eats only after feeding other members of the family. In house construction, however, there is division of labour between the sexes. A woman cannot sit upon a thatch. Above all, the Santal woman is hard working. She claims equality of status with man in their society. The women can divorce, if she suffers from any ill-treatment from her husband. The wives in their society equally enjoy social prestige.

The form of the Kharia family is patriarchal and patripotestal and marriage is also patrilocal. The women are good collectors of edible roots, tubers and mushrooms from the forest. Such agricultural activities as weeding, transplanting, breaking clods, and reaping crops devolve on the women. But ploughing the field is taboo. Household works are entirely done by the women. In fact the Kharia women are well treated. But the general authority of the household is vested in men. In the domestic sphere and in matters of domestic economy her role is important.

42. Prostitution, Traffic in Women, Drinking, Gambling

Prostitution is unknown among the tribal people who form a majority in the district. But there being abundant facilities for social inter-course between men and women it is but natural that the conduct of a woman may become hetero-sexual during maidenhood, but rarely after marriage. The tribal people, particularly the Santals, hate adultery. Erring wives are generally divorced by the husbands. Gambling is prevalent but practised only occasionally.

The tribal people have almost instinctive craving for drinks. A popular drink among them is Handia or rice beer which is offered to their gods and spirits on ceremonial occasions.

43. Home Life

(i) Types of Dwellings

In the whole of Bamanghaty and in the western part of Panchpir subdivision, 'Khapai' or naria tiled roof is the common type of dwelling. Thatched roof houses are found in many other parts of the districts. The thatched roof houses of the district can be classified into four types in accordance with the number of slopes they maintain, namely 8-sloped (roofs are fused with each other) 2-4 sloped; 3-2 sloped, and old-slopped having, 5,6,7 slopes. The general tendency is to construct a house around a courtyard for privacy and security.

In the eastern part of the district well-to-do people build 'Khanja houses in which a rectangular courtyard is enclosed by rooms on all the sides. Rows of rooms are fused with each other at right angles. The roof is continuous in rectangular pattern. These are 8-sloped houses in which there are four interior and four exterior slopes. There are four-sloped and two sloped houses also but the latter variety is not very popular.

The walls are mainly built of mud. Suitable earth is treated and kneaded with water and when the processed mud is found ready it is cut in chunks and placed in tiers. After constructing the wall they plaster it with mud and cow-dung on both the sides. Among the poor people walls of split bamboos and reeds or wattle plastered with earth are of common use. Brick walls are found in the houses of well-to-do persons.

Both low and high plinths are found in houses. In hilly tracts of the district the plinths are low and in order to aviod water-logging high plinths are found in the plains.

Almost every house has a kitchen garden at the rear. Kitchen gardens are enclosed with hedges.

Houses are constructed in rows on either side of a village road. In some places they are attached and in some other cases are detatched with short gaps. There are verandah on all sides of a house, the width of which varies from 18 inches upwards.

The roof is made of wood and bamboo. In the houses of well-to-do people a sort of ceiling is found under the roof. These are of two types, horizontal and gable type with double slope. The former is called 'Bhadimarda' or 'Atu' and the latter is known as 'Dhalumarda' or 'Atu'. 'Atu' in Athenian architecture serves the same purpose. These ceilings are made of bamboo and wood. On the upper side 4" to '6' thick mud plastering is given so as to save it in the event of fire.

In almost every case the kitchen is attached to the main dwelling house. Sometimes a portion of living room is used as a kitchen by the poor people. Kitchen constitutes a separate apartment in middle or upper economic groups. The granary is not kept apart.

Ventilation is sufficient, if there is no Atu. In the houses of well-to-do people, there are small windows on the walls. specially in sleeping apartments.

Among the Santals each cottage is a two or three-roomed affair. On the floor corn is strewn for being aired. The plinth, made of mud rises one to three cubits high, the average being a cubit and half. It is beautifully blackened with a dye made of burnt straw plastered with cow-dung. The walls of the houses are made of bamboos or 'sal' poles and are generally plastered over with a thick coat of mud on both sides. The wooden posts which go to make the frame of the roof are of 'palas' and 'asan' trees. The main rafters are made of 'sal' planks, the roof is supported on sal posts, and thatching grass or paddy straw is laid two to three inches in thickness. There is of course, a good deal of variation in the construction according to the financial position of the householder.

There are also well-to-do Santals who follow more advanced methods for house building.

The dwelling house of the Hill-Kharia is a small rectangular hut, with little or no plinth, but with walls made of 'sal' poles planted on the ground and plastered over with mud and having a roof of generally two-sloped wooden frames thatched over with layers of grass or paddy straw. The dwelling houses of the Dudh and Dhelki Kharias are more substantial than those of the Hill-Kharias.

(ii) Furniture and Decorations

"Santal walls" remarks Charulal Mukherjee "are the beauty-spots of the hamlet. Here the inner artistic craving of the primitiv etribe has displayed itself in a realm of phantasy". The walls are painted with a variety of colours white, yellow, black, red and chocolate; sometimes with one colour and sometimes with alternate stripes, again with queer patches of triangles and rectangles. Various pictures, associated with Santal life are generally found on the walls of houses.

The courtyard in a Santal house is scrupulously clean and the rooms and floors are regularly dusted.

The houses of the other caste people are plastered with red or yellow earth and the walls are decorated with painted designs. On special occasions, the floors are plastered with cow-dung and on it alpana designs are painted.

The furniture in a Santal house include a palm-leaf mat (patia) which serves as a bed and in well-to-do families a string-bed known as 'parkom'. There are other domestic articles which include 'baka' a kind of gourd vessel, which is made to serve as ladle, and spoon, etc and leaf-plates and leaf-dishes. The domestic appliances in a Santal house include pestle and mortar. and husking lever (dhenki). Baskets of different sizes made of bamboo arrest one's attention in their house. They have their own agricultural implements, winnowing fans, measuring baskets and broomsticks, etc.

The household furniture. vessels and implements are found in small number in the Kharia houses. Most Kharias sleep on the palm-leaf mats and only well-to-do sections use a string-bed. Besides that, there are earthenware vessels, gourd vessels, leaf-vessels, implements used in husking paddy, implements for pounding, vegetable cutters and baskets, etc., in their houses.

In well-to-do caste Hindu houses, there are wooden furniture such as cots, tables, chairs, benches and wooden seats, etc. The utensils used by them include bell-metal plates, cups, glass, silver and stainless -steel utensils, etc.

(iii) Dress and ornaments

The women of Hindu castes wear saree of both handloom and mill variety. Plain white sarees of one colour and check sarees are preferred. On festive occasions sarees of better quality are worn by younger girls. The men put on loin cloth except the more well-to-do people who wear larger dhotis. The upper part of the body is generally uncovered except in winter. Well-to-do people wear a shirt even in summer with or without a vest.

Some people use chaddar to cover the upper parts of the body. In marriages, the bride wears a saree of plain white, yellow or red colour and the border must not be black. The bride-groom generally uses a dhoti, Kurta, a chaddar and a pith crown as head dress. The taditional dress of females among Santals consists of two pieces of small skirts. One piece is wrapped around the hip to cover the lower part; the other piece is put across left shoulder from front to rear, and both ends of it are tied on the right side at waist region. But now-a-days most of them have adopted sarees. They wear sarees in the way the caste women do. Head is never veiled with the sarees. One end of the saree is passed over the left shoulder and is wrapped around the waist. The dress of a Santal bride includes 'Sadhibigudi' a yellow coloured handloom saree with pink, red or saffron border, a 'tuturi' (wrapper) and a 'datta' (pieces of blouse and petticoat). The dress for men includes 'Kacha' a napkin (handloom product). 'Lungi' and a 'Kacha hofan', a cloth strip.

On special occasions the Santal men wear a vest and 'datta' a shirt which are generally purchased from local markets.

The Kharia children remain naked till the age of five or six. after-which the boys wear only a piece of 'Karia' which is a piece of loin cloth about seven to ten inches in width and one yard and half in length. Adult persons at home use a piece of cloth known as 'Karahani'. Girls of five to six years of age wear a 'Lahang-iuntni' a piece of loin-cloth with black or red borders. Adult women wear on the waist a 'Lahang' which is a loin cloth two yeards long and two and half feet wide with or without border. Ragolutni. a piece of cloth is also used which covers the chest.

The ornaments of the Kharias are mainly made of brass, but ornaments of other metals are not uncommon. Their jewellery consists of glass beads and beads of Kari-grass-seeds. brass necklace (Hansuli). generally six brass armlets (rarang) on each arm. brass earrings one at the top of each ear-lobe (Kanbouri) and tow-rings (Juntia and Katri) iron hair-pins (Khongso). and wooden or bamboo hair-combs (Kanausi). As their names indicate the use of most of these metal ornaments have been borrowed from their Hindu neighbours and are known by their Hindu names[1].

The typical Santal ornaments are made of brass, but the ornaments of other metals, such as silver, nickel and bell-metal are not unknown to them. Floral garlands are also used as ornaments by them. The wristlets are called 'phora-sakom'. armlets called as 'tard' and several varieties of rings, one of which has a silver rupee fixed on its upper

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[1]Roy S. C., *The Kharias*—P. 100

surface. An ornament for the waist is known as 'danda jhinjhir'. On the arms they put 'Baiju' on the ankle 'payeni' and 'Dikukhadal', etc. The Santal women use 'nuluk', 'Bulak' and 'Phuli' as their nose ornament. On the neck they use 'Gojamala', 'Padak', and 'Moharmala' and on the head 'pankatha' 'Mechkanti' or 'Hakupanja', etc. Santal women never miss the opportunity of decorating themselves with whatever flowers are available in the season.

The Hos also use the same dress and ornaments like the Santals.

Among the caste preople , women use several types of ornaments made of gold, silver, brass and alloy-metals. In well-to-do families women cherish gold ornaments.

(iv) Food

Rice, is the staple food of the district. Different types of millets, maize and wheat also are relished. About seven kinds of pulses are used along with rice. Vegetable of different kinds form an essential item of the menu. The most common vegetables are brinjal, potato, pumpkin, ribbed gourds, lady's finger and other edible grourds. Fish and meat are not regularly taken. Dried fish is also relished. Milk, butter ghee, and cheese are usually taken by upper and middle economic groups. Spices of different kinds are indispensable ingredents.

Boiled rice is the staple food of the Santals. They eat almost all types of fish and crabs and relish meat. They use mohua oil at times for cooking. On special occasions cakes are also eaten. Various kinds of edible roots and tubers, green-leaves, mushrooms and fruits are eaten by them. 'Handua' prepared from the young bamboo shoots are relished by them. They drink rice beer (Handia).

The Gonds and Bhumijas take clean food and drink liquor prepared by themselves.

The popular drink among the tribal people is Handia (rice beer). To prepare Handia the sun dried rice is first grounded and mixed with the powder of a root called 'Ranu' in Santali and Mulika in local Oriya. It is then made into little balls. Next, rice is boiled and spread out to dry and the balls are powdered and mixed thoroughly with the rice. The mixture thus attained is kept in water in a large earthen pot covered with Sal leaves for 3 to 4 days in course of which the rice gets fermented The fluid of the rice beer is filtered with a bamboo sieve being pressed by hand with a handful of fibres. It is often drunk in Sal leaf cups.

44. Communal Life

(i) Pilgrim Centres and Jatras

The chief festivals of the Hindus of the district are the Car Festival, Sivaratri, Rasa Jatra, Dasahara, Raja, Kali-Puja, Makar and the

the Mahabishuba Sankranti, Holi, Chandan, Inda Jatra, Uda Parba and Kukuda Uda. A list of the festivals is given in the General Tables.

(*ii*) Ratha Jatra and Bahuda Jatra

The Car Festival is held at Baripada on the second day of the bright fortnight in the month of Ashadh. The three images of Jagannath, Balaram and Subhadra are placed in three cars. The cars are drawn to 'Gundicha Ghar' situated at the other end of the town amidst loud cheers. The festival continues for three days. The approximate gathering on this occasion is about 20,000. The return car festival called Bahuda takes place after 7 days.

(*iii*) Sivaratri

Sivaratri takes place on the 14th day of dark fortnight of Falguna. This fair is held at Barunighat in Baripada, Simla, Mantri, Deosole and Khiching. It continues for seven days in Mantri, Khiching and Simla, for three days in Deosole and for one day at Baripada. At Sivaratri, there are large gatherings in all these places. The gathering is the largest at Mantri and Simla, where 10,000 to 15,000 people gather. The local belief is that if a person can have 'Darshan' of all the Siva Lingas at Mantri, Simla and Deosole in the same night, his sins are washed away and he attains salvation.

(*iv*) Chandan Jatra

The Chandan Jatra is held at Jashipur in Panchpir subdivision for a period of three days beginning from the 13th day of bright fortnight of Baisakh. About 5,000 people attend this fair.

(*v*) Inda

The Inda Jatra of Bahalda is next in importance. It begins from Bhadra Purnima and continues for a period of seven days. About 1,000 people attend this fair daily.

(*vi*) Dasahara

Dasahara is the festival in which the Hindus, the Scheduled Tribe and the Scheduled Caste people are equally interested. It is observed with great pomp and splendour at Baripada, Betnoti and Kaptipada. It begins on the eighth day of the bright fortnight of Aswin and continues for three days.

(*vii*) Makara (Makar)

Makara which is also called the Sankranti Puja is the biggest festival in the district observed by one and all. There is a saying that one may better pass on without a father but not without

observance of Makar. This is observed on the 1st day of Magh (Mid January). On the occasion every one has at least a new cloth. The people generally rise early in the morning, i. e. about 2 hours before sun-rise, take bath in the nearest tanks, bundhs or rivers, where leaf huts are constructed from the previous day. After bath the immersion of Tusu' an idol takes place with fire-works, and bonfire is made by setting fire to the leaf huts. Then they wear new cloth and return to their houses, where a Chuda Tilau and Makar Chaul, i. e. combination of rice, til, molasses, sugarcane, milk, etc. are offered for worship. Tasteful cakes made of powdered rice are prepared in every household and are distributed among relatives and kinsmen. The aboriginal people also have rice beer prepared and disributed among friends and relatives. They observe Bahundi on the day preceding Makar. That day they would catch fish and crab with the belief that if they can eat them on the day they will be given a long lease of life. The day following the Makar is observed as Bandar Nachha (Monkey dance). This concluding phase of the Makar has a great deal of mirth in all the houses. Puppet monkeys made of straw are made to dance from house to house. People raise subscription for a tribal dinner and the country side is resounded with merry-making music and laughter for a good time. Handia and country spirit are taken by almost all the aboriginal people. During intoxication, they may resort to criminal acts, which not only remain confined within the families but spread among neighbours and other villages.

(*viii*) Dola Jatra

Dola Jatra is held at Karanjia, Purnia and Sainkola. It takes place on the day of Dol Purnima in the month of Falgun. About 15,000 people congregate on this occasion at Karanjia. At the other two places, the fair continues for three days.

(*ix*) Uda (Flying)

'Uda Parba' is another fair which takes place on the 1st day of Baisakh at Baripada, Muruda, Chitrada, Thakurmunda and Raruan. The gathering on this occasion is larger at Baripada, Thakurmunda and Muruda. People enjoy cock fighting on this occasion.

45. Public Games, Festivities, Communal Dances, etc.

(*i*) The Kharia has a number of games and pastimes. Young and juvenile boys and girls mostly take part in such games. The principal Kharia games are, 'Phoda', 'Bheja', 'Kanthra-Kanthra', 'Tuyumerom', 'Kowa dhopong', 'Khati', 'Chil-hor-hor', and 'Dheko-kono', etc.

The Santals have a number of religious and semi-religious festivals. They are as follows:

(1) The first agricultural festival of the Santals is connected with paddy sowing in the month of June and is known as 'Erok Sin'.

(2) 'Hariar Simko' (observed in July). It was previously being observed by the Santals of Mayurbhanj.

(3) 'Iri Gundli Narwani'—the Millet festival in August

(4) 'Gamha Purnima' (in August)

(5) 'Karam Parab' (September -October) observed for the welfare of the village.

(6) 'Janthar' (in November)

(7) 'Sohrae', the winter harvest. It is the biggest annual festival of the tribe.

(8) 'Makar' (in Mid-January)

(9) 'Magh Sim' (in January-February)

(10) 'Baha', the Santal Sal Blossom festival

(11) 'Jom Sim', festival for the Sun God

(12) 'Pator' (Santal 'Corokin'-in Mid-April)

The festivals of the other tribes and castes such as the Kols Bhumijas and Sauntis, etc. are also connected with the agricultural operations. Salai-Puja and Bandhna are common to most of the tribes. Karam Puja is observed by all the tribal people. The Bhuyans and the Bathuris observe all the Hindu festivals and more specially the Dasahara and the Raja.

(ii) **Dance**

Like the folk songs, the dances of the Scheduled Tribe and the Scheduled Caste people are a soure of great amusement. The various tribal dances, their nature and characteristics are revealing. Most of the tribal dances are communal where men and women participate together although there are special varieties which are reserved for either men or women.

The Kharia youths of both the sexes dance together. Some time they separate and dance in different rows and in some cases old men and women take part in the dance. There is also accompaniment of musical instruments and songs. Broadly the Kharia dances are divided into five classes, namely, (1) Hariaro, (2) Kinbhar, (3) Halka, (4) Kudhing, and (5) Jadura. Rythmic movement and swaying of the body are attractive features in the Kharia dance. They dance with alternate forward and backward movements, soft and heavy steps and sometimes in marching or wheeling columns.

Like the Kharias, the Santals, the Kols or the Hos have their own peculiar dances. They are in many respects similar to the Kharia dances. These are performed during harvest and flower festivals, marriages and on different festive occasions. The accompanying musical instruments are Madals, Dhumsas, flutes and drums.

The Bhumijas have got their popular dance known as 'Karam Nat' which is performed during Karam Puja that falls in the month of 'Bhadrab'. Males and females join together. The males form a small circle and play on the instruments. The females join together and round up the males in a bigger circle and dance to the accompaniment of the Madals and the Dhumsas.

The Bhunj Purans and the Bathuris of this district have also dance peculiar to them. But these are gradually going to be extinct with the spread of education among them. The Bathuri dance which is popularry known as the 'Changu Nat' was very attractive, but it has since lost its charm with the people of this community for the last few years. It is, however, perceptible in a very small area under Kaptipada and Panchpir subdivisions, during Dasahara and the Kumar Purnima festivals.

(iii) **Chhau Dance**

The most notable dance of the district is 'Chhau'. The name 'Chhau' is said to have been derived from 'Chhauni', meaning 'military camp'. The dance was originally being practised by the paiks (infantry) and has since evolved as a cultural performance. It has earned a distinctive position because of its special features with regard to Bhangis, Mudras, music and rhythm. The dance was systematically organised under the patronage of the Maharajas. Sriram Chandra Bhanja presented a magnificent show of it before Emperor George V and Queen Mary at a pageant at Calcutta in 1912, which they mentioned in their condolence message on the Maharaja's death.

At the beginning different aspects of war formed the theme of the Chhau dance. The dances called Dushman Pachhad (chasing the foe), Nima Panda (buffalo), Maharaj Bahadur (Powerful Ruler) etc. indicate the characteristics of Chhau. But dance depicting only aspects of war and mainly illustrating Veera Rasa (heroic emotion) did not always appeal to the audience. So it became necessary also to take resort to folk tales and legends and also to the stories from the *Mahabharata*, the *Ramayana* and the *Puranas*. But inspite of these heterogeneous elements, Chhau could assert itself as a distinct school of dance in India. During the rule of Maharaja Krushan Chandra Bhanja Deo some dance masters (Nritya Gurus) codified in

manuscripts the teachniques of the Chhau dance from the traditional Grammar of this dance which was being handed down from generation to generation. The text is not available.

Chhau is practised and exhibited only by boys. Girls take no part in it. A dancer has to be trained from his tender age. At the age of seven he is to get the lessons called six Tabkas which are the preliminary movements of the limbs. Next he is to learn the thirty-six Upalayas which are divided into two parts namely Hatiardhara and Kalibhanga. The Hatiardhara constitutes twenty Upalayas and is specially meant for the male characters while the Kalibhanga has sixteen Upalayas and is specially practised by female characters. The practice of the thirty-six Upalayas is the most important aspect of the training of the Chhau dance and this requires strenuous muscular control. Even the Upalayas under Kalibhanga can not ordinarlily be performed by women, and so the ladies never take part in the Chhau dance. As in Kathakali, female roles are played by the selected boys.

The music accompanying the Chhau dance reflects the vigorous moods and emotions of the dance. The musical instruments are Mohuri (a type of Sahnai) and a few drums called Dhumsa (Kettle drum), Nagara (a big circular drum), Dhol (barrel shaped drum) and chadchadi (a small drum played with two sticks.)

In Mayurbhanj there are different types of Chhau performances—solo, duet and group dance. The popular solo dances are those of Nataraj, Dandi (depicting a Brahmachari), Jambeba (the bear warrior of the Ramayana), Savara (the hunter) and Rangapanda. Some of the important duet dances are Geeta (depicting the discourses of Sri-Krishna, and Arjuna), Hari-hara and Siva-Parvati. If duet dances are few, group dances are fairly numerous. To name only a few, Kailash-Leela depicting dance of Siva and Parvati with their followers Garuda Bahana depicting the fight between Vishnu and Garuda ending in the defeat of the latter, Tamudia Krishna depicting the dance of Krishna with the Gopis and Meghadoot depicting the famous story of Kalidas.

All the forms of dances have common structure and they follow the following phases. The first phase is called the Rangabaja, during which the orchestra take the prominent role. and the dancer remains behind the curtain without being seen by the audience. The concert which is played infuses into him a rhythmic inspiration and he is lifted to the artistic level.

When the Rangabaja ends the curtain rises. Then follows a brief period of silence. The orchestral group suddenly bursts into a melodic tune and the dancer who stands on a fixed pose on the stage

now walks in a rhythmic gait to the centre of the arena. This phase is called Chali and the gait (Chali) of the dancer is so composed as to keep tune with the spirit of the dance that follows.

The next phase is the Dharau. The dancer coming to the centre of the arena strikes a posture that reveals the characteristic feature of the dance to be performed.

Then starts the main phase of the dance which is called Nacha. Here the dancer or the dancers portray the story or the theme of the dance through intricate maze of rhythmic pattern. This is the longest phase and usually contains various dramatic elements.

The next phase is called the Nataki which marks the end of the performance. This phase of the dance is either joyous or heroic in spirit and never tragic as Chhau does not admit of tragic themes or stories. Nataki is characterised by quick and intricate foot work. It is beautifully organised in a group dance in which fast and harmonized movements are generally performed.

After Nataki, the dancer or the daneres, as the case may be, bow to the audiance in their own characteristic fashion and recede back with rhythm from the stage.

During Durbar days the annual performance of Chhau was being presented inside the palace for three days before Chaitra Sankranti roughly from 11th April to 13th April. Two prominent parties were then competing with one another and the winning party was being awarded a running cup known as Talcher cup. The annual Chhau performance stopped after the death of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo. But it was revived by Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo in 1929 and continued till the merger of the State in 1949.

The State Government extended its patronage to Chhau dance in 1951-52 when an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) was made to reorganise the Chhau parties. As there were several Chhau parties in the district this grant was subsequently increased to ten thousand rupees from 1954-55 . The subsidy is at present being paid through the Sangeet Natak Akademi of Orissa to an association known as Mayurbhanj Chhau Nurtya Pratisthana which fosters the art of dancing and conducts annual functions.

There were also Chhau parties in Nilgiri, Bonai and Keonjhar But they were of an inferior standard and have gone out of practice for want of patronage.

The Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj should not be confused with the Chhau dance of Sareikela and Maubhum in which masks are invariably

used and therefore facial expressions and eye work are totally absent while they are such an important feature of the Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj.

There are at present as many as ten or twelve Chhau parties in the district, the prominent among them are the Uttar Shahi and Dakshin Shahi parties of Baripada town.

Another system of dance drama prevalent in this district is Chadaianat. Two actors appear in the stage, one in the role of a male bird and the other in the role of a female bird. They explain their own history of origin, mode of living, marriage and mating etc. The facts depicted by them are of mythological origin and are taken from the '*Nrusimha Puran*'. In order to make the theme more presentable they at times add something to the original subject matter by songs of different kinds. These organisations are spread over the district in a number of villages as they cost little and can be performed with two actors and one drummer only.

46. (*i*) Recreation Clubs and Associations

There are a number of public clubs in the district. The prominent among these are Baripada Town Club, Amla Club. Baripada Club, Friends Recreation Club, Jashipur Club, Roman Club, Karanjia Town Club, Purna Chandra Memorial Club, and Marwari Club of Rairangpur, Adibasi Club at Badampahar, Badadhundu Club, Udala Town Club, Betnoti Club and Amarda Youth Club. The Clubs at Karanjia, Betnoti and Udala, the Amala Club at Baripada Purna Chandra Memorial Club at Rairangpur and the Club at Raruan and Badampahar have been given radio sets by the Government The Baripada Club has all the facilities of eastern and western games. Most of these Clubs organise drama performances. The Club at Rairangpur has constructed a permanent stage and has scenes and dresses for the drama.

Among the Associations. the Mayurbhanj Dyer's Association, Bar Association, the Mayurbhanj Ministerial Officers' Association which is part of the Federation of Ministerial Officer's Association, Orissa are the prominent ones.

(*ii*) Sports and Pastimes

The Mayurbhanj Athletic Association is the only Association in the district which encourages games and sports not only for the students and the local sportsmen but also for the sportsmen from outside. The foot-ball tournament annually organised by the Association attracts a good many teams, both inside and outside the district. There are two shields, one known as the Purna Chandra Memorial Challenge Shield

for which competition is open to all the High Schools of Orissa and the second one is known as the Sriram Chandra Memorial Challenge Shield, for which competition is open to all the senior teams of Orissa and even from outside. The Association also organises annual sports which is open to all competitors of the district as well as from outside.

Besides the competitions organised by this Association, the M. P. C. College of Baripada and all the High Schools of the district organise their annual sports in their respective schools.

The students and the non-students are deputed to take part in the State Olympics which are held once a year at Cuttack.

(*iii*) Cinema

There are five Cinema houses in this district out of which three are located in the town of Baripada, one at Karanjia and the other at Rairangpur.

(*iv*) Radio

There are 19 Radio Centres which are managed by the Government. These centres are generally located in the subdivisional headquarters and the prominent villages of the district. The sets have been supplied by the Government to the institutions and organisations free of cost. The local people incur the recurring expenditure for running these centres. These centres are a source of great attraction for the people and afford opportunity to the rural folk to listen in. Besides, there are about 265 Radio sets owned by private individuals in different subdivisions of the district as shown below :

Baripada Subdivision	.. 145
Bamanghaty Subdivision	.. 81
Panchpir Subdivision	.. 25
Kaptipada Subdivision	.. 14
Total	.. 265

(*v*) Circus

There is no permanent Circus Party in the district. But at times, parties from outside come and establish their camps at Baripada and the semi-urban places for temporary periods and entertain a good gathering in each place.

During Ratha Jatra a number of magic shows are held for the entertainment of the pilgrims.

APPENDIX I

Population according to Languages in 1961

Languages (Mother tongue)

Languages		Male	Female	Total
Bengali	..	10,071	10,100	20,171
Bhumij	..	38,773	39,373	78,146
English	..	2	6	8
Gujurati	..	94	81	175
Hindi	..	3,773	2,986	6,759
Ho	..	59,471	58,079	1,17,550
Kannada	..	2	1	3
Karmali	.	2,440	2,024	4,464
Kashmiri	..	—	1	1
Kharia	..	3,077	3,191	6,268
Koda (Kora)	..	40	47	87
Kol	..	12	..	12
Oraon	..	870	850	1,720
Mahili	..	2,798	2,779	5,577
Marthi	..	70	69	136
Marwari	..	56	33	89
Mundari	..	26,052	32,281	58,333
Nepali	..	9	9	18
Oriya	..	3,18,278	3,08,756	6,27,034
Punjabi	..	63	54	117
Santali	..	1,34,871	1,34,196	2,69,067
Tamil	..	17	11	28
Telugu	..	154	156	310
Urdu	..	3,763	4,204	7,963

APPENDIX II

Bilingualism and Mother Tongue (1961)

Name of Languages	Total speakers (Mother tongue)	Total number of persons returned as speaking as languages subsidiary to mother tongue	Subsidiary Languages
Bengali ..	20,171	10,267	Oriya (M. 4,265, F. 4,517); Hindi (M. 622, F. 197); English (M. 498, F. 152); Urdu (M. 16, F. 0.).
Bhumij ..	78,146	62,417	Oriya (M. 29,987, F. 32,421); English (M. 9, F. 0).
Hindi ..	6,759	1,922	Oriya (M. 1,032, F. 579); English (M. 165, F. 17); Bengali (M. 112, F. 17).
Ho ..	1,17,550	62,461	Oriya (M. 29,744, F. 32,697); Hindi (M. 8, F. 4); Enlgish (M. 6, F. 2).
Kharia ..	6,?68	2,137	Oriya (M. 1,118, F. 1,009;) Hindi (M. 4, F. 4). English (M. 2, F. 0)
Kol ..	12		
Kurukh/ Oraon.	1,720	46	Bengali (M. 23, F. 17); Hindi (M. 3, F. 2;) English (M. 1 F. 0),
Oriya ..	6,27,034	26,089	Bengali (M. 6,735, F. 4,380); English, (M. 7, 637, F. 538); Hindi, (M. 5,582, F. 1,205); Telugu, (M. 11, F. 1).
Santali	2,69,067	2,02,570	Oriya (M. 109,616, F. 92,385); Bengali, (M. 182, F. 116); Hindi, (M. 184, F. 55); English, (M. 26; F. 6).
Telugu ..	310	104	English (M. 41, F. 5); Oriya (M. 10, F. 26); Hindi,(M. 10 F. 10); Bengali, (M. 2, F. 0),
Urdu ..	7,967	2,872	Oriya (M. 1,191, F. 1,199); Hindi,(M. 138, F. 50); Bengal. (M. 61, F. 79); English (M. 108, F. 1).

APPENDIX III

Population according to religion (1961 Census)

Religions		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	..	604,756	599,287	589,057	586,566	15,699	12,721
Buddhists	..	52	10	4	..	48	10
Christians	..	438	432	225	213	213	219
Hindus	..	599,739	594,295	585,914	583,177	13,825	11,118
Jains	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
Muslims	..	3,710	3,847	2,166	2,525	1,514	1,322
Sikhs	..	9	10	9	10	..	..

APPENDIX IV

Variation of Population Mayurbhanj district

Year	Total population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Male	Variation	Percentage of variation	Female	Variation	Percentage of variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1881 ..	385,737	..	..	194,827	..	..	190,910	..	..
1891 ..	532,238	+ 146,501	38	265,880	+71,053	36·5	266,358	+75,445	39·5
1901 ..	610,383	+ 78,145	14·5	303,266	+37,386	14	307,117	+40,759	15
1911 ..	729,200	+ 118,835	19·5	362,581	+59,304	19·6	366,619	+59,531	19·4
1921 ..	754,203	+ 25,096	3·44	374,311	+11,749	3·2	379,892	+13,347	3·67
1931 ..	889,603	+ 135,289	18	442,378	+68,059	18·18	447,225	+67,230	17·8
1941 ..	984,741	+ 95,133	10·7	491,129	+48,751	11	493,612	+46,387	10·4
1951 ..	1,028,825	+ 37,848	4·5	514,051	+22,922	4·7	514,774	+21,162	4·3
1961 ..	1,204,043	+ 175,218	17	604,756	+90,795	17·6	599,257	+84,473	16·4

Baripada Subdivision

1881	..	172,443	..	..	86.477	..	..	85.966	..	..
1891	..	236,521	+64,078	37·05	118,091	+31,614	36·4	118,430	+32,464	37·7
1901	..	274,801	+38,280	16·2	136,934	+18,843	16·0	137,867	+19,437	16·4
1911	..	328,360	53,559	19·53	163,721	+26,787	19·6	164,639	+26,772	19·46
1921	..	321,559	−6,801	2·00	160,340	−3,381	2·0	161,219	−3,420	2·00
1931	..	378,493	+56,934	17·7	189,212	+28,872	18·0	189,281	+28,062	17·4
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	..	440,019	+61,526	16·25	221,585	+32,373	17·1	218,434	+29,153	15·4
1961	..	508,353	+68,334	15·00	257,608	+36,023	16·25	250,745	+32,311	14·8

Kaptipada Subdivision

1881	..	37,865	.	..	18,900	..	..	18,965	.	..
1891	..	49,347	+11,482	30·25	24,509	+5,609	29·5	24,838	+5,873	31·0
1901	..	66,087	+16,740	33·65	33,067	+8,558	34·3	33,020	+8,182	33·0
1911	..	83,968	+17,881	27·05	42,345	+9,278	28·1	41,623	+8,603	26·0

Kaptipada Subdivision—*concld.*

Year	Total population	Variation	Percentage of variation	Male	Variation	Percentage of variation	Female	Variation	Percentage of variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1921 ..	102,779	+18,811	22·40	51,362	+9,017	21·3	51,417	+9,794	23·5
1931 ..	123,354	+20,575	20·05	61,448	+10,086	19·7	61,906	+10,489	20·4
1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 ..	145,142	+21,788	17·65	73,201	+11,753	19·1	71,941	+10,035	16·2
1961 ..	179,672	+34,530	23·80	90,971	+17,770	24·3	88,701	+16,760	23·3
Bamanghaty Subdivision									
1881 ..	127,792	..	..	64,848	..	..	62,944	..	..
1891 ..	167,044	+39,252	30·8	82,600	+17,752	27·4	84,444	+21,500	34·2
1901 ..	172,339	+5,295	3·15	84.829	+2,229	2·7	87,510	+3,066	3·6
1911 ..	185,072	+12,733	7·35	90,955	+6,126	7·2	94,117	+6,607	7·5

1921	..	191,771	+6,699	3·6	94,344	+3,389	3·7	97,427	+3,310	3·5
1931	..	224,897	+33,126	17·15	110,360	+16,016	17·0	114,267	+16,840	17·3
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	..	260,220	+35,323	15·85	128,137	+17,777	16·1	132,083	+17,816	15·6
1961	..	294,974	+34,754	13·38	146,444	+18,307	14·3	148,530	+16,447	12·46
					Panchpir Subdivision					
1881	..	47,637	..	..	24,602	..	..	23,035	..	..
1891	..	79,330	+31,693	66·5	40,680	+16,078	65·2	38,650	+15,615	67·9
1901	..	97,156	+17,828	22·6	48,436	+7,756	19·1	48,720	+10,070	26·0
1911	..	131,800	+34,644	35·7	65,560	+17,124	35·4	66,240	+17,520	36·0
1921	..	138,014	+6,294	4·8	68,265	+2,705	4.15	69,829	+3,589	5·4
1931	..	162,859	+24,765	18·0	81,088	+12,823	18·8	81,771	+11,942	17·1
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	..	183,444	+20,585	12·6	91,128	+10,040	12·4	92,316	+10,545	12·9
1961	..	221,044	+37,600	20·4	109,733	+18,605	20·3	111,311	+18,995	20·5

APPENDIX V *

"S" denotes Sadar (Baripada), "B" Bamanghati, "P" Panchpir and "K" Kaptipada

Caste	Numerical Strength (1931 Census) Persons	Males	Females	Where chiefly found	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agarwal (Agarwala).	165	102	63	Baripada Town and Pir Gartal (B).	Emigrants from Bihar and Upper India. Traders and Bankers.
2. Ahir Gaura ..	355	188	167	Pergannahs Muruda and Asankhali, Pir Haripur(s).	Acrobats, Jugglers and exhibitors of puppets. Similar to Kelas. Also cowherds and cultivators.
3. Amata (Amath)	3,682	1,791	1,891	Pergannahs Rahanda, Akhuadeulia, Kadalia, Kuradiha, Satbilo and Mantri (S), Pergannahs Arpatachilma, Kainsari, Sainkula and Belakuti and Pir Joypur (K).	Cultivators, Frequently employed as domestic servants and casual agricultural labourers. Baghuti, Dandachhatra Majhi, Ujir and probably Baiti are the several endgamous groups of Amata.

4. Bagal ..	1,621	784	837	Pergannahs Barpara and Amarda and Pirs Sirsa. Saharbat and Satnaika (S) Pir Jamda (B) and pergannah Khunta-Karkachira and Pirs Taldandi and Kainsari (K).	A cowherd of any caste. Form a real caste in Mayurbhanj. Allied to Bhumij.
5. Baghuti (Bagti, Bangti).	802	396	406	Pirs Sirsa. Nodhana, Chandua, Chitrada and Barsahi and Pergannahs Muruda, Rahanda, Garigaon. Kadalia and Sathilo (S) Pirs Kulgi, Nowpara, Tring. Uperbera. Khanta. Sararda and Khasdesh (B). Pergannah Karanjia, Pirs Nakura and Ghosda (P).	In 1891 Bagdis of Western and Central Bengal and Baghutis of Orissa were treated as one and the same caste but later on it appeared that Baghutis of Orissa are a distinct caste though like Bagdis they catch and sell fish. Amata. Dandachhatra Majhi, Ujia and probably Baiti are the several endogamous groups of Baghuti.
6. Baidya (Vaidya)	80	45	35	Pergannahs Sardiha and Muruda (S). Pirs Nowpara and Uperbera (B).	The Physician caste
7. Bais (Baisya) ..	1,176	650	526	Pergannahs Rasunia. Berpara. Sathilo. Pirs Kohi and Nij Majhalbhag and Baripada Town (S). Pir Gartal (B), Pergannah Karanjia and Pir Bhanda (P), Pergannah Dukura (K).	A trading caste, and cultivators.

* Taken from the 'Census of Mayurbhanj State', 1931. Caste figures are not found from subsequent Census.

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Bais, Bania (Baisya Bania).	738	410	328	Baripada Town, Pergannahs Rahanda, Murda, Sathilo and Olmara and Pirs Barsahi, Nij Majhalbhag, Haldia and Chitrada (S) Pir Kulgi (B) Pergannahs Karanjia and Thakurmunda (P) Pergannah Khunta-Karkachia, Pirs Gartal and Kainsari (K).	A purely trading caste. Outside business is mainly in their hands.
9. Baishnab (Bairagi, Baistam).	3,991	2,062	1,929	The whole State ..	Converts to Baishnabism, who deserted their original caste.
10. Baiti (Boati) ..	4	3	1	Pir Chandua (S) ..	Lime burners, mat makers and drummers. Also called Chunari. Amata, Baghuti, Dandachhatra Mahji and Ujia are probably the several ednogamous groups of Baiti.

11. Barhai (Barhi)	224	132	92	Pergannah, Kadalia. and Pirs Nij Majhalbhag and Ternaika (S).	Carpenters
12. Bari ..	12	6	6	Pergannah Deuli (S) ..	Leaf-plate makers, torch bearers and servants.
13. Barnasankar (Barnashakara)				Pergannahs, Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Muruda, Sardiha, Barpara, Olmara and Akhuadeulia (S) Pirs Kulgi, Uperbera and Basila (B) Pirs Bhanda and Khudardesh (P) Pergannahs Arpatachilma and Khunta-Karkachia (K).	Persons of mixed descent
Hindus ..	372	182	190		
Christians ..	3	2	1		
14. Barui (Barji) ..	178	85	93	Pirs Baldiha and Haldia (S) Pir Gartal (K).	Betel-leaf growers, now cultivators.
15. Bathuri (*Bathudi*)				The whole of Sadar, Panchpir and Kaptipada Subdivisions and Pirs Banki, Bisai and Nowpara in Bamanghati Subdivision.	An intelligent and progressive aboriginal tribe influentially connected with lands and still hold high rank where they are strong in number.
Hindus ..	46,212	22,760	23,452		
Christians ..	5	3	2		
16. Bauri ..	217	101	116	Pirs Haripur and Barsahi (S) Pir Kainsari and Pergannah Sainkula (K).	Palki-bearers, Earth workers and cultivators.

Caste	Numerical Strength: Persons	Males	Females	Where chiefly found	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Bedea (Bedia or Bejea).	578	292	286	Pirs Gandida, Gartal, Kulgi and Khanta (B).	A small agricultural tribe allied to the Kurmis. Not to be confused with bediya of Bihar who are gipsies, acrobates, etc.
18. Beldar ..	1	1	..	Pir Uperbera (B) ..	Earth workers
19. Bhandari ..	4,379	2,273	2,106	The whole State ..	Barbers
20. Bhanj Puran ..	19,605	9,534	10,071	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Deuli, Banhari, Rasunia, Baghra, Muruda and Sathilo and Pir Haripur (S), Pirs Kulgi, Tiring, Gandida, Khanta, Nowpara and Bisai (B), Pirs Nakura, Kanika and Kumbhirda (P).	Distinct from Tamria Puran. A progressive aboriginal tribe gradually advancing in education and enjoying special social privilege in Mayurbhanj. Also influentially connected with land.
21. Bhat ..	127	57	70	Pir Uperbera (B) Pirs Ghosda, Bhanda and Kumbhirda (P).	Genealogists and family bards

22. Bhunya (Bhuiya, Bhuiyan).	23,324	11,445	11,879	The whole State	.. A tribe of aboriginal descent. They have lost the free independent spirit which characterises the aboriginals generally. They serve as Dehuris (priests). Now mostly cultivators. They resemble Bathuris and Sauntis generally in their manners and and customs. In Panchpir they are Jalachalaniya.
23. Bhumij ..	..	..	..	The whole State	.. A non-Aryan tribe now largely Hinduised. Some have abandoned their tribal language and now speak Oriya. They are the same as Mundas under a different name and occupy a distinctly high position in the State being influentially connected with land. Other aboriginals seldom call them Bhumij. They call them Mundas.
Hindus ..	77,492	38,112	39,380		
Animists ..	840	391	449		
Christians ..	68	29	39		
24. Binjhia (Binjhal)	10	4	6	Pir, Palsa (B)	.. An agricultural and land-holding tribe. Claim to have come from Bindhyachal. To all appearances purely Hindu though in many cases they have intermarriage with aboriginals.

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Brahman ..	11,013	6,015	4,998	The whole State ..	Priestly caste
26. Chamar ..	244	124	120	Pergannah Kadalia (S), Pirs Khasdesh, Uperbera and Nowpara (B), Pergannah Poradiha and Pirs Narangadesh, Gartal. Taldandi and Kainsari (K).	Basket makers and toddy drawers not to be confused with Mochi. In Bihar they are known as Pasi.
27. Chasa (Tasa)				Pergannah Rasunia, Narangabaj, Olmara and Banhari and Pir Koi (S), Pirs Jamda and Nowpara (B), Pir Kainsari (K).	The chief cultivating caste in Orissa. Progressive Chases call themselves Khandaits.
Hindus ..	612	318	294		
Christians ..	26	13	13		
28. Chitrakar ..	51	25	26	Baripada Town ..	They are really Barhis. In Mayurbhanj they are called Chitrakars because they are exclusively employed in painting the Lord Jagannath. Old emigrants from Puri.

29. Dandachhatra Majhi (Danda Majhi)—					
Hindus	2,814	1,370	1,444	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Maghalbhag, Deuli, Rasunia, Baghra, Muruda, Barpalli, Amarda, Narangabaj, Asankhali, Gardculia, Barpara and Olmara (S), Pir Kuigi (B), Pergannah Dhanyatri (P) and Pergannah Arpatachilnia (K).	A non-Aryan community believed to be sub-caste of Bagdi. This is however, not certain. They trace their origin to a Manjhi who held the earthen pots (Danda) containing the resin used for Siva's Charak Puja. Their original occupation is believed to be fishing. They are now cultivators and day labourers. Some Amatas prefer to call themselves by this name. Amata, Baghuti, Ujia and probably Baiti are the several endogamous groups of Dandachhatra Majhi.
Christians	3	2	1		
30. Darji (Darzi)	1	1	..	Baripada Town ..	A caste of Hindu tailors in Orissa.

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
31 Dharua (Dhanua, Dhalua)—					
Hindus ..	525	268	257	Pirs Baldiha and Nij Majhalbhag and pergannah Banhari (S) Pirs Nowpara, Banki, Khasdesh and Palsa (B).	A sub-tribe of Gond, once a predominant tribe in Mayurbhanj and Narsingpur States and formed the main element in their militia and so ranked high and enjoyed the sevices of the Brahman, Bhandari and Dhoba. With the loss of their political importance this privilege is now denied to them.
Christians ..	3	3	..		
32. Dhoba—					
Hindus ..	7,422	3,759	3,663	The whole State	Washermen, also called Rajak.
Christians ..	15	8	7		
33. Dom ..	4,678	2,379	2,299	Mostly in Sadar and Bamanghati and less numerous in Panchpir and Kaptipada.	Bamboo workers and drummers some live by cultivation.

34. Dosadh ..	7	3	4	Pirs Kulgi and Gartal (B) ..	Emigrants from Bihar. They are mainly temporary visitors employed on earth work and in the mines.
35. Gandhabanik (Potali Bania)	184	95	89	Pergannahs Amarda, Asankhali and Kadalia and Pir Nodhna (S).	Grocers and Spice sellers
36. Gandharba (Gandhrab). ..	167	76	91	Baripada Town, Pergannahs Mantri and Rahanda and Pir Baldiha (S), Pir Joypur (K).	A caste which supplies Hindu dancing girls.
37. Gareri ..	2	1	1	Pir Nowpara (B) ..	Emigrants from Bihar. Shepherds, goatherds and blanket weavers.
38. Gaura (Gauda)	39,135	19,303	19,832	The whole State ..	The Orissa milkman caste. Herdsmen and cultivators. Include Magdha Gaura who are recent accretions from the Kol community. They are found in larger numbers in Bamanghati and Panchpir.
39. Ghani ..	108	52	56	Pirs Palsa, Tiring and Dalima(B)	Possibly a sub-caste of Kaibbartas. They catch fish.
40. Ghantarghara .. (Ghantra, Ghatra).	14	6	8	Pergannah Arpatachilima (K)	Workers in Brass

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
41. Ghasi ..	3,917	1,948	1,969	Baripada Town and Pergannahs Sardiha, Uperbhag, Majhalbhag and Rasunia, Pirs Kantisahi, Haripur and Brahmangaon (S) and in Simlipal, and in Bamanghaty and Panchpir Subdivisions.	Sweepers, drummers and bamboo workers and *Syces*.
42. Gohala (Goala)	288	162	126	Baripada Town, Pergannahs Muruda and Deuli and Pir Kantisahi (S), pir Banki (B) and Pergannah Khunta Karkachia (K).	In this State Goalas call themselves Gohalas. Some of them returned themselves as Sadgops. They are now cultivators and have made themselves prominent in that line.
43. Gokha ..	59	28	31	Pirs Gartal, Taldandi and Kainsari (K.)	Catch and sell fish . They rank far below the Keut.

44. Gola ..	6,349	3,252	3,097	Sadar and Kaptipada Sub-divisions.	An outstanding cultivating caste. Chiefly grow onions, garlics and vegetables.
45. Gond- Hindus — Christians —	13,806 33	6,844 13	6,962 20	Pir Chitrada (S), Pirs Khanta, Nowpara and Banki (B), and the whole of the Panchpir Subdivision and Pergannah Poradiha and Pir Taldiha (K).	A non-Aryan tribe who are Hinduised. They are a quite people, loyal and docile. Very many of them claim to be Raj Gonds.
46. Gorait (Korait)	3	2	1	Baripada Town	Emigrants from Ranchi. Comb and drum makers and cotton carders. They resemble Dosadhs of Bihar.
47. Gunju (Ganju)	640	318	322	Pergannahs Muruda, Barpalli and Rasunia (S),Pir Kulgi (B), Pergannahs Khunta-Karkachia and Dukura (K).	An aboriginal tribe. Emigrants from Chhota Nagpur. Weave clothes and prepare utensils. Most of them are cultivators and agricultural labourers. They are also known as Rautias.
48. Guria (Gudia)	1,521	822	699	Baripada Town, Pergannahs Rahanda and Rasunia, Pirs Sirsa, Saharbat, Dighi, Khanua and Barsahi (S).	Confectioners, Include some Bengali confectioners who returned themselves under the designation "Mayra".

Caste	Numerical strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
49. Hadi (Hari) ..	2,882	1,431	1,451	Sadar and Kaptipada Sub-divisions, Pirs Palsa, Khasdesh and Nowpara (B).	Scavengers and sweepers. Also basket makers and bamboo workers.
50. Jhara (Jhora) ..	115	59	56	Pir Sirsa (S), Pirs Palsa and Nowpara (B), Pergannah Thakurmunda (P).	Formerly gold washers. Now fishermen, cultivators, etc.
51. Jogi (Yogo) ..	373	198	175	Pirs Nodhna and Rahanda (S), Pirs Kulgi, Jamda, Palsa, Khasdesh and Gartal (B).	Beggars. Rarely devotees
52. Jyotish (Josi) ..	475	248	227	Pergannahs Banhari, Rasunia, Amarda Narangabaj, Sathilo and Barpara (S), Pirs Palsa, Gandida and Khanta (B), Pergannah Jashipur (P). Pergannah Arpatachilma, Pirs Gartal and Kainsari (K).	Astrologers who read out almanac, also cultivators.
53. Kachara (Kanchara).	4	4	..	Pergannah Karanjia and Pir Ghosda (P).	Dealers in glass bangles. An indigenous caste of Orissa.

54. Kahar ..	44	25	19	Baripada Town, Pirs Majhalbhag and Haldia (S), Pir Nowpara (B), Pergannah Karanjia (P).	Palki-bearers. Frequently domestic servants. Emigrants from Bihar.
55. Kamar (Karmakar, Bindhani)-					
Hindus ..	16,472	8,327	8,145	The whole State	Include Hatua, Bangla, Panthua (Chapua), Salua, Bindhani and Kol, Kamars or Nahara which is another name of Lohar. Iron-smelters and Blacksmiths.
Christian	1		1		
56. Kandra (Kadma).	581	278	303	Pergannahs Amarda, Akhuadeulia, Kadalia, Mantri, Asankhali, Kuradiha and Olmara (S).	Generally day-labourers. The name is said to be derived from their skill in archery, "Kanda" or arrow. In former times they and the Pans formed the rank and file of the local militia.
57. Kandh Kandha).	24	20	4	Pirs Kasira and Barghati (S), Pir Tring (B), and Pir Jamuna-Bardanda (P).	An aboriginal tribe found chiefly in the Khondmals. Their language is Kond or "Kuikatha". They call themselves Kui *gandamu* or Kuienju. Khond is the English name. They are allied to Gond.
58. Kandu (Kanu)	3	1	2	Pir Uperbera (B)	Emigrants from Bihar. Grain-parchers and vendors.

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
59. Kansari(Kasera, Kansera, Kansa-Banik).	104	57	47	Pir Baldiha, Pergannahs Muruda and Amarda (S), Pirs Dundu and Gartal (B), Pir Gartal (K).	Braziers
60. Kapuria ..	58	29	29	Baripada Town and Pir Khanua (S), Pergannah Kainsari (K).	Distinct from Pataras of whom Kapuria is a title. Act as Priest to the Kurmis, Gours and Kaibartas.
61. Karan ..	4,043	2,534	1,509	The whole State ..	The great writer caste of Orissa Also called Mahanti (a title).
62. Karua ..	1,241	619	622	Perganuahs Sardiha, Sathilo, Kadalia, Gardeulia, Mantri and Barpara, Pirs Barsahi and Nij Mahalbhag (S), Pirs Kuli, Khanta and Tiring (B), Pir Bhanda (P), Pergannahs Khunta-Karkachia and Dukura (K).	Have traditions of rule in the Central Provinces. Probably the nearest to true aborigines. Their physique and manners are distinctly inferior. Now they are employed as *Syces*.

63. Kaur (Kawar)	5	3	2	Baripada Town ..	Emigrants from Sambalpur or Ranchi. A dravidian tribe of cultivators. Are generally believed to be Karuas in origin.
64. Kayashtha (Kayasth, Kaet, Kait, Kayath).	1,033	596	437	Baripada Town, Pergannahs Majhalbhag, Banhari, Sathilo Kadalia, Mantri and Olmara and Pir Khanua (S), Pirs Khasdesh. Uperbera, Gartal, Nowpara and Bisai (B), Pergannah Karanjia (P) and Pergannahs Arpatachilma and Belakuti and Pir Tal-dandi (K).	The great writer caste of Bengal and Bihar.
65. Kela	2	..	2	Pergannahs Narangabaj and Asankhali (S).	A wandering tribe
66. Keut (Kiot, Kewat).	2,982	1,490	1.492	The whole of Sadar Subdivision Pirs Gartal and Khasdesh (B), Pergannahs Joshipur, Adipur, Karanjia and Thakurmunda (P), Pergannahs Khunta-Karkachia, Kainsari and Arpatachilma and Pirs Gartal and Taldandi (K).	Fishermen and cultivators. They also parch rice.

Caste	Numerical strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	5
67. Khadal ..	406	210	196	Pergannahs Amarda and Asankhali (S), Pir Kainsari (K).	A low caste of Orissa who are said in Puri to have come frc m Ganjam. Earth diggers and day labourers.
68. Khandait (Khandaet, Khandayata)—	..	..	..	The whole State ..	Swordsmen, now cultivators. The more well-to-do call themselves Mahanayak. Many Chases return themselves as Khandaits. The name is derived from Khandapati or headman placed over Khandas corresponding to modern Pergannahs. Another view is that the name is derived from Khanda or sword.
Hindus ..	19,872	10,135	9,737		
Christian ..	1	1	..		
69. Khandelwal (Khandewal).	14	7	7	Baripada Town (S), Pir Nowpara (B).	Emigrants from Bihar. A trading caste similar to Agarwals.

70. Kharia (Khanda, Kheria)—	..	..	..	The whole State	An aboriginal tribe. Much more closely resemble to Mundas than the Oraons. Have a bad reputation for conceit, obstinacy and personal uncleanliness. Collectors of honey and other minor forest produce from the hills.
Hindus ..	11,619	5,742	5,877		
Animists ..	537	232	305		
71. Kharua (Khadura, Khadra).	82	43	39	Pir Gartal (B), Pir Jamun-Bardanda (P).	Makers of brass wares
72. Kisan ..	48	40	8	Pirs Uperbera and Nowpara (B), Pir Jamun-Bardanda (P).	Emigrants from Chhot Nagpur. In Gangpur, Oraon settlers call themselves Kisans. It is a Dravidian tribe.
73. Koiri ..	21	13	8	Pir Khasdesh and Gartal (B)	Emigrants from Bihar and Chhot Nagpur. Market gardeners.
74. Kol, (Ho, Kolha)	..	..	..	The whole State ..	Also known as larka Kol or Larka Ho. They speak their own Ho language. The second most numerous tribe in the State. They are a subdivision of the Mundas, but are more Hinduised. The Hos are considered as the fighting Kols.
Hindus ..	107,398	52,870	54,528		
Animists ..	1,611	845	766		
Christians ..	342	197	145		

Caste	Numerical strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
75. Kora (Kuda, Kura, Kara).	615	368	307	Pir Kantisahi and Pergannahs Kadalia and Olmara (S), Pirs Kulgi, Palsa. Dalima and Banki (B), Pir Kia and Pergannah Dhanyatri (P) and Pergannah Arpatachilma (K).	A sub-tribe of the Mundas. Earth Workers and Palki-bearers.
76. Kashatriya (Chhatri, Rajput).	1,786	987	799	The whole State ..	The ruling caste
77. Kshitibansiya (Matibansha, Ojha).	235	131	104	Pergannahs Sardiha, Majhalbhag, Uperbhag and Rasunia and Pir Chitrada (S), Pergannah Ratanpur (P).	Schoolmasters. Commonly known as Abdhans.
78. Kumbhar (Kumhar, Kumar, Kumbhakar).	13,959	6,907	7,052	The whole State ..	Includes Hatua, Jharua, Dandapatia and Maghia Kumbhars, Potters.

79. Kuranga (Koranga).	235	109	126	Pirs Nij Majhalbhag and Haldia, Pergannahs Rasunia, Amarda, Narangabaj, Sathilo, Rahanda and Mantri (S).	A semi-Hinduised caste probably allied to Dom. They are generally carpenters. Also do other odd jobs such as Masonry, etc., they also castrate cattle like Dom.
80. Kurmi Mahto (Kurmi-Kashatriya)	..	..	..	The whole State ..	The chief agricultural or trading tribe in the State. In numerical strength they occupy the 4th position. It is yet an open question if Kurmis of Bihar who spell their names differently with a smooth instead of a hard "r" are the same as the Kurmi Mahatas of Chhota-Nagpur.
Hindus ..	60,299	29,908	30,391		
Christians ..	43	18	25		
81. Laheri (Lakheri)	3	2	1	Pirs Palsa and Nowpara (B)	Emigrants from Bihar. Lac bangle makers.

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
82. Lodha (Nodha, Lodh, Nodh).	675	317	358	Pergannahs Banhari, Muruda and Garigaon, Pirs Kantisahi and Bagra (S), Pergannah Dukura and Pir Gartal (K).	Originally had their head-quarters in the Central Provinces. One of the oldest aboriginal tribes in the State. Claim to be a branch of Jarasabara. Have Penetrated as far as Midnapur. Most notorious criminal tribe in the State. Formerly collectors of cocoons, lac, resins, honey and wax, etc. which occupation they have abandoned. They mostly live on edible roots and fruits.
83. Lodhi ..	1	1	..	Pir Uperbera (B) ..	Emigrants from the Central Provinces. An agricultural caste.

84. Mahali (Mahli),	..	..	..	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Bagra, Muruda-Amarda, Garigaon, Sardiha and Barpara, Pir Brahmangaon (Simlipal) (S), Pirs Plasa, Tiring, Gartal, Khanta, Nowpara. Bisai, Saranda and Banki (B), Pergannahs Barpara and Ratnapur Pir Bhanda (P), Pergannahs Khunta-Karkachia, Dukura and Poradiha, Pirs Gartal and Taldiha (K).	Mahalis of this State are distinct from Patar Mahalis. It is a question whether Mahalis are not degraded offshoots of Munda. They often speak Mundari as mother tongue. They are bamboo workers.
Hindus ..	3,826	1,896	1,929		
Animists ..	168	76	92		
85. Mahar ..	8	3	5	Pirs Nuagaon and Kasira (S), Pirs Khasdesh and Nowpara (B).	Like Mahalis they are bamboo workers.
86. Mahesri ..	3	3	..	Pir Kanika (P) ..	Emigrants from Chhota Nagpur. Traders.
87. Mahisya (Chasi-Kaibartta, Das Kaibartta).	29	16	13	Baripada Town. Pirs Chandua and Brahmangaon (S).	Distinct from Jalia Kaibarttas
88. Mahuri ..	203	114	89	Pirs Gartal, Uperbera and Tiring (B), Pir Kanika and Pergannah Jashipur (P).	Emigrants from Bihar. Traders and moneylenders. A few of them returned themselves as Baisya Mahuris, not to be confused with Mahurias of Orissa.

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
89. Mahuria (Chirimar).	4	2	2	Pir Uperbera (B) ..	Players on a musical instrument called Mahuri and on the drum. Allied to Hadia and Doms.
90. Mali (Malakar)	259	527	132	Pirs Sirsa and Majhalbhag, Baripada Town and Pergannah Olmara (S), Pirs Gartal and Khanta (B), Pir Sukruli (P), Pergannah Belakuti and Pir Gartal (K).	Gardeners and Garland makers
91. Malo (Jholo)	679	327	352	Pergannahs Banhari and Sathilo, Pir Nuagaon (S), Pergannahs Khunta-Karkachia, Belakuti and Arpatachilma (K).	A boating and fishing caste. It is very difficult to distinguish between Mal, Malo and Mallah.

92. Mankria (Mankdia).	235	116	119	Pir Brahmangaon (Simlipal) (S), Pir Khudardesh (P), Pergannahs Khunta-Karkachia (K).	A nomad caste. They kill and eat flesh of monkeys and prepare ropes from various creepers and sell the same and occasionally work as field labourers.
93. Mochi (Muchi)	756	383	373	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Sathilo, Barpara and Baripada town (S), Pirs Jamda, Tiring, Gandida, Khanta, Basila and Khasdesh (B), Pergannah Karanjia and Pir Nakura (P), Pergannahs Khunta-Karkachia and Kaptipada (K).	Leather dressers and cobblers
94. Munda- ..	..	..	..	Pir Barghati (S), Pirs Kulgi, Jamda, Palsa, Uperbera, Nowpara, Bisai and Banki (B), Pir Jamuna-Bardanda (P).	Emigrants from Chhota Nagpur employed in the State as sawyers by Timber Companies and Contractors. Have a universally admitted precedence over the other aboriginals by virtue of their older occupation of the country. Bhumij, Kora, Mahali and Hos are subdivisions or Sub-tribes of Mundas.
Hindus	838	513	325		
Animists	55	32	23		
Christian.	1	1	..		

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
95. Musahar ..	5	5	..	Pir Kasira (S)	Emigrants from Bihar. They are really Bhuiyans who have lost their position. Generally employed as domestic servants.
96. Noniar (Nuniar, Rauniar).	11	8	3	Pirs Baldiha and Nij Bagra and Pergannah Deuli (S).	Emigrants from Bihar. Traders in grain, cloths, etc., and money-lender.
97. Oraon (Uraon)				Pergannahs Muruda, Narangabaj and Asankhali (S), Pirs Dalima, Uperbera, Nowpara and Banki (B), Pirs Jamuna Bardanda and Olkudar (P).	More numerous than the Mundas. As far as Moral standard of comfort goes Oraons are Superior to Mundas. They admit a social inferiority due to later arrival in the Ranchi district. Have no tradition of national or tribal as opposed to village organisation. Generally cultivators, Palki-bearer and sometimes sawyers
Hindus	1,396	705	691		
Animists	26	16	10		
Christians	13	10	3		

98. Pan (Jena Pan) Hindus- Christians-	3,232 3	1,618 ..	1,614 3	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Amarda and Gardeulia (S), most parts of Bamanghaty, Panchpir and Kaptipada Subdivisions.	Distinct from Pan Tantis or Patar Tantis, whose general occupation is weaving. Jena Pans in their habits and mode of living in some respect resemble Hadis or similar other low castes. Drumers and crow carcass eaters.
99. Panika	3	2	1	Pirs Khasdeah and Nowpara (B).	Allied to Pans but do not admit common origin with them.
100. Pan Tanti (Patar Tanti).	30,098	15,039	15,059	The whole State.	Rank higher than Jena Pan, largely employed as weavers. Do also other odd job. A shrewd class of people.
101. Pasi	10	5	5	Pir Gartal (B)	Emigrants from Bihar, where they are toddy drawers, earth workers, hunters and bird catchers.
102. Patial (Patikar)	12	5	7	Pir Kulgi (B)	Emigrants from Manbhum. Mat makers.
103. Patara	3,924	2,007	1,917	Baripada Town, pergannahs Kuradiha, Gangaon, Amarda and Deuli, Pirs Barasahi, Nodhana, Satanaika and Sirsa (S), Pirs Kulgi, Palasa and Dalima (B), Pergannahs Karanjia (P), Pergannahs Arpatachilima, Belakuti, Dukura, Kainsari and Kaptipada Estate (K).	Weavers and dealers in Tassar and Silk clothes and piece-goods.

Caste	Numerical strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
104. Pawaria (Pawria, Pamaria).	1	1	..	Pir Uperbera (B)	Emigrants from Bihar. A class of singers and musicians.
105. Puran	3,136	1,518	1,618	Pergannahs Deuli, Banhari, Pirs Saharbat, Kantisahi, Kohi and Haripur and Baripada Town (S), Pirs Palsa, Tiring, Dalima, Khanta and Bisai (B), Pergannah Karanjia, Barpara and Adipur and Pir Nakura (P), Pir Kainsari (K).	Distinct from Bhanj Purans. Do not enjoy the same social privilege as the Bhanj Purans. In 1901 Census, Purans were included in Bhuinyas.
106. Raju	2,567	1,293	1,274	Pergannahs Rasunia, Baghara, Muruda, Barpalli, Amarda, Narangabaj. Asankhali, Garigaon Sardiha, Mantri, Kuradiha, Akhuadeulia and Olmara, Pir Haldia and Baripada Town (S), Pirs Uperbera and Khanta (B), Pergannahs Arpatachilma, Belakuti and Kainsari (K).	Cultivators and money-lenders, and Zemindars. They trace their origin to Rajah Choraganga Dev of Orissa. There seems to be no connection between this community and their homonyms in Madras

107. Rajuan (Rajwar)	1,014	499	515	Pergannah Deuli and Asankhali and Pir Khanua (S), Pirs Khanta and Saranda (B), Pergannah Khunta-Kar-Kachia and Dukura (K).	An aboriginal tribe. Emigrants from Bihar and Chhota Nagpur. Cultivators and field labourers.
108. Rarhi	1,899	983	916	Pergannah Asankhali Sathilo, Sardiha, Rahanda, Kadalia, Gardeulia, Mantri, Barpara, Akhyuadeulia Kuradiha and Amarda and Pirs Ternaika, Satnaika and Majhalbhag and Baripada Town (S), Pergannahs Sainkula, Arpatachilma, Belakuti, Khunta-Karkachia, Kainsari and Kaptipada Estate (K).	Grain parchers and sellers. Found cheifly in Balasore district. Some say thar the caste came originally from Bengal while others are inclined to think that it is a functional off soot from the Kaibarta caste. In the State they are conspicuous by their absence in Bamanghati and Panchpir Subdivision, where Bhuinyas and Mahatos parch all sell grains. Niari is another name of Rarhi.

Caste	Numerical strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
109. Sabara	3,747	1,887	1,920	Pergannah Majhalbhag, Banhari Muruda, Amarda. Garigaon, Sathilo Barpara, Akhua deulia, Kuradiha and Pirs Brahmangaon (Uperbbag), Kantisahi and Chitrada and Baripada Town (S), Pir Gandidia (B), pergannah Karanjia and Pir Sukruli (P), Pergannahs Arpatachilma Khunta-Kaikachia, Poradiha, Kainsari and Kaptipada Estate and Dukura Pergannah (K).	The Sabars are now divided into two castes : the Sabars and the Sabar. In some parts it is difficult to distinguish the two. Those who have come in contact with Hindus and have adopted Hindu customs are called Sahar and those who have not yet reached that stage, Savar. There are three endogamous sub-castes, Basu, Palia and Paika. Palia sub-caste whose title is Palai are found in the State. Palais are generally employed as cattle herds. They are included in Sabars.

110. **Sadgop (Satgop).**	3,794	1,899	1,895	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Muruda, Amarda, Pir Barasahi and Baripada Town (S), Pirs Uperbera and Nowpara (B), Pergannah Karanjia (B), Pergannah Arpatachilma and Pir Jaipur (K).	Old-emigrants from Western Bengal (Midnapur). An advanced section of Goalas who, in Mayurbhanj, are commonly known as Gohalas. Like Rajus they form a small progressive, diligent and wealthy community. Proficient agriculturalists and money-lenders.
111. **Sagarpesa (Shagirdpesha).**	42	28	14	Pir Baldiha (S), Pir Nowpara (B), pergannah Karanjia, Pirs khudardesh, Olkudar, Sukruli and Kumbhirda (P), Pergannahs Arpatachilma, Poradiha and Pir Taldandi (K).	Take their origin from miscegenation owing to a common practice amongst the members of the higher castes of Orissa of taking as maid-servants and concubines women belonging to the lower clean castes.
112. **Sahara (Sahar, Saura).**	1,155	567	588	Pergannahs Banhari, Rasunia and Muruda, Pirs Nuagaon, Chitrada, Kohi and Majhalbhag and Baripada Town (S), Pergannah Karanjia, Pirs Ghosda, Sukruli, Bhanda, Jamund-Bardanda (P), Pergannahs Kainsari and Arpatachilma, Pirs Gartal and Taldiha (K).	A branch of the Sabars. Have come into contact with Hindus and have adopted Hindu customs. In Panchpir like Bhuyas and Bathuris, Saharas are *Jalachalaniyas*.

Caste	Numerical strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
113. Sankhari (San khakar, Sankha banik).	8	4	4	Pergannah Asankhali (S)	Shell-bracelet makers
114. Santal (Sonthal Saontal, Saontar)	..	..	..	The Whole State	Form the absolute majority in the State population. The last of the great race castes, or rather tribe. The Santals as a tribe were called "Kherwars" before they settled in Saont country in the Midnapur District but the present Santals are the descendants of the section of the tribe who became followers of Bhagiratha Santal who endeavoured to start a movement to turn the Sahibs and
Hindus.	254,596	125,553	129,043		
Animists ..	3,488	1,756	1,732		
Christians ..	111	56	55		

						Zamindars out of the country and who was tried for sedition in 1871 and imprisoned at Bhagalpur where he died. There is a tradition that the Santals are the half brothers of the Kurmi Mahatos, the latter having been born of the senior and the former of the junior wife. The Santals excel in the art of cleaning jungles and otherwise reclaiming lands for cultivation but unlike Kurmi Mahatos are not experts in agriculture and have yet much to learn in that direction.
115. Sanyasi	..	31	51	16	Pergannahs Muruda and Olmara and Pir Chitrada (S)	Devotees. Better known as Gosain and Dikshaguru as opposed to Sikshaguru.

Caste	Numerical strength Porscn	Males	Females	Where chiefly found	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
116. Saunti ..	8,250	4,062	4,188	Pirs Banki and Kulgi (B), whole of Panchpir Subdivision, Pergannah Poradilia and Pir Gartal (K).	A comparatively new sect. The members of the caste consisted of persons outcasted from respectable Oriya castes, who were allowed by the Chief of Keonjhar to settle in Mananta, a village in that State. At present their head-quarters is at a place called Musakhori in Keonjhar which is the seat of the Berhajal the acknowledged leader of the caste. They eat fowls and drink liquor and also take various unclean foods. They called themselves "Saunta" meaning "gathered in" which in course of time was changed to Saunti.

117. Sikalkar (Sikalgar).	31	17	14	Pir Banki (B)	Emigrants from Bihar. Sword cleaners. Derived from the persian "Saikalgar".
118. Sinduria ..	1	1	..	Pir Majhalbhag (S)	Emigrants from Bihar. Vendor of Vermillion or Sindur. Sometimes said to be a Sub-caste of Kayastha.
119. Sudha (Sudh)	1	..	1	Pir Gartal (K)	Formerly engaged in personal service. Now cultivators.
120. Sukuli (Sukli) ..	39	19	20	Pir Kohi and Pergannah Olmara (S).	Otherwise known as Sukli Tantis who are weavers. Now mostly cultivators.
121. Sunar (Sonari, Subarnabanik).	590	322	268	Pergannahas Uperbhag, Majhal bhag, Asankhali, Sathilo, Kadalia, Mantri, Barpara and Baripada Town(S),Pirs Kulgi, Gartal and Nowpara (B), Pergannahs Karanjia and Dhanyatri (P), Pergannahs Arpatachil ma and Khunta Karkachia(K).	Goldsmiths. A wealthy and educated community. They urge that they should be treated as "Baisya" but were degraded by Ballal Sen on account of their sympathy with the Pals who like themselves were "Buddhists".

Caste	Numerical Strength			Where chiefly found	Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
122. Sundhi (Sundi, Sunri, Sondhi, Saudaka, Sundaka).	3,597	1,850	1,747	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Banhari, Muruda, Barapalli, Amarda, Asankhali, Garigaon, Sardiha, Santhilo, Rahanda, Kadalia and Olmara and Pir Nuagaon (S), whole of Bamanghaty Subdivision, Pergannahs Karanjia and Jashipur and Pir Sukruli (P), Pergannaha Arpatachilma, Khunta-Karkachia and Keinsari and Pirs Gartal and Taldandi (K).	Distillers and liquor sellers. Many have taken to trades. Emigrants from Bihar who call themselves Sondhis. They are liquor licences of the State.
123. Tambuli (Tamuli, Tamli).	508	271	237	Pergannahs Banhari, Amarda, Sathilo, Olmara and Pirs Majhalbhag, Haldia and Kohi and Baripada Town (S), Pir Bisai (B), Pergannahs Sainkula and Arpatachilma (K).	Betel leaf growers ano seller. They do not grow betel leaf in the State. Many now deal in grains or keep small shops.

124. Tamria (Tamuria, Tamaria).	728	363	365	Pirs Dundu, Jamda, Tiring, Khanta and Bisai (B), Pir Kua, and Pergannahs Thakurmunda, Baidyanath and Dhanyatri (P), Pir Joypur (K).	A section of Bhumij said to have come from Pergannah Tamar in Ranchi. Prepare and sell oil. Tamooria Bhumij of Sadar returend themselves simply as Bhumij.
125. Tanti (Tantua. Tanti).	7,000	3,452	3,548	Pergannahs Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Deuli, Rasunia, Amarda, Narangabaj, Asankhali, Sathilo, Rahanda, Kadalia, Gardeulia, Mantri, Barpara, Akhuadeulia, Olmara and Pir Brahmangaon (Simlipal) and Baripada Town (S), Pirs kulgi Uperbera and Gartal(B), Pergannahs Karanjia and Thakurmunda (P), Pergannahs Sainkula, Arpatachilma, Khuntakarkachia, Poradiha, Kainsari and Kaptipada Estate (K).	Weavers. Many have given up their hereditary occupation and are cultivators.
126. Telanga	..	..	..	Pirs Patihinja and Majhalbhag (S), Pir Sukruli (P), Pergannah Khunta-Karkachia (K).	Said to be descendants of Madrasi Sepoys. Move about as beggars.
Hindus	27	17	10		
Christians	6	2	4		

Caste	Numerical strength: Persons	Males	Females	Where chiefly found	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
127. Teli (Tili, Taili).	8,646	4,412	4,234	The whole State	Originally oil pressers but now almost wholly taken to trade and cultivation. A progressive and influntial community in the State. Advanced sections of them prefer to call themselves "K u b e r". In Panchpir Telis are not yet considered as *Jalachalania.*
128. Thatari ..	1,149	592	557	Pergannah Uperbhag, Majhalbhag, Deuli, Banhari, Sathilo, Barpara and Jirai, Khasdesh, Nowpara and Bisai (B), Pergannahs Adipur and Dhanyatri (P), Pergannah Dukura and Pirs Taldandi and Joypur (K).	Like Kansari and Kharura they are braziers or brass workers.
129. Tiar (Tiyar, Tior)	6	4	2	Pergannah Kadalia (S) ..	A boating and fishing cast. Makers of reed mats.

130. Ugra-Kshatriya (Aguri).	9	4	5	Baripada Towns (S) ..	Domestics servants, cultivator and traders.
131. Ujia ..	1,738	867	871	Pergannahs Rasunia, Baghra, Amarda, Asankhali, Sathilo, Sardiha, Kadalia, Gardeulia, Mantri, Kuradiha and Olmara (S), Pergannahs Poradiha and Kainsari and Pirs Garta and Taldiha (K) .	Their traditional occupation is fishing. The caste name is derive from *Ujan* (to go against the current). Some also manufacture lime. Baghuti or Bagti, Amta, Dandachhatra Majhi and Probably Baiti are the several endogamous groups of Ujia.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

47. Introduction

Out of the total area of 2,569,000 acres the district has a forest area of 560,000 acres and the net area sown is 1,053,000 acres of which 129,000 acres are being irrigated. The area sown more than once is 113,000 acres. The barren and unculturable land and land put to non-agricultural use comes to 485,000 acres. There is however a large extent of culturable waste and fallow lands, some of which were once cultivatable but after abandonment have remained uncultivated for a long time. The area under culturable waste, current fallows and other fallows comes to 147,000 acres, 134,000 acres and 22,000 acres respectively. The land under permanent pastures, grazing land and tree groves comes to 168,000 acres.

It is thus seen that a large area not utilised for cultivation at present can be reclaimed for agriculture. So far no large scale reclamation has been undertaken in the district either by manual or mechanised means. Reclamation work is taken up mostly by individual cultivators who by their personal initiative take leases of land for reclamation. There is provision in Community Development Block for loans for reclamation of lands in the ayacut of irrigation projects.

During 1949 to 1965 nearly 60,000 acres of land have been leaser out to the people of the district for agricultural reclamation and other purposes. Lands have been given on Amalnama Lease for the purpose of clearing and bringing the unwanted forest lands under cultivationr.

48. Irrigation

(*i*) The average annual rainfall of 65″ in the district is adequate to feed the crops. But its uneven distribution causes uncertainty in cultivation. Artificial irrigation could alone solve this difficulty, but has not been worked out in such measure as to provide an assured supply of water all the year round. The area getting irrigation facilities from various types of irrigation is 3·5 per cent of the total cultivable area.

The ex-State Government had undertaken two notable irrigation projects, one at Balidiha and the other at Haldia. These two projects are at present irrigating 12,200 acres. Details of these two projects are given below.

(*ii*) **Balidiha Irrigation Project**

Under this Project a diversion weir has been erected across the hill-stream Palpala in the village Balidiha 10 miles from Baripada. The Palpala emerges from the Similipal hills and near Balidiha cuts through two hillocks where the passage has been bunded. The weir is 600 feet long 40 feet high and has a crest of 5 feet. It has a catchment area of about 50 sq. miles. Two canals take off from the reservoir, the one at the right side 8 miles in length and the left one 4 miles with 7 distributaries extending up to 30 miles. The original cost of the project was 4·56 lakhs. It irrigates 6,200 acres. On account of the silting of the bed of the reservoir, the dead storage has been so reduced that the dam has had to be raised. The reservoir has served for 60 years. Time is not far off when engineers have to examine its further utilisation.

(*iii*) **Haldia Irrigation Project**

Construction of this reservoir along with canals was completed in 1921. The dam constructed across the river Chipot is about 2,580 feet long and the irrigation canals are 12½ miles in length. There are 13 distributaries covering 28 miles. The original cost of the project was 6·52 lakhs. This project has a catchment of 30 square miles and it irrigates about 6,000 acres.

(*iv*) **Minor Irrigation Project**

There are 370 Minor Irrigation Projects in the district. Out of these, 164 projects having ayacut of above 60 acres each are being maintained by the Rural Engineering Organisation. 206 projects have ayacut of less than 60 acres each and are being maintained by the Panchayat Samitis. The total potential of these projects is 57,250 acres during *khariff* and 6,535 acres during *rabi*. At present they irrigate 33,849 acres during *khariff* and 1,129 acres during *rabi*.

The following table gives details of the Minor Irrigation Project during 1964-65.

Class of projects	No. of projects	Present irrigation		Additional area to be irrigated on renovation		Total potential after improvement	
		Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi
Existing Minor Irrigation Projects in good condition.	44	8,824	35	...	..	8,824	35
Partly derelict projects ..	48	6,941	30	5,850	50	12,791	80
Completely derelict projects	28	..	..	5,925	..	5,925	..

Class of projects	No. of projects	Present irrigation		Additional area to be irrigated on renovation		Total potential after improvement	
		Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi
Projects completed by Rural Engineering Organisation.	11	2,890	..	..	..	2,890	..
Projects in progress ..	33	11,037	1,100	12,037	5,250	19,954	6,350
Projects in charge of Community Development Blocks.	206	4,157	27	2,709	43	6,866	70
Total (all figures are in acres)	370	33,849	1,192	26,521	5,343	57,270	6,535

(*Source*—Rural Engineering Organisation)

(*v*) Wells

Sinking of wells for the purpose of irrigation is not common. Deep well is not possible in the district, particularly in the Panchpir sub-division, because of the presence of Kaolin. In the lowlying plains where the level is higher shallow wells are dug in winter and the water is utilised for vegetable crops.

(*vi*) Lift Irrigation

Lift Irrigation is practised to a limited extent. It is mostly confind to river-side fields where *tendas* and pumps are used to lift water from the river and to irrigate vegetable crops on *Pal* lands.

(*vii*) Water potential and possibility of further exploitation

There is possibility of exploitation of water potential throughout the district. The irrigation potential through its major and medium rivers is nearly 766,000 acres. The major sources which can be tapped for irrigation are Burhabalanga, Kharkai, Subarnarekha, Salchua, Tangana and Khair Bhandan rivers. These projects are in the stage of investigation.

The irrigation potential of each of these projects is given below—

Name of the Project		Irrigation potential
1. Kharkai	..	65,000 acres
2. Subarnarekha	..	510,000 acres
3. Burhabalanga	..	78,000 acres
4. Salchua-Tangana	..	44,000 acres
5. Khair Bhandan	..	56,000 acres

(*viii*) **Area under wet and dry cultivation**

Area irrigated by different sources in 1964-65 is given below

Source of irrigation		Area irrigated (in acres)
Perennial canal	..	2,900
Fractional canal	..	41,200
Tanks	..	28,500
Wells	..	2,600
Others	..	53,800

The irrigated area comes to 9·9 per cent of the net cropped area. High, medium and low lands comprise 48 per cent, 30 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. Of the total land area of the district, the major portion of the high land is under dry cultivation growing koda, gundli, bajra, maize and jowar. About 92 per cent of the cultivated area depends upon rainfall.

49. Soil Erosion

There has been no detailed survey. Rapid reconnaissance done by the Soil conservation staff in 1961 reveals that soil erosion in the form of sheet and gully erosion is prevalent all over the district. The uplands classified as '*Dahi*' are the foci of such erosion. *Nayabadi* lands are also subjected to sheet and gully erosion. Gully erosion is generally located near the lower lands, the upper catchment of which has not been terraced. They are generally more prevalent in the soil of heavy clay type and with Kankar nodules. This soil is characteristically sticky and swells high when wet. But in summer when it is dry it cracks heavily like black cotton soil. This aggravates gully erosion.

50. Soil

(*i*) **General soil Condition**

The soil which covers the greater part of the district is apparently derived from the underlying igneous metamorphic rocks and the difference in it is mainly due to classification and transformation effected by the surface drainage. The finer particles have been carried into the low-lying areas along the drainage lines rendering the soil a clayey or silty texture and leaving the uplands light and sandy. The most usual classification of the soil of this area is based on its position or level. The area is mainly undulating except along the few rivers and it comprises ridges, slopes and depressions.

The top soil is shallow, the average depth being 4" to 9". It is from sandy loam to silty loam in character, but at places, the top soil goes as deep as 9 feet. Generally the bottom soil is either of lateritic nature or of non-calcareous gritty silt and may be as deep as 9 feet.

The cultivators recognise for themselves a few classes of soil, such as (1) Balimati, (2) Dorasa mati, (3) matial or Chikita mati, (4) Tilak mati and (5) Lalmati.

Balimati contains more than 2/3rd of sand and is very poor in fertility. Chikita mati is strong sticky clay which gets water logged as water is poorly drained. Dorasa is a kind of mixed soil of sand and clay. It is retentive of moisture and easy to work. Tilak mati is gray in colour and has a very sticky texture. It shrinks and cracks when dried. Lalmati is red in colour and is sandy. It is of lateritic origin. It has the least fertility.

It may be stated that no soil survey has yet been made in the district. From the general observation of the soils collected from different parts of the district, this may broadly be classified into two groups: (1) Red soil and (2) Laterite soil.

***(ii)* Red Soil**

The colour of the soil is generally red, sometimes grading to brown, chocolate, yellow or gray. The redness is due more to a general diffusion than to a proportion of iron contents. This soil grades from the poor thin gravelly and light coloured varieties of the uplands to the more fertile and deep dark varieties of the plains and valleys. It is generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorus and humus. The clay fraction of the soil is rich Kaolin type of mineral. In this district three sub-groups of the soil is also noted.

(*a*) The typical red soil is found mostly about the hill areas of Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions. Mostly *Aus* paddy, gunduli niger, lesser millets, sabai grass and other minor crops are grown there. With the availability of irrigation facilities, ideal orchards can be developed in this soil.

(*b*) The red-loam soil is found near the river-banks. Early paddy, groundnut, til, castor, black mung and kulthi are grown.

(*c*) Clayed loam type of soil is mostly found in Kaptipada and Baripada subdivisions. Medium and late varieties of paddy are grown in this soil. After paddy, it remains fallow and in some cases it is followed by the cultivation of gram, linseed and lentils, etc.

***(iii)* Laterite Soil**

This soil is found in hill and plateau. Two types of laterites have, so far, been distinguished. They are laterite morum and laterite rock. For agricultural purposes, the soil has no productive value.

51. Classification of Land

The main three classifications of agricultural land are *Pal*, *Jal* and *Dahi*.

The *Pal* lands consist of the lands on the river-banks and can be irrigated with river-water lifted by *tenda* or pumps. The *Jal* lands are those that are in the depressions and prepared in the course of valleys by putting earth bunds and thus the whole course is converted into *Jal* paddy lands. The soil is rich in fertility and moisture is always retained. Medium and late deep-water heavy-yielding varieties are grown here. This type of land is suitable only for paddy whereas the *pal* lands generally grow early paddy, vegetables, spices, cereals and sugar-cane. *Dahi* lands consist of high lands on some water-shed, that is, the up-lands which are dependent for moisture on rainfall. They are sandy Generally oil seeds, pulses and early *Aus* paddy are cultivated. The *Pal* and *Jal* lands grow paddy, whereas Dahi lands grow crops requiring less moisture. Throughout the district, there is variation in the *Dahi* land growing light miscellaneous crops and paddy. So, the soil in a closely cultivated tract is little better than exhausted sand or gravel. In hilly wooded tracts it is more fertile but the crops usually suffer from depredations of wild animals.

The other classes of land are known as *Khatra* or *Khari* and *Palua* or *Bari*. *Khari* is the term used for land situated near the village which receives the drainage of streets and houses. *Bari* denotes vegetable gardens, generally occupying high land close to the homestead lands, which are enriched by the village drainage and can grow two or more vegetable crops every year.

For the purpose of soil classification in Mayurbhanj the following descriptions are adopted for revenue purposes. The inferior kinds of wet land popularly known as *Jal soyem* (third class wet land) lie along the newly reclaimed hill side, jungle lands or on uplands which have been ridged round to hold the water at the proper level which is so essential to wet cultivation. Lands of this kind also lie along the outskirts of more fertile (*Bari* or *Khamar*) lands met with in abundance in flat valleys scattered all over the plains. Of these, such portions as are satisfactorily watered by natural or artificial means of irrigation are called *Jal awal*, or first class wet land, while the remaining portions which are less benefited by irrigation go under the name of *Jal doyem* or second class wet land. The soil of the third class *jal* land may be described as generally rocky and gravelly, while that of the flat valleys as sandy loam of varying quality. Besides these, alluvial (*Pal* or *gadi*) lands can be traced along the banks of the principal rivers. A special tract of such land on the bank of Burhabalanga near Baripada town has, by reason of its richness and fertility, attracted a good number of

professional vegetable growers who have formed a small colony of their own and on whom the vegetable-supply of the town mainly depends

52. Principal Crops

The principal crops are—Paddy, pulses, oil-seeds, fibre crops, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and vegetables.

(*i*) Paddy

Paddy is the major crop and has a coverage of about 70 per cent of the total cropped area. The coverage of other crops is given in (Appendix I). About 300 varieties of paddy are grown. But it is broadly divided into three classes. (1) Aus or Ashu (early), (2) Aman (Winter) and (3) Dalua.

Aus paddy is sown in May and harvested in August. Though the *yield varies from 8 to 9 maunds per acre, the cultivators prefer this* crop as they get the harvest during the lean months, i. e. in August and September. About 48 per cent of the paddy land in the district is high land and so all cultivators possess major portion of their holding under this category.

Aman (Bad dhana) paddy is sown in May and June and harvested during November and December. This crop covers an area of about 315,000 acres and the yield is roughly 11 to 12 maunds per acre.

Dalua paddy is transplanted in January-February and harvested in April-May. The per acre yield varies from 8 to 9 maunds. This crop covers an area of about 133 acres due to limited irrigation facilities. The existing projects are not in a position to supply water for this crop which has to be heavily watered in the dry season.

(*ii*) Pulses

Mung (Muga), Biri, Kulthi (Kolatha) and Arhar (Harada) are the major pulses. The total area covered by these crops was 53,629 acres in 1964-65. Mung, Biri and Kulthi are sown in September-October and harvested in December-January. They follow Aus paddy and normally yield 3 to 4 maunds per acre. Arhar is grown in *kharif* season and harvested in March. The normal yield per acre varies from 10 to 11 maunds. Of the pulses following Aman paddy, gram is the most important. It occupies an area of about 6,820 acres. The crop is sown in November and harvested in March. The normal yield is 7 to 8 maunds per acre. The pulses are generally raised on high-lands.

(*iii*) Oil-Seeds

The oil-seeds include niger, mustard, til, castor and groundnut. All these oil-seeds are grown in uplands. The newly reclaimed

lands give a good yield of these oil-seeds. Castor is grown on the sandy river banks as a *rabi* crop and on home-stead lands as a *kharif* crop.

(*iv*) Fibre Crops

The important fibre crops of the district are Jute, mesta and sun-hemp, which occupied an area of 5,421 acres in 1964-65. They are sown in June and cut in August. The normal yield is about 8 to 9 maunds of fibre per acre. Recently line sowing of jute is being encouraged as it gives good yield. Acreage under jute cultivation is gradually increasing. This is due mainly to demand for export.

Sun-hemp is grown mainly as green manuring. Cultivation of cotton in small patches is found particularly in Panchpir and Bamanghaty subdivisions. It covered an area of about 300 acres in 1964-65.

(*v*) Sugarcane

Sugarcane covered an area of 1,040 acres in 1964-65 mostly in river side villages.

The varieties of sugarcane previously cultivated were Lhubh (white) Khari and Samsara. At present, sugarcane of Coimbatore improved varieties is grown, the most common being co-421. Planting is normally done in January-February after a thorough preparation of the field. It is ploughed for about 6 to 8 times Till the break of monsoon, it is irrigated by *tenda* or pump. Chemical fertilisers are applied before the rains set in. When the sets germinate, the cultivators take up hoeing and weeding. Harvesting and crushing of sugarcane are generally done in January and Gur prepared before "Makara" festival when the demand is great. The average yield is 30 maunds of Gur per acre. As there is no sugar factory in the neighbourhood the cane is utilised only in Gur-making.

(*vi*) Tobacco

Cobden Ramsay wrote in 1907 : "Tobacco of inferior quality is cultivated by the poorer classes of the Bamanghati subdivision on home-stead land for their own consumption. Five maunds of dry tobacco leaf on the average, is said to be obtained by the cultivators from one *man* (0·69 acres) of land but a well-grown crop is expected to yield 10 to 12 maunds per *man*". Now tobacco is mostly grown on the river-side land for domestic use, i. e. for smoking and chewing. Only local varieties (Rustica) are grown. The area under cultivation was 500 acres in 1964-65. It normally yields 8 maunds of dry leaf.

(*vii*) Tea

During the Durbar Administration experimental tea plantation was started in the south-eastern slope of the Similipal hill. This experiment was not continued after merger. But tea bushes still stand at Pithabata although no tea is produced.

53. Fruits and Vegetables

(*i*) The light red soil of the district is suited to orchards. Mango-groves are to be seen in many parts of the district. Banana and papaya are common in Panchpir subdivision. Tamarind is found also in this region. The villages Kulipal and Patia Simili in Kuliana Police Station are notable for lemons, where almost every house-holder possesses a small lemon orchard and derives good income from it. This lemon, at times, reaches Jamshedpur and Calcutta markets. There is no cocoanut cultivation in this district. Fruits like orange, pine-apple, pomalo, pomegranate, lemon, jack fruit, lichu and rose-apple are to be seen in some orchards. The produce of the above fruits are usually marketed in the locality.

The most favourite tree of the aboriginal tribes is Mohua (Mohul). They use the flowers for food and drink. For use during periods out of season, they dry the flowers and store. The flowers are also used as cattle-feed, while the thick oil produced from the seeds is used for lighting as well as cooking medium.

(*ii*) Vegetables

Among winter vegetables, cabbage, cauliflower, knolkhol, potato, lady's finger (Bhendi), peas, radish and turnips are note-worthy. Among the *kharif* vegetables, pumpkin, brinjal, chillies, etc. deserve mention.

54. Area under Cash Crop, Rabi Cultivation and Vegetable Cultivation.

(*i*) Under cash crops, oil seeds top the list followed by Jute, sugar-cane and chillies. Cotton has not yet risen to the level of other crops because of unsuitability of climate.

In 1964-65, 2,248 acres were under chillies, 1,700 acres under jute, 3,421 acres under mesta, 37,000 acres under oil-seeds and 1,040 acres under sugar-cane. Area under vegetable cultivation is also rapidly rising. As against 5,230 acres in 1959-60, 28,659 acres was covered under vegetable during 1964-65.

(*ii*) Orchards and Gardens

The following are some notable orchards of the district:

1. Sir Daniel Hamilton Garden at Katpal
2. Swarup Villa Orchard and Garden at Machabandha

3. Missionary Orchard at Rajabasa
4. Takatpur Fruit Orchard and Garden
5. Pratappur Farm
6. Derha Farm

55. Agricultural Implements

A list of principal implements of agriculture used in the district is given below:

1. Langala (wooden country plough).
2. Mai (beam) used for breaking clods and levelling lands.
3. Bida (harrow) used to conserve the soil moisture by breaking the water capillary of soil and soil mulching.
4. The Sagad or disc wheeled cart for carrying manure to the field and for carrying unthreshed paddy to the farmyard (this was common in the past but is now rarely used).
5. Bahangi—It is a carrying rod made of an elastic piece of wood or bamboo and is used for carrying seeds, etc.
6. Buria (small axe) used for cutting wood.
7. Kuradi (big axe) used for cutting wood.
8. Bindhani or Nihan, an iron rod used for boring holes in wood.
9. Barshi—It is a kind of axe used for making carts and plough.
10. Sabal—It is a heavy iron rod used for making holes in soil.
11. Gainti or Gainch (pick axe) used for digging trenches and removing small stones.
12. Da (sickle) used for reaping paddy, etc.
13. Kodali (spade) used for levelling soil and digging soil and to remove it.
14. Ghachikata—It is a small spade used for removing paddy plants, after the weeding, from congested parts of the field to parts less thickly planted. It is rarely used.
15. Basket—Used for carrying manures, etc.

The cultivators are well acquainted with these implements. These are simple in make, easy to operate and cheap to purchase. Attempts to replace the less efficient implements are gradually meeting with success. Japanese weeders, sprayers, dusters and to certain extent iron ploughs are becoming popular. Of the heavy implements, tractors and pumps are in use at places. Most of the Grama Panchayats possess pumps which they hire out for purpose of irrigation. The Agricultural Department also maintains pumps and cane-crushers to be hired out to

the cultivators. The Census of 1961 enumerated 165,256 wooden ploughs,777 iron ploughs, 47,371 carts, 20 tractors, 192 sugar-cane crushers worked by bullocks and 65 worked by power.

56. Seeds and Manures

(i) Improved paddy seed saturation scheme

During 1964-65, 190,000 acres were brought under improved paddy seed. To saturate the above area under improved seeds, 2,231 tonnes of nucleus paddy seeds were distributed. Besides paddy seeds, wheat, pulses, gram, millets, vegetable seeds are also supplied at subsidised rates to cultivators through Agricultural Department.

(ii) Consumption of Fertiliser

From the report on soil analysis it is observed that soil of the district is mostly deficient in nitrogen, which is an essential element for growth of any crop. Before the introduction of scientific method of agriculture, cultivators were using only cowdung manure and oil cakes. At some places the silt of old tanks was being used. At present cultivators are getting accustomed to the use of chemical fertilisers, viz., both nitrogenous and phosphatic which contribute a good deal towards enhancing the yield. Fertiliser consumption is gaining popularity year to year. A statement showing the consumption of chemical fertilisers during 1959-60 to 1963-64 is given below (All figures in tonnes).

Year		Amonia Sulphate	Amonia Sulphate Nitrate	Calcium, Amonia Nitrate	Super Phosphate
1959-60	..	51·50	..	7·20	31·70
1960-61	..	108·50	..	17·05	68·30
1961-62	..	128·8	2·1	21·0	104·9
1962-63	..	142·0	4·8	18·6	142·6
1963-64	..	114·20	23·40	93·30	234·40

(iii) Production and use of Compost and Green manure

Like chemical fertiliser, compost plays a vital role in agriculture. The cultivators do not apply required quantity of compost. As a result, the production does not become attractive. With the introduction of chemical fertilisers the application of compost has become a necessity. Through the medium of Community Development Blocks the cultivators are taught its utility. In 1964-65, 122,000 acres were covered by compost and quantity of compost produced was roughly 275,000 tonnes. During the same year 18,200 acres were green manured.

57. Rotation of crops

It is commonly found that after paddy, the land is left fallow. During this period, land recoups its fertility. Rotation of crops is practised on a limited scale. What Cobden Ramsay said in 1907 holds good today. [1]

"Rotation of crop is seldom practised by the people. It is confined to uplands (*gora*). On *berha* lands some well-to-do and industrious cultivators sow *khesari* in September before the paddy crop has been reaped. On *jal* lands which are very fertile, mustard or *muga* is sometimes sown after harvesting the rice crop. Double crops are, however, raised by very few tenants of the State. The fertile uplands (*gora*) are alternately cultivated with *gora* paddy in one year and mustard, *Surguja* and *till* in the next. Maize or *maka* is sown with cotton, *arhar* with *gora* paddy and *gangi* with *maka*. On very fertile *gora* lands containing a large proportion of clay, gram is sown with mustard, but gram cultivation is extremely limited ".

58. Diseases and Pests

Outbreaks of crop pests and diseases in virulent forms are regarded by the Adibasi cultivators as a manifistation of divine displeasure. As soon as these are observed ' Pujas ' and animal sacrifice are resorted to. With modern methods of control of pests and diseases, the cultivator's outlook to these problems is gradually changing. Insecticides and fungicides with sprayers and dusters are being stocked at Block and Grama Panchayat Headquarters for supply to the cultivators. Experience shows that Gammaxane is gaining popularity in the fight against pests and crop diseases. The common pests are ; (1) Rice bug, (2) Leaf hopper (Jassida), (3) Leaf eating caterpillar, (4) Rice hispa, (5) Stem-borer, (6) Epilachna beetles, (7) Lady bird beetles, (8) Top-shop beetles.

59. Agricultural Farms

In the pre-merger period, there was only one farm at Samakhunta. Later during the Second Plan period (1956-57 to 1956—61) Government started seed multiplication farms at Dalki, Sandeuli and Dhanapana. Short accounts of these farms are given below.

(*i*) Samakhunta Farm

Situated in the village of the same name in the Baripada subdivision, it is an old farm established in 1935. It was started primarily for the purpose of multiplication of seeds. It has a total area of 69·85 acres of which 62 acres are under cultivation and the rest occupied by roads, buildings and drains. Water is provided mainly by the Balidiha Irrigation Project. A small patch of land is put under *rabi* cultivation. One Agricultural Overseer holds charge of the farm. He is assisted by an Agricultural

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[1]. Cobden Ramsay, *Feudatory States of Orissa*, P. 247.

Sub-Overseer and two Fieldmen Demonstrators. The total outturn of paddy, on an average, is 1,200 maunds a year and the average yield per acre is 19 mds.

(*ii*) Dalki Farm

This is a seed multiplication farm, situated in Bamanghaty subdivision. It was started in 1957. The total area covered is 41·30 acres of which 30 acres are under cultivation. Principally, paddy is grown here. The farm gets its water from the Dalki-Jarda Irrigation Project. In absence of regular and adequate supply of water, *rabi* cultivation has not been taken up. Only vegetable cultivation on a small scale has been done. The total paddy-yield per year is 255 mds. It gives a low average yield of 10 mds. per acre because of the soil and physical situation of the farm. Steps are being taken to increase fertility through green manuring. The staff of the farm consists of one Overseer and two Fieldmen Demonstrators.

(*iii*) Sandeuli Farm

It was established in 1957. It is situated in Sandeuli village in Panchpir subdivision. The farm covers an area of 44·89 acres of which 32·14 acres are under cultivation. It is irrigated from the Jharada Irrigation Project during rainy season. Cultivation of *rabi* crops has been rendered difficult for want of water. The total paddy yield per year on an average is 530 mds. and the average yield per acre is 18 mds. The farm is managed by one Agricultural Overseer and two Fieldmen Demonstrators.

(*iv*) Dhanpana Farm

It was started in 1958. It is in Dhanapana village, in Kaptipada subdivision. The farm covers an area of 43·06 acres of which 39 acres are under cultivation. Paddy is the principal crop. It yields about 660 mds. of paddy a year. An acre yields on an average 19 mds. of paddy. One Agricultural Overseer holds charge of the farm and is assisted by two Fieldmen Demonstrators.

60. Training Centre

Two-Field man Demonstrator Training Centres have been started at the Samakhunta and Sandeuli Farms from the 1st January 1961. They impart training to eight candidates each.

61. Agricultural Shows

Every year two Agricultural Exhibitions are held in each of the four subdivisions. The District Show is held annually at the district headquarters at Baripada.

62. State Assistance

The State Government is advancing Tacavi loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act to the cultivators for construction of wells, tanks, other works for storage of water, reclamation of land for agricultural purpose and other purposes for improvement of agriculture.

The amount of loans advanced under these Acts from 1960-61 to 1964-65 is given below :

Year		Under Agriculturists' Loans Act (in rupees)	Under Land Improvement Loans Act (in rupees)
1960-61	..	1,31,530	29,990
1961-62	..	1,14,590	27,600
1962-63	..	1,00.000	22,800
1963-64	..	4,990	10,000
1964-65	..	3,000	2,840

As loans are being advanced through the Co-operative Credit Societies since 1963-64 the amount shown above for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 has marked a decrease. 1965-66 is the year of drought and Government have sanctioned full remission of land rent in the areas where more than 75 per cent of crops have been damaged. Government have also provided a sum of Rs. 2,18,000 which includes Rs. 1,00,000 for purchase of fertilisers to be advanced to the agriculturists.

63. Natural Calamities

The district is not generally susceptible to floods. However, the Subarnarekha valley, which is on the north-east border and the east of the district, is the only part which gets flooded in some years. The flood in almost all the rivers in the year 1927 was the highest in living memory. That year, flood in the Burhabalanga river exceeded the highest level recorded in the year 1900 by 8¾ inches.

Though the district adjoins the coastal area lying in the cyclonic zone, it has not experienced much damages due to the effect of cyclone. The great cyclone of May 1887 which passed over Orissa causing much damage to coastal districts was not so destructive in Mayurbhanj.

But drought and famine are not so rare. The great Orissa famine of 1866 (Na-Anka) had its effect in this area along with other parts of Orissa.

Brief accounts of Natural Calamities in Mayurbhanj from 1900 A. D. onwards are given below.

(*i*) Flood of 1900

"The unprecedented flood in the month of September, 1900 caused some damage to crops and large tracts of river-side lands were made uncultivable by deposit of sand. Great loss was caused to small bundhs created by raiyats and the irrigation bundh, which was being constructed across the Palpala river near Baldiha was totally destroyed "[1].

(*ii*) Famine of 1907

We get the following account about the scarcity that befell the ex-State in 1907, from the Administration Report. [2]

"The year was not a prosperous one for agriculturists and agricultural labourers in general. Owing to deficient and unevenly distributed rainfall, there was failure of winter paddy and *rabi* crops to a very great extent in almost the whole of the Bamanghaty Subdivision and in parts of the Sadar Subdivision, specially in Majhalbhag and Uperbhag pergannahs. In the remaining portions of the State the people did not reap so good a harvest as in the year preceding.

"As the outturn of paddy and *rabi* crops in the whole of Mayurbhanj was comparatively poor there was a considerable rise in the prices of rice and other foodgrains. In the preceding year also high prices prevailed although the outturn of crops was satisfactory. But this was partly due to the great demand for rice and paddy from outside the territory owing to the scarcity prevailing in several parts of British India and the consequent export of rice and paddy in very large quantities. The cultivators of the soil were thus able to sell off their surplus produce to the best advantage. The sale proceeds enabled them to pay off their debts and to procure some comforts and luxuries and also to withstand, to some extent, the distress which the scarcity prevailing during the year inflicted. Some distress has been caused among the improvident aboriginal classes in the affected parts although it was not as acute as was anticipated. Cultivators in these parts found some difficulty in supporting themselves and the agricultural labourers went to other parts of the State for employment in harvesting operations where the conditions of the crops was better. ***Careful statistics were obtained to ascertain the

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1. Report on the Administration of Mayurbhanj, 1900-01

2. *Ibed*, 1907-1908.

extent of the failure of crops and that of the relief that would be required to be given. Rice was generally selling at 8 seers per rupee. During "Makar" time, prices of all kinds of grains rose by more than 50 per cent. To add to the gravity of the situation the outturn of *Mahua* flower was only about four annas of the average crops and that of *Kendu* fruits which grow in abundance in the forest was almost nil. Owing to the long drought which prevailed from October to March (except in December land January when there were a few light showers) the supply of jungle fruits and roots was below the average. Edible jungle products specially *mahua* and *kendu* form a welcome and necessary addition to the food of aborigines in normal years and in a year of scarcity their absence naturally aggravates the situation. The Forest Department was however instructed to give every facility to those who would collect those forest produces that would be utilised as human food.

" It was evident by the middle of November, 1907 that scarcity would overtake some parts of the State in the near future. The first measure adopted was to advance about Rs. 5,000 from the granary accounts to the raiyats of Majhalbhaga and the south-western *pirs* of Uperbhag pergannah. It was apprehended that in the Sadar Subdivision scarcity would prevail in Majhalbhag, almost the whole of Uperbhag, Olmara certain *pirs* of Baghra, parts of Rasunia, Mantir and Banhari pergannah. An estimate of Rs. 1,68,500 exclusive of Rs. 6,500 specially provided for in the P. W. D. budget for Famine Relief works, was sanctioned for the purpose of affording relief to the people. The amount included Rs. 1,17,500 for the Bamanghaty Subdivision and Rs 51,000 for the Sadar Subdivision"

Construction of the Bundhs across the Gohirakhal was started with an original estimate of Rs 5,000 which later yielded canal revenue to the State. Out of the Relief Fund the schemes for construction of the Baidiha and Haldia Bundhs were prepared.

(*iii*) Other Scarcities

No famine occured in the subsequent years. Reports show that there has been scarcity in the years 1916, 1919, 1920 and 1942. Of these the scarcity of 1916 deserves mention. The rainfall during this year was not inadequate but due to its bad distribution scarcity overtook the district. The total rainfall in 1916 was 60·92" against 67·47" in the previous year. More or less, it affected the whole of Mayurbhanj. Bamanghaty Subdivision was the worst affected one.[1]

Export of rice was stopped. On the other hand rice had to be imported from outside.

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[1] *Report on the Administration of Mayurbhanj*, 1915-16

In other years, there was no all round scarcity and scarcity in any locality could be met by transport of rice from surplus areas.

The scarcity of 1916 coupled with recruitment for Labour Corps in France during World War I, gave rise to the Santal rising of 1917.

(iv) Flood of 1927

It was the highest of floods that ever occurred in Mayurbhanj. There was a cloudburst at Baripada on the 29th July,1927, with 7 inches of rain. A disastrous flood followed. It caused extensive devastation of crops and property in the riparian villages. Kaptipada subdivision suffered less. The other three subdivisions suffered heavily.

We get a graphic account of the calamity from the Administration Report of the corresponding year. This is quoted below.

"In the Sadar subdivision, the Burabalang river overflowed its banks and the riverside villages in pergannahs Upperbhag, Majhalbhag, Barpara, Kuradiha, Mantir and Gardeulia were much affected. On the 29th July 1927 the large embankment of Haldia Bandh on the Chipat river burst and its water had no out-let. The Chipat, the Sarali and the Jarali rivers all rose. This resulted in cutting of the Baripada station road from the town with 4 to 5 feet water on the road. There was four feet of water in the female ward of the Baripada Hospital. Considerable damage was caused to the houses lying on the low-lying parts of the own occupied chiefly by the poorer classes. The Ranibag garden was completely submerged and much damage was done to the huts and furniture.

"In the Sadar subdivision, no human life was lost in the floods. In 323 villages, crops to the extent of 6 to 8 annas and other properties were lost. Loss of cattle was nominal, 2,731 houses collapsed, roads, bridges, bundhs and tanks were damaged. The cost of repairs to these works was estimated at Rs. 38,216.

"In the Bamanghaty Subdivision, the Kharkai river over-flowed its banks and the enormous force of the water washed away the Railway bridge on the Rairangpur-Badampahar line and submerged a part of the Rairangpur bazar. In 282 villages, crops to the extent of 4 to 14 annas and other properties were lost. Nine human lives and 264 heads of cattle were lost. 205 houses were washed away and 375 collapsed. Rs. 18,463 was estimated by the P. W. D. for repair of roads, bridges, bundhs and tanks damaged by this flood. Considerable tracts of agricultural lands on the banks of rivers were either highly eroded or choked with sand. These tracts are being resurveyed by the Settlement Department to give relief to the owners of such lands. Rs. 1,626-9-6 was collected from the public to be given to the distressed. This was distributed and the State

grant of gratuitous relief was not touched, Rs. 1,679 was distributed as Taccavi loan, Rs. 5,182 was spent for construction and repair of bundhs and roads during the year under report. Out of the amount Rs. 4,407 was the State grant from the Sreeram Chandra Memorial Fund and the balance of Rs. 775 was contributed by the people.

"In the Panchpir Subdivision, the damage was along the banks of river Baitarani, Bhandan and Khairi. In the high floods, nine human lives and 487 heads of cattle were lost. In 199 villages crops varying from 4 to 15 annas and other properties were lost. The number of houses washed away was 464 and that broken was 541. The repair work of roads damaged by the floods estimated by the P.W.D. at Rs. 1,032. Rs. 3,000 was advanced as Taccavi loan in consequence of damages by flood".

(v) Flood of 1940

Heavy flood came on the 1st July 1940 consequent on incessant downpour throughout the ex-State. Almost all the rivers and nullas were in spate but the Burhabalanga caused the greatest damage. The floods caused great deal of damage to property and lands in the riparian villages. They washed away roads, damaged causeways and bridges, endered people homeless and ruined standing crops.

Statistics show that the ex-State Administration gave doles to about 40,000 people affected by the floods. Private enterprise in this connection as also commendable.

Reconstruction of roads, bridges and culverts was taken up as a measure of additional relief in areas worst affected by the floods and this provided employment to a large number of people. The food situation was effectively controlled within a fortnight. Necessary precautionary measures were taken to check the outbreak, and spread of epidemics among men and cattle. Rs. 12,000 was given as advance to poor tenants. An amount of Rs. 3,000 was given away as gratuitous relief to indigent agriculturists. Suitable advances in form of seeds were also given. Concession was granted for timber to meet the requirements of the people who had their houses either lost or damaged.

(vi) Flood of 1943

"Consequent on the heavy rainfall from the 3rd to the 5th August 1943 all rivers and streams were in spate. Though the floods in Burhabalanga were a few inches below the highest flood level of 1927 the floods in the Subarnarekha were unprecedented. Reports received from various sources showed that 844 families in 125 villages were affected by the floods. Loss of human life and cattle was 16 and 291

respectively. Crops standing on about 200 *mans* of land were affected besides the general damage done to the low-lying first class lands by their being covered with sand.

"With the rise of water level, officers were deputed to areas likely to be affected by the floods. For purposes of relief, the entire area was divided into four centres each being placed under the supervision of a responsible officer.

"Gratuitous relief was immedaitely given. Temporary shelter was arranged. Necessary medical facilities were given. Thousands of maunds of paddy were requisitioned from stockists and mahajans to relieve the distress and relief works were started wherever necessary. Free timber was supplied to those whose houses suffered damage.

"Private enterprise in this direction was commendable. The Dewan in his personal capacity inaugurated the Distress Relief Committee on the 17th August with 13 members of whom 11 were non-officials. On behalf of the Committee the President issued a printed appeal to the public for funds which evoked ready response. The collection of the Committee amounted to Rs. 3,545-5-0 out of which Rs. 1,600 was provided for distribution of cloth in addition to about 700 yards of cloth donated by a local merchant. Liberal help was also given by the Committee to local non-official organisations for carrying on relief work." [1]

(*vii*) Drought of 1954 and 1955

In 1954, the rainfall was 48·92 inches and an averege of 8·84 inches during May—September. In the aggregate about 425,000 acres of land and 237,930 people were affected. While people were looking forward for favourable conditions in 1955-56 after a year of suffering, drought conditions continued in the district shattering the hopes of the people. Although the intensity was not acute as in the previous year, it was enough to break the morale of the people who were victims of scarcity continuously for two years.

Out of 131 Grama Panchayats affected during 1954-55 sixty-four Grama Panchayats continued to remain under conditions of distress in 1955-56. In other areas crop condition improved to some extent. Out of 64 Grama Panchayats, 14 Grama Panchayats showed a yield of less than 4 annas to 6 annas and the remaining yielded 6 to 8 annas of crop. The Panchpir subdivision was worst affected by the drought in the year 1955-56.[2]

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[1] *Report on the Administration of Mayurbhanj* for 1943-44

[2] *Drought in Orissa during 1954 and 1955*—Final Report

(viii) Cyclone of 1959

There was a high flood in September, 1959 in some of the districts of Orissa which caused devastation. Soon after the flood, a severe cyclone accompanied by torrential rain started from the afternoon of the 29th September, continued unabated till the morning of the 1st October, and caused damage to certain parts of the district. As a result, 49 villages, 1,544 families and 3,000 acres of land in the district were affected. It took a toll of 3 human lives, 50 goats and damaged 1,623 houses[1].

The destruction was, however, not so large as in the neighbouring district of Balasore.

(ix) Drought in 1965

The Normal annual rainfall in the district is 60" but in 1965 there was only 46" of rain, as a result of which crops failed in 70 per cent of the high land and 10 to 15 per cent of the low land areas. As many as 289 villages in the district were affected by drought. Remission of Land Revenue was ordered in nine Block areas which were badly affected. These were Khunta-I, Bisai-I, Bisai-II, Bangiriposi, Badasahi, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Tiring and Kusumi. The worst affected areas were Khunta Block-I and Bisai Block-I. In these two Block areas the villages Kendugudia and Baunskantia in Kendugudia Grama Panchayat, Kaduani in Bisoi Grama Panchayat, Mangalpur, Thudukuchanti and Parabhadi in Bautibeda Grama Panchayat had failure of crops of 70 per cent or above. So, full remission of Land Rent for the year 1965-66 was sanctioned for these villages. In villages where damage caused was less than 75 per cent and above 50 per cent collection of Land Revenue was suspended. Collection of loans from Agriculturists in all drought affected areas has also been suspended. Test relief works were undertaken providing for 80,000 people in these areas. An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs 50 thousands was allotted for Test Relief work and Rs.1 lakh for making provision for drinking water in the drought affected areas. Government also opened several fair price shops to meet the drought situation.

(B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

64. General Condition

The general condition of cattle is very poor. Adibasis who form the large majority of the population do not consume milk. Cows are, therefore, neglected. Bullocks which are used for ploughing and on carts are better looked after. There are very few buffaloes. A cow given

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[1] *Final report on Flood and Cyclone during 1959*

on an average 1-2 pounds of milk a day. The livestock population (1961) is given below:

Cattle	..	677,358
Buffaloes	..	53,152
Sheep	..	118,854
Goats	..	334,827
Horses and Ponies	..	319
Pigs	..	33,818
Poultry (fowls)	..	184,906
Ducks	..	26,294
Others	..	56,412

65. Fodder

During the rainy and winter months sufficient grass is available in pasture and forest areas. But during the summer, scarcity of fodder is keenly felt. The principal fodder is straw, leguminous fodder and sugarcane tops. Special fodders are seldom cultivated and usually whatever crops people raise in their fields, they use it as fodder after harvest.

Total pasture available is 140,000 acres. With a view to popularising fodder cultivation, demonstration plots are raised in different Veterinary institutions and from these plots root slips are supplied to interested farmers for propagation. In all, there are 62 such demonstration plots. Fodder root slips were supplied in 1964-65 to 137 persons. In addition to the fodder demonstration plots there is a fodder farm at Pratappur under Key Village Scheme, measuring 7·8 acres, in which the following grasses are raised :—

(1) Guinea grass
(2) Elephant grass
(3) Para grass
(4) Cowpea
(5) Hybrid napier

66. Milk Supply

There is acute shortage of milk in the district. Milk supply to the towns is usually from the rural neighbourhood.

There are two Gosalas, one at Baripada and the other at Rairangpur. The Gosala at Baripada though an old institution is not yet registered. There are no pasture, fodder cultivation or suitable cowsheds. The average daily yield of milk is only 30 pounds. The Rairangpur Gosala though started recently (1960) has done good work in building construction and purchase of livestock. The milk-yield varies from 60 to 80 pounds a day. It is a registered institution.

67. Sheep and Goat

The sheep are of non-woolly type. They are reared mainly for the purpose of mutton. The goats are of Black Bengal type and yield very little milk, barely sufficient for their kids and they are also reared for table purpose.

Attention has been paid for improving the condition of goats. Artificial insemination for better type of progeny is in operation. In Badasahi key village, one buck was maintained, 27 goats were inseminated and 47 progenies were obtained during 1964-65. Out of 27 Community Development Blocks, 26 Blocks have taken up goat breeding with 75 Buck centres. Out of these, 33 Buck centres are maintained by Utkal Gomangal Samiti and rest by Blocks. In the year 1964-65, 5,954 bucks were served and 7,255 kids were born. In the same year Utkal Gomangal Samiti opened 2 zones, at Badasahi and Khunta-I Blocks.

68. Poultry

Indegenous poultry is available in abundance. But these are not good layers when compared to birds of improved breed. The reasons for their popularity among the Adivasis are that they need very little care for rearing and their demand for table purpose is high. In the various Community Development Blocks poultry units, artificial hatching centres deep litre poultry development scheme and UNICEF scheme are in operation.

Poultry units are functioning with pure breed white leg horn. Eggr are sold for hatching and consumption. There are altogether 9 units with 319 hens. To upgrade the local poultry population, cocks were supplied to interested poultry keepers on exchange basis.

But the practice of cock-fight and heavy toll by wild cats are the main hindrance to progress.

69. Expanded Nutrition Programme

In certain selected Community Development Blocks, Expanded Nutrition Programme Scheme is being taken up where Mahila Samitis are encouraged to take up poultry rearing for the benefit of expectant mothers and small children. On certain selected days in the week mid-day meals are given to expectant mothers and small children, consisting of either fish or eggs in the menu. The scheme is in operation in 5 Community Development Blocks, viz., Raruan, Kaptipada-I, Bahalda, Badasahi and Udala. Under Expanded Nutrition Programme 30 Mahila Samitis functioned during 1964-65.

To further intensify the poultry development work, the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department have also established poultry units in Ashram Schools and sub-units in villages. 20 Hens and 2 cocks are reared in the Ashram School Poultry units for supplying eggs to the sub-units.

Each sub-unit gets supply of wire-nettings and 90 eggs on condition that they give, in return, 15 birds to the unit. Similar scheme has also been taken up at the Special Multipurpose Block, Raruan, with large provision of funds.

70. Measures to improve quality of Breeds

For upgrading the non-descript type of cattle, breeding programme through artificial insemination and natural breedings have been taken up. There were 23 Bull centres in 1964-65 and that year 1,740 services were conducted and 1,440 progenies were born. Intensive breeding zones with Harjana bulls were started by Utkal Gomangal Samiti in 3 Blocks. Each Block was provided with 5 bulls which were distributed in 5 contiguous villages. To these three Blocks, altogether 15 bulls were supplied in the year and number of service conducted was 1,271. In addition to natural stud centre there is one key village scheme functioning at Badasahi with seven sub-units in Badasahi Block. Besides the key village scheme, there are 17 artificial insemination centres which includes 6 pure artificial insemination sub-units.

71. Cattle shows and Fairs

Cattle shows are held every year in different parts of the district and prizes awarded to the best competitors. Regular cattle markets sit at Udala, Kuliana, Saraskana, Jashipur and Hatbadra.

72. Diseases

The principal animal and poultry diseases that break out in epidemic are haemorrhagic septecaemia, black quarter, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and Ranikhet disease.

Haemorrhagic septecaemia and black quarter generally occur after the advent of rains and in the winter also, if there is an occasional shower. The source of infection of both these diseases is the natural grazing ground where organism responsible for these diseases remain in a dormant condition. After a shower they become virulent and attack the cattle while grazing.

The incidence of rinderpest is rare.

Foot and mouth disease breaks out in the winter and lasts up to March or April. The causes of infection are the movement of cattle by the cattle dealers who get infection from the affected areas and then spread it. Ranikhet disease is the principal poultry disease. It is of virulent type and when it breaks out, it practically destroys the whole mass of poultry. Fowl pox is also reported. It is not so serious like the Ranikhet disease. For the effective check of the cattle epidemic, preventive inoculation is carried out. Foot and mouth disease is given medicinal treatment for cure.

73. Veterinary Dispensaries

For the treatment of animal diseases, there are at present 24 Veterinary Dispensaries, located at the following places.

Baripada Subdivision

Sankhabhanga, Baisinga, Badasahi, Kuliana, Suliapada, Bangiriposi, Samakhunta, Saraskana, Baripada.

Kaptipada Subdivision

Khunta, Udala, Puruna Baripada, Kaptipada.

Bamanghaty Subdivision

Manda, Rairangpur, Bahalda, Tiring, Bijatala, Jamda.

Panchpir Subdivision

Jashipur, Karanjia, Thakurmunda, Sukruli, Baidyanath.

(C) FISHERIES

74. (*i*) Mayurbhanj being a hilly inland district tank fisheries are the only source of fish supply. The main rivers of the district are Burhabalanga, Subarnarekha and their tributaries. Besides these, the district is dependant on two big reservoirs, Haldia and Balidiha where pisciculture has been taken up. These reservoirs were primarily constructed for irrigation. There are 4,500 tanks both big and small, out of which 4,200 tanks comprising an area of nearly 7,200 acres have been transferred to the Grama Panchayats for pisciculture. Fish supply from private tanks is small. For sea fish the district depends upon the neighbouring Balasore district. Besides raw fish, dried fish is also imported in large quantities from Balasore, Puri and Ganjam districts. The rate of dried fish varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per Kilogram according to varieties available and the price of sea and fresh water fish varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4·50 Paise per Kilogram.

(*ii*) Varieties of fish available

The following common varieties of fresh water fish are available in the district : Rohee (Labeo rohita), Bhakoora (Catle Catla), Mirkal (Cirrhana mirjala), Kalabansee (Labeo Calbase). Phali (Motoptorus notoprerus), Chitala (Noto-terrus phalustriatus), Jallha (Chalea phulo and chela gora), Seulo (Ophice-phalustriatus), Magura(Clarais datrachas) and Korandi (Barbustigma).

Of the saline fish, only Hilsa (Illishsi) is available in rainy season from rivers Subarnarekha and Burhabalanga.

(iii) Fishing Implements

For purposes of catching fish, the fishermen generally adopt the traditional technique. Their fish catching implements are described below :

(a) CHARIGODIA

It is a square sized net being supported by two bamboo poles fixed crosswise. One man can operate it standing on the shore. This implement can only be used for fishing in tanks.

(b) GHAI JAL

This is a net used both in big and small tanks. On the bottom of the net there is a rope and the net is weighed down with lead sinkers provided with pockets. All types of fish are caught in this net.

(c) KHAINCHI AND PATTA

This is used in flowing water. It is made of bamboo sticks tied with strings. It can be fixed in flowing water in paddy fields and small water channels in rainy season. Fish enter through a small hole and are trapped.

(d) TANA JAL (DRAG NET)

This is a net which can be dragged at the bottom of the tank by men on either side. The length and breadth varies from place to place.

(e) MATHABHAURI JAL (CAST NET)

This can be used both in rivers and tanks and the size varies according to the choice of the fisherman. The process of operation is to throw the net from the shore inside the tank or the river and as soon as the net settles at the bottom, it is dragged out. Fish weighing up to 5 Kg. are caught by this net.

(f) KHADI JAL (STICK NET)

This is used both in rivers and tanks. Length of the net is 20′ and breadth 9′. Bamboo sticks are tied both at the bottom and on the surface of the net to keep it errect during the time of operation. It is generally dragged by 2 persons.

75. Improvement of Pisciculture

The district has yet to be fully surveyed for an assessment of fisheries potentiality. Demonstration fish farms and fish seed farms have been opened by the Fisheries Department in recent years to assist the Grama Panchayats. At present there are 8 fish seed farms and 2 demonstration farms. Since Grama Panchayats are increasingly taking to pisciculture in their respective tanks they have also established 10 fish seed centres. Demonstration farms are located at Kathpal and Amarda. Fish seed farms exist at Sirsa, Betnoti, Udala, Khadikapada, Rairangpur, Karanjia, Godupulsa and Badadalima. Grama Panchayat fish seed farms are located at Bhanjakia, Anlakuda, Basipitha, Pokhoria, Jashipur, Sukruli, Raruan and Baidyanath.

Nearly half the tanks dry up in summer and become unsuitable for fish cultivation. Pisciculture in Grama Panchayats is confined only to 400 to 500 of the tanks and the rest are leased out to the villagers. They get grants for the purpose. The average production of fish per annum is 600 to 700 mds. both of the Grama Panchayats and Fisheries Department. The condition of the tanks is not good. Most of them are rocky and have calcarious beds which make fishing difficult. The composition of the soil is also not suitable. The production of fish per acre is 20 to 25 Kilograms per annum. The income from an acre of water area is about Rs. 30.

Generally people purchase fish fries from the Fisheries Department. Some Community Development Blocks have their own nursery tanks, where they rear the spawn till it attains the size of a fingerling. It is then transferred to the stocking tanks in different Grama Panchayat areas. Before the establishment of fry distribution centres in the district the sources of supply were Balasore and Midnapore.

76. Fish feeding in Mahila Samiti under Expanded Nutrition Programme

Under Expanded Nutrition Programme, Mahila Samitis are supplied with fish caught from tanks transferred to Grama Panchayats for the consumption of expectant mothers and children. In 1961-62, 7 Mahila Samitis were selected for the programme and 29 tanks were selected. Out of these 29 tanks, pisciculture was taken up in 15 tanks and during that year 28,247 fingerlings were put. 3 maunds of fish were supplied to the Mahila Samitis for their feeding programme.

(D) FOREST

77. Importance of Forestry

Mayurbhanj being well wooded, the role of forests in its economy is important. Revenue comes from large scale exploitation for supplying sleepers to the Railway, timber to the mines and building materials for construction of houses. Small scale exploitation goes on in every village. People get their firewood, brush-wood, thatching grass and gather food. They also get logs and poles for ploughs, Dhenkis and for construction of houses. Tassar is entirely a forest produce. It gives employment both for growing the silk worm as well as in spinning and weaving of the silken textiles. It is a large scale cottage industry. Lac used to be grown extensively, but now has dwindled. Sabai grass which is a raw material in paper making was being cultivated quite extensively, but is now only used in rope-maknig as a cottage industry. Forests give employment to the people of Mayurbhanj in one way or another, much more than all other natural resources of Mayurbhanj.

78. Type of Forest

The area covered by different types of forests is 875 square miles. About 580 square miles are under Reserved Forests, 252 square miles under Protected Forests and 40 square miles under other forests.

79. Forest Revenue

The statement of revenue figures from 1962-63 to 1964-65 are given below :—

Year		Revenue from Baripada Division (in rupees)	Revenue from Karanjia Division (in rupees)	Total (in rupees)
1962-63	..	22,70,851	33,99,760	56,70,611
1963-64	..	23,64,908	23,05,133	46,70,041
1964-65	..	30,96,450	33,61,872	64,58,322

80. The following industries thrive mainly on forest products—

(i) Tassar Cultivation

Tassar seed cocoon are collected and sold in weekly markets. The cultivators after obtaining their supplies of seed cocoons wait till the emergence of insects when they mate and lay eggs. These eggs are placed in leafy receptacles and tied to fresh shoots of Asan trees. The eggs hatch soon after and the larvae swarm the young succulent shoots. The larvae stage lasts for about three months from the middle of August, to the middle of November during which period the larvae eat an enourmous amount of Asan leaves necessitating their frequent removal from plant to plant. The larvae attain a size of 3″ to 3½″ when they mature and pass into pupa stage. They weave the tassar cocoon with secretion from their salivary glands. These cocoons are then collected by the cultivators and roasted to prevent emergence of the tassar silk moths which otherwise would spoil the tassar by cutting it through. Tassar is extensively cultivated in the plains, reserved and protected forests in Deuli, Bangiriposi and Bisai ranges. It is also cultivated, more or less in all other ranges. The cocoons from Bangiriposi yield comparatively more tassar than those from other places. The Forest Department used to give monopoly for its export or levied export royalty on outside purchasers in the weekly markets. Tassar used to fetch about 20,000 to 30,000 rupees annually. But since the abolition of monopoly system of exploitation, there has been a set-back in revenue from these sources.

(*ii*) **Lac Industry**

This was a thriving industry and was yielding annually a considerable revenue to the State. In its peak period of prosperity between 1920 to 1930 the output was about 20 to 22 thousand maunds a year. Though in a state of decadence, lac is still cultivated on Kusum, Palas and Ber trees mainly in Karanjia and Rairangpur subdivisions. It is exported in the form it is collected.

(*iii*) **Sabai grass**

Sabai is found in the forests near Gudgudia and Nawana in Similipal hills. There used to be a big sabai plantation of about 5 sq. miles at Chaura, two and half miles from Podadiha. It thrived for a time and was abandoned towards 1925. The 2,000 acres of sabai plantation at Jamsol supplies most of the sabai grass for rope-making. Some finding the industry profitable have started growing sabai on their own lands. The sabai ropes are sold in the weekly markets and are also exported. The average revenue from this centre is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50,000.

(*iv*) **Leaf plates**

It is made from Sal leaves by the forest dwellers for their own use and also for export. Leaf plates in bundles are sent to Balasore and Rupsa from where they are despatched by rail. Siali leaves are also collected for the same purpose. A kind of leafy cover made from siali leaves is manufactured and used by the forest folk for protection from rain.

(*v*) **Kendu leaves**

Collection of Kendu leaves and manufacture of Bidis is a recent development. Though Bidis are locally manufactured at Baripada and Rairangpur, local leaves are poor and the art of curing is not understood. The industry is supplied with leaves mostly from outside.

(*vi*) **Timber**

Carpentry is a cottage industry all over the district. The manufactured articles are mostly for agricultural and household use. There are a few cabinet making shops at Baripada which manufacture furniture of modern design. The timber used are mainly Piasal (*Ptorocarpus marsupium*), Gambhari (*Gmelina arborea*), Champa (*Magnolia champaca*) and Sisoo (*Dalbergia latifolia*). Lorry bodies are also locally built.

(*vii*) **Charcoal**

Charcoal used to be manufactured in the plains forests of Banahari and Muruda was largely being exported to Calcutta. This has since been stopped though small quantities are now illicitly manufactured for sale in Baripada and Rairangpur.

81. Forest products and their value

Among the major forest products, the following need mention.

Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is by far the most important of the timber species available in the district. Other marketable species available are Piasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Gambhari (*Gmelina arborea*), Champa (*Michelia champaca*), Panjam (*Ougenia dalbergioides*), Dhaura (*Anogeissua latifolia*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Simul (*Bombex malabaricum*), and other soft woods. Sal is marketed in the form of railway sleepers and special railway sizes. Requirements used to be about half a million cubic ft. upto the termination of timber lease of Messrs. Borooah Timber Co. Ltd. in 1946. Piasal of about 10,000 cft. used to be annually supplicd in squares to gun carriage factories at Jabalpur and Coshipur. Champa was supplied to the railways for coach building. Large quantities of Asan in various sizes used to be supplied during the war years from 1940 to 1946 and Daura in the form of cart axles and various sawn sizes were exported to West Bengal districts. Almost all timber used to be exported sawn and converted as the royalty on this was higher, and the railways absorbed about 80 per cent of the total output of timber. It was also more convenient to export in sawn form as the logs were usually more than 5′ in girth.

A comprehensive list of timber species available has been given in Chapter I. The other important products are firewood, bamboos, Kendu leaves. sabai grass, tassar, arrowroot, honey, resin, mohua flower, broom stick, tamarind and eucalyptus. Tassar production is an important enterprise. It is being managed by the co-operative sector. Sabai rope making is a cottage industry, bringing about a lakh of rupees annually.

Forest products and their value (in rupees)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Minor-Forest produce
1962-63	4,910.024	245,071	159,713
1963-64	3,863,530	248,635	160,671
1964-65	5,621,800	269,618	266,647

82. Market and marketable forest products

With regard to the marketability of forest products the district is well served by railway and road communication.

The railways had been the biggest of all customers for timber in the form of sleepers and special sizes. They continue to absorb a large

dart of timber. Next to the Railways are the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The important markets for most of the timber produced are Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Asansol, Jharia, Raniganj and almost all the town of Bengal, Bihar and Mahdhya Pradesh that are situated either on the main railway lines or near them. Timber in various sizes and firewood are exported from Talbandh, Bangiriposi, Rajaluka, Ghakkuari, Baripada, Jamsol, Krushnachandrapur, Betnoti, Rupsa, Amarda and Balasore on the southern side. In the north they are mainly exported from Badampahar, Rairangpur and Gorumahisani stations. At no time there was an internal market for big timber. The demand for small timber and firewood has increased of late. It is very considerable in Baripada and Bamanghaty subdivisions. That which once must have been flourshing sal forests have been reduced to bushes These bushes also have been disappearing because of excessive grazing and digging of roots.

At one time, the chief marketable product was railway sleepers, and round logs. The pressure has now shifted in favour of special sizes, squares and scantlings, and firewood poles of 2¼' girth are in demand in the local markets and by the tenants and villagers. Among minor forest produce, sabai grass, tassar cocoons, lac, tanning barks, myrabolan, mohua flowers and fruits, honey, wax, resins, arrowroots, herbs, hide and ivory are also locally used.

83. Measures for Scientific Exploitation and Development

(i) History of exploitation

Before 1885, timber leases had been granted to businessmen and traders from outside on very nominal rates. The revenue realised from these leases was limited but the damage done to the forests was considerable. A glimpse of the state of affairs then existing can be had from the Annual Administration Report for 1885-86. It appears that from this date till 1904, the forest of Similipal and some other forests were worked out departmentaly. Round logs were floated down the Burhabalanga and also transported in carts to Balasore on the newly constructed road. The quantity so exploited was small. With the opening of rail communication, the market for Mayurbhanj timber expanded. From 1904 onwards, a number of timber merchants from Calcutta took timber leases

As early as 1907, the reserved forests in Mayurbhanj were under the management and control of the Forest Department, whereas the protected forests were under the charge of the Revenue Department. The former category of forests were more or less of a permanent character, whereas the protected forests were subject to clearance for cultivation and were maintained primarily to meet the wants of the ryots and residents of the ex-State. As forest areas were being given under Amalnama

leases by the Revenue authorities and leases for reclamation of reserved forests were being given under the special sanction of the Ruling Chief the total acreage under reserved and protected forests decreased. In 1907 the total forests of Mayurbhanj stood as follows :—

1. Reserved Forests	..	1,152	Sq. miles
2. Protected Forests	..	675·50	Sq. miles
3. Cultivated area	..	1,944·50	Sq. miles
4. Waste lands	..	471	Sq. miles

The area covered under forests was about 43 per cent of the entire area of the State. Forest settlement and survey along with demarcation for working circles were being undertaken in accordance with the directions laid down in the Mayurbhanj Forest Manual. In November 1906, a survey staff was employed to demarcate the boundary line from Tamalbandh to Similipal Garh via Rout Rai to form another working circle to be allocated to Messrs. B. Borooah and Co. Fire conservancy measures had been introduced in the Banhari reserved forests. Any case of breach of the Forest Law was being suitably dealt with. The timber in the Similipal reserved forests was being given on lease to forest contractors. The total quantity of timber exported by such contractors in 1906-1907 was about 177,263 cubic feet. The total number of contractors including Messrs. B. Borooah and Co. was 13. The best among minor forest produce was lac reared on Kusum trees which yielded two crops in a year. Next in importance was tassar cocoons reared on Asan trees yielding one crop a year. Annual revenue on these items were Rs. 5,776 and Rs. 9,223 respectively.

From the beginning, the exploitation of the forests of Mayurbhanj has been done through contractors under various kinds of lease having a minimum period of five years to a maximum of thirty years. The lease of the Similipal forest to Messrs. B. Borooah and Co. was for 30 years. The leases were granted after private negotiations. The system of exploitation continued until the date of merger in 1949. Since then efforts have been made to introduce the system of granting short term leases on open auctions as in other forest divisions of Orissa.

On 12th September 1906 the Forest Officer of the Mayurbhanj State entered into an agreement with Mr. Bholanath Borooah, timber trader of Calcutta. It granted to the contractor the right to fell in the specified manner trees and stems growing in the northern portion of the Similipal reserved forests, to convert the same into sleepers, beams, square and round logs and to remove them on payment of royalty.

The minimum annual royalty was fixed at Rs. 10,000 besides the royalty on removal which was fixed at Rs. 10,000 for a term of 10 years. This gave the contractor a monopoly as the leases granted to other

contractors were not renewed after this contract. The contract with Mr. Borooah was initially for a term of 10 years only. The Political Agent communicated his approval to the proposed lease in December 1906.

On 7th February 1916, Messrs. Borooah entered into another agreement for 30 years. The terms were broadly the same as that of the previous 10 years lease and all the forests of Similipal came under the scope of operation of the agreement.

In 1919, Mr. B. Borooah's lease of Badam and Ukan Reserved Forests were transferred into a limited liability Company consisting of British and Indian nationals.

The history of the working of the forests under this long lease is the past history of the Mayurbhanj forests, as nearly three-fourth of the past activities in matters of exploitation, organisation and building of roads and rest houses in the whole of the ex-State was confined to the Similipal Forests. On the basis of area also Similipal constitutes about 5/8th of the total forest area of the ex-State and what now remains of the extensive forests of Mayurbhanj are the resumed forests of Similipal. Others have considerably deteriorated yielding very little or nothing to the State revenue.

The Mayurbhanj State Light Railway was initially built upto Baripada in 1904. Proposals for its further extension to Bangiriposi and thence to Talbandh were afloat on account of the impetus it provided to the exploitation of the plains forests and the vast amount of timber traffic it carried. In their search for a co-partner to finance and undertake the construction of the railway, correspondence was started with Bholanath Borooah and Co. in August 1907. Mr. Borooah offered that he should be given a 30 years monopoly lease for the extraction of timber from the whole of the Similipal reserved forests on the terms and conditions of the existing 10 years lease. Besides this, he wanted a guarantee for a minimum of 5 to 7 lakh cft. of sawn timber annually under the proposed lease so as to make the running of the railway profitable. He further wanted 30 years monopoly for collection of export of myrobalan and for other forest produce of the ex-State and prospecting license for 3 years convertible to 30 years mining lease for minerals of every description except those already given to the Tatas. The Ruler, in reply, wrote "in the event of your guaranteeing me goods traffic which will yield a net profit of 3½ per cent per annum on the capital expenditure on the railway, I shall have no objection to granting you lease of the entire Similipal forests (subject to the

limitation of the existing leases and termination) for timber operation for a period of thirty years under similar terms and conditions as those attached to the one, you already hold, subject to such alterations as the British Government may propose. As regards to the additional clause you propose to add to the effect that the State will find for you sufficient trees to permit you being able to cut at least 5 to 7 lakh cft. of timber annually for 30 years, I have to say that I cannot accept the clause. I would alter the additional clause to the effect that in the event of your not being able to secure 5 lakh cft. of timber in any year during 30 years from timber of 6 cft. in girth, the State shall grant you permission to cut timber of any girth not below 5′ in girth for that year to make up the deficit". Excepting for the monopoly of mohua flowers and export of lac, all other concessions including the prospecting license were agreed to. To this, the company wrote "We beg to submit that it is only in anticipation of getting such a guarantee from your Highness, that we accepted the undertaking (Construction of railways and 3½ per cent annual profit on capital cost). We have therefore the honour to accept the alternative you have been pleased to propose subject to a condition to the effect that if in any year, we cannot turn 5 lakh cft. of timber even by cutting trees upto 5′ in girth, our guarantee to your Highness to the extent of such deficit would stand cancelled". Although the company by so writing wriggled out of the original undertaking regarding the construction of railways the Chief in his letter, dated the 2nd November 1907 accepted the modified proposal for the 30 years timber monopoly lease of Similipal forests. The proposed lease could not immediately be executed as other timber leases were current in Similipal. The Maharaja died in 1912. The lease was finally executed during the Court of Wards management on the 7th February 1916, after further modifications guaranteeing sufficient sal trees 6′ and over girth to ensure a certain minimum annual return of sawn timber. This lease with further modification in 1936, granting a lower exploitable girth limit (4½ ft. girth) and permitting 8 lakh cft. annually remained in force with all advantage to the lessee and disadvantage to the lessor till February 1946.

Some minor forest produce like horns, hides and lac, etc. were being leased out annually whereas for other items like tassar, fibres, etc. export royalty used to be levied from the businessmen and traders in weekly markets.

For other items like timber, firewood, etc. permits were being issued by subordinate staff from pass offices. This system remained in force until merger after which it was abolished.

Messrs. Borooah and Co. employed a large number of sawyers from outside and put up 6 saw mills in Similipal area. These saw mills converted the timber within a radius of 2 and 4 miles and frequenlty had to be on the move for new sites. The sawyers were brought from Singhbhum. They were mainly Santals already trained in the timber industry in the famous Saranda Forest Division of Bihar. They came in large number and their progeny may still be found inhabiting the Similipal forests.

The problem of extraction was an important matter. A wet slide was construeted and used to transport sleepers from Baraghati towards Talbandh. Steam engines and tractors were plying on specially constructed roads to handle and transport timber and sleepers. A large number of bullock carts was also being used.

(ii) **Present method of Exploitation and Development**

The reserved forests of the ex-State of Mayurbhanj had no working plan of any kind till February 1946. There were only sketchy schemes for some reserved forests which failed to ensure continuity of policy and management. A working plan for Similipal and Noto Reserved forests was introduced from 1946-47 at the expiry of the lease period to M/S. Borooah Timber and Co. The working plan was not very useful and was replaced by another working plan in 1953-54 which covered the entire Mayurbhanj district. This working plan continues to operate with amendment wherever necessary. The main objects of management are to conserve and improve the forest by scientific management, so that the forests will ultimately produce the maximum possible sustained yield. It should also cater to the growing needs of the population of the district in respect of their requirement of forest produce. The timber should be grown to as big a size as is possible in suitable localities with a view to export outside after having met the demands of the local population. The aim was also to regulate the flow of water in various streams and to prevent soil erosion by maintaining forest cover. The need to rehabilitate the forests deteriorated by mal-treatment in the past was keenly felt.

All the forests were brought under systematic working. If it was not possible to effect improvement in any area the forests already depleted in the past were to be rehabilitated artificially and given sufficient protection to recoup. The need of population being mainly for firewood, small timbers for house building, for agriculture and grazing forests in proximity of populated areas are to be managed under the coppice system with rotation ranging from 40 to 60 years to produce the materials required by the people. The rotation should be lower still where demand for firewood is greater. Besides helping the natural regeneration, standards

are to be left to produce timber. The rest of the forest, capable of growig big timber, should be placed under appropirate silvicultural system to meet the growing demand for big timber. The methods of treatment for various kinds and parts of the forests as prescribed by the working plan are as follows :

1. Selection system .. This was adopted for hilly and remote areas.

2. Uniform system .. This was prescribed for fairly accessible areas situated in the plains for gently undulating grounds. They include major part of the better quality plains sal forests in the south-west corner of the district.

3. Coppice with standard system to be adopted for all the plains sal forests and for most of the hill forests situated inside the populated parts or close to such parts. A comparatively low rotation would be made for such parts where the demand is acute. The rotation is extended to 60 years where the present demand is not much.

4. No working is prescribed for the areas completely denuded of forest growth or where it is not capable of growing due to excessive grazing and for reasons of mal-treatment. These areas are to be effectively protected, so that they may improve in course of time to be worked systematically. The following working circles have been constituted :

1. Selection Working Circle
2. Improvement Working Circle
3. Coppice Working Circle
4. Bamboo Working Circle
5. Protection Working Circle.

The Selection Working Circle includes all the major valuable high forests allotted to 'Selection-*cum*-Improvement Working Circle' of the previous plan. It also includes major part of the Satkosia and a part of Badampahar block. All the forest blocks situated and allotted to the Selection Working Circle under this plan cannot have the same measure of treatment due to disparity in quality and condition in crops and also due to treatment they were subjected in the past. The forest in Similipal hills, being encumbered with quite fair percentage of effective stems due to unsystematic and heavy fellings in the past without having any kind of cultural operation, afterwards needed more of tending and improvement than exploitation. Cleanings are essential after the main-fellings.

The Improvement Working Circle includes all the good quality plains forests of Baripada, Tatnapur and Thakurmunda and areas quite apart from the forests earmarked for the supply of the tenants' requirement. The condition of the crop is rather abnormal as they are fairly even-aged and consists mostly of big-sized poles and a small percentage of middle-aged trees which are hardly exploitable, but fairly well congested. It was necessary to look after this crop so that the trees may put on the maximum increment possible and the crop would ultimately be exploitable when it would yield big-sized timber.

The ' Coppice Working Circle' includes all the areas previously worked under ' Coppice System ' with a 20 years rotation. It also includes major parts of Badampahar and other hill forests in Rairangpur division. These forests were previously excluded from any systematic exploitation, though near enough to centres of popular demand. This is working with the view to meet the growing demand of the locality specially of Rairangpur areas.

' The Bamboo Working Circle ' includes a few small bamboo plantations in Badampahar and ex-Rairangpur division. The method adopted was a selection system.

The 'Protection Working Circle' includes area where no fellings are prescribed. These are in the north-west of Karanjia division and in parts of ex-Rairangpur division. The aim is to close them to grazing and any felling by the people. This closure coupled with artificial regeneration is hoped to bring definite improvement.

APPENDIX I

Area and average yield of crops (1964-65)

		Area under different crops (in acres)	Average yield per acre (in maunds)
1. Winter Rice	..	731,000	11·72
2. Autumn Rice	..	49,000	8·86
3. Summer Rice	..	133	8·39
4. Jowar	..	366	2·23
5. Bajra	..	96	3·97
6. Maize	..	4,832	8·08
7. Ragi	..	215	2·53
8. Wheat	..	1,400	4·76
9. Millet (Small)	..	1,109	2·50
10. Gram (Rabi)	..	6,820	7·82
11. Arhar	..	1,435	10·43
12. Other pulses (Rabi)	..	27,785	5·21
13. Other pulses (Khariff)	..	1,403	5·20
14. Sugar-cane	..	1,040	26·76
15. Potato	..	553	75
16. Chillies (Dry)	..	2,248	10
17. Ginger (Dry)	..	36	10
18. Groundnut	..	4,108	7·64
19. Seasamum	..	7,855	3·61
20. Mustard	..	4,579	5·42
21. Linseed	..	5,037	3·55
22. Castor	..	284	2·10
23. Jute	..	1,700	10·47
			(yield in lbs.)
24. Mesta	..	3,421	720
25. Tobacco	..	500	8

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

4. Old Time Industries

Mayurbhanj was noted for various industrial activities in the past. During the medieval period industries like stone carving, pottery, brick making, iron smelting and making of agricultural and household implements, spinning and weaving of tassar, lac growing, oil pressing, etc., are known to be thriving in this territory. The magnificent stone temples at Khiching, Mantri, Badasahi and other places, as well as, richly carved sculptures and images in different parts of the district indicate the industries of stone quarrying, masonry and stone carving which flourished in the past. Specimens of medieval pottery showing a high technique of polish and firing are preserved in the Museum at Khiching. The terracotta industries of Mayurbhanj during the late medieval period was famous in Eastern India. The brick temples and palace at Haripur with their ornamental arches and fine designs, now in ruins, and the remains of the brick fort called Itagada near Kuting testify to the flourishing terracotta industry in this territory. Mayurbhanj being rich in iron-ore, the industry of iron smelting and making of different iron implements was known here since early times. Agricultural implements like sickles, plough shares, hand axes and various household implements of the past have been preserved in the Khiching Museum. The iron smiths of this territory were also known to be experts in preparing swords, shields, battle axes and arrow heads.

Tassar manufacture appears to have been in vogue since very early times. It is known from Mr. Bawari's account that very fine quality of tassar cloth was available in Mayurbhanj during the rule of Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja (1660—1688). The East India Company set up a factory at Balasore for Mayurbhanj tassar. During the 18th and 19th centuries these industries considerably declined, but in the thirties of present century it revived with the patronage of the Durbar administration. Weavers of Bahalda, Binjhula, Kulgi, Mahulipani, Indukhuli, Dalima in Bamanghaty subdivision and Sirsa and Deuli in Baripada subdivision are technically efficient in this trade.

The Santals from early times knew how to grow cotton in their yards and they used to spin and weave coarse cloth. Even now there

are in many villages a few spinning wheels and pitlooms indicating the thriving textile industry in the past. This industry declined with the coming of mill-made cloth, which offered greater attraction for the tribal people.

Lac cultivation was also a major industry in Mayurbhanj and a section of people in Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions cultivated lac as the principal money crop. It was being sold raw in the outside market. A seed lac factory was established at Rairangpur in 1935 to manufacture seed lac, button lac, superfine shellac, T. N. Shellac, kiri and cakes. But the lac trade declined from 1943-44 and the factory had to close down.

During Durbar administration some industries were started which acquired reputation for quality. Important among them were the Mayurbhanj Potteries at Kuldiha, the Glass Factory near Bahalda and the National Vanadium Trust, Ltd., at Rairangpur. These industries had closed down before merger with Orissa. Efforts of the Government of Orissa to revive them have not produced results.

85. Power

In February 1907 C. H. Douglas, the Consulting Engineer of the ex-State of Mayurbhanj, surveyed the Kusumbani gorge and submitted a report stating that the gorge having almost perpendicular bank- was suitable for power generation. According to his report there was within a radius of 2½ miles a continuous waste of energy of 7,300 B. H. P. even in the driest part of the year, all of which was susceptible to hydraulic storage. The Kusumbani gorge along with the Burhabalanga double falls having a total energy of 4,030 B. H. P. might form the nucleus of a transmission scheme.

To generate electric power, negotiations were made with the British Westing-House and Electric Manufacturing Company represented by Mr. Douglas and agreement with them was executed in 1909. But the Maharaja died and nothing came of it.

The Electrical Department of the ex-State started a new scheme in 1928 to provide electric power to the town of Baripada. Installation of machinery and distribution lines were completed in March that year. The demand for electrical energy steadily increased year after year and in 1934 the capacity of the power plant had to be doubled by installing an additional 70 K. W. generating set.

In order to meet the increasing loads of the town a new diesel power house was established in 1944. A major portion of the power used to be consumed for the purpose of lighting and small power loads were given to commercial concerns like flour mills, textile mills, printing press ice cream plants and cinema houses.

The power house was closed in 1961 because of availability of hydroelectric power from Hirakud.

In 1957-58 another power house was established at Kuldiha to meet industrial load at Rairangpur and the neighbouring mining areas. Following transmission lines were constructed:—

(*a*) 11 K. V. line: 10 miles long to ensure power supply to Badampahar town and iron mines.

(*b*) 11 K. V. line: 6 miles long to Rairangpur town.

(*c*) 11 K.V. line: 12 miles long connecting Gurumahisani town and iron mines with Rairangpur.

The power house at Kuldiha was closed in January 1960 when hydroelectric power from Hirakud was available.

The particulars regarding Baripada and Kuldiha power houses are given in Appendix I.

86. Mining

In 1910, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo granted under one mining lease the iron mines in Gorumahisani, Badampahar and Sulaipat covering an area of 12·03 square miles to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Earlier, a prospecting licence covering these areas had been granted in 1905.

The firm of Tata Sons & Co. came te terms with the Maharaja in which P. N. Bose played a very important part. Pramatha Nath writes :

"The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj left the settlement of the terms and conditions which led to the foundation of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. to me, and I did my best to arrange them so as to be advantageous to it as well as to the State. Considering that the Tata Iron & Steel Co. was to be a new industrial venture for India, I readily adopted the suggestion of Mr. Perin, one of the most levelheaded businessmen. I have come across, to fix the royalty on a sliding scale."*

That is, the firm was ' to take ore for the first three or four years without any royalty, and then to charge a royalty beginning at ¼ anna (¼d.) per ton, and gradually rising to 8 annas (8d.) per ton. The average royalty works out over a term of fifty years at 3¼ annas (3¼d.) per ton. †

* *TISCO Review*, April 1933

† *Jamsedji Nusservangi Tata*, P 195

On the far-reaching consequences of these negotiations, Pramatha Nath wrote almost prophetically in the Annual Report of the Geological Department—Mayurbhanj State for 1904-1905 :

"That negotiations with Messrs. Tata & Sons have now been practically concluded. Their venture being the first of its kind in India the Maharaja has granted them very liberal terms. But the State will get a fair return not only in revenue but also in numerous advantages incidental to the establishment of an important mining centre within it. Next to land, the iron-ores are the most valuable asset the State possesses, and I may venture to predict, that they will yield a handsome easily collected and gradually expanding revenue for many centuries to come. They may, without exaggeration, be ranked among the most magnificent in the world".

The lease granted during 1910 was renewed for a further period of 30 years from 1st July 1940, the rate of royalty then being Re. 0·50 P. per ton. Mining in the Gorumahisani iron-ore deposit commenced from 1910. It was the first iron-ore mine, which provided essential raw material to Tata's Steel Works at Jamshedpur. The mine is located about 10 miles east of Rairangpur. The main base camp is at an altitude of 1,080 feet while the elevation of the highest peak is 2,964 feet above sea level.

Raising of ore is mostly done by manual labour drawn from the neighbouring villages. The number of persons employed daily in this mine is about 3,800. The ore is transported mainly by means of 1·5 ton capacity tubs with the help of endless gravity inclines and double line aerial ropeway. Ore is directly loaded into the Railway wagons from the bunker.

The annual production capacity of this mine is about 5 lakh tons.

Working in Badampahar commenced in 1919. Mining is open-cast type. The ore is transported by loco and also by aerial ropeway and endless gravity inclines. The present production is of the order of 3 lakh tons.

Sulaipat commenced production from 1921. The workable mine has been exhausted. It can no more be worked without removing a large block of quartz at prohibitive expense. Since the 1st January 1962 it has been closed down. The number of persons employed before closure was 429. The annual production prior to closure was of the order of one lakh tons.

Among other mines which are in operation, those of China-clay in Panchpir subdivision are the most notable. All these are open-cast and the mining is done by manual labour. 32 Mining Leases have been granted in this district to several private parties for iron-ore, china-clay, asbestos, galena, quartzite, soapstone, etc. A list of mines operating is given in Appendix II.

Although large scale mining started as early as 1910, there has been no mineral based industry either in the district or in Orissa for the utilisation of these minerals. All minerals raised go out. The hope expressed by Maharaja Sriram Chandra at the time of discussion of the Tata Lease in his State Council has remained a dream. It may however be said that Mayurbhanj is contributing substantially to the mineral revenue of Orissa. The following table gives the trend in the production of minerals and the revenue thereof during the span of last 57 years.

Name of Mineral/Ore	Production in Tons				
	1915-16	1929-30	1945-46	1961-62	1964-65
Iron-ore ..	240,268	217,183	901,644	690,067	700,369
China-clay ..	..	..	4,917	34,338	12,034
Asbestos ..	..	..	110	..	56
Quartzite Glass-sand.	..	..	169	..	1,414
Steatite ..	50 mds.	1,800 mds.	..	..	..
Kyanite ..	..	..	523	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mineral Revenue	17,060 (Approx.)	1,08,510 (Approx.)	2,67,012	4,94,110	7,91,628

87. Industries

Although Mayurbhanj is one of the richest districts in India in mineral wealth and has great forest wealth, no heavy or medium scale industry has developed in this district. There are only a few small-scale industries which have recently started. An account of these industries is given below.

(i) Iron and Steel Industry

(a) MONORAMA FOUNDRY WORKS

It was established in 1959 at Rairangpur under the Pilot Programme of the State Government to manufacture pipes and electrical base plates. The authorised capital of this company is Rs. 2,50,000 out of which Government have invested a sum of Rs. 1,56,000. The factory went into production in June 1963. Its present production capacity is 70 tonnes for finished products per month approximately. Steps are being taken for marketing of its products in various Government Departments

(b) KHANDELWAL IRON AND STEEL CO.

It was started at Baripada in 1959 to manufacture wire netting and agricultural implements. It is a private concern and its present capital investment is Rs. 1,40,000. There are twenty skilled technical workers and the total production capacity comes to about 200 tonnes per year. The raw materials are mostly imported and are available through quota sanctioned by the Government, while some materials are procured from the Hindustan Steel and Tata Iron & Steel Co.

(c) ISPAT UDYOG

It was established in 1960 at Rairangpur with a capital investment of Rs. 75,000. There are twelve workers. The factory manufactures steel trunks, boxes and household utensils. Its production capacity is 100 tonnes per year.

(d) MAYURBHANJ BUCKET MANUFACTURING CO.

This was established in 1961 at Baripada as a sister concern of Kahandelwal Iron and Steel Co. Its present capital investment is Rs. 1,10,000. The factory manufactures buckets, drums, etc., for which raw materials are obtained mostly through quotas sanctioned by the Government. The average production capacity is 200 tonnes per year.

(e) MAYURBHANJ INDUSTRIES

It was started at Baripada in 1960. It manufactures barbed wire, stainless steel articles, hospital implements, etc. The raw materials are obtained through quotas sanctioned by the Government. The factory also works as a garage and makes necessary repairs for all sorts of engineering works. Twenty technical workers are employed in the factory.

(ii) Textile Industries

MAYURBHANJ TEXTILE

It was established by the Durbar Government as the first hosiery factory in Orissa and was being managed by Managing Agents. The factory started production in August 1943. After the merger, the shares of the ex-State were transferred to the Government of Orissa. The terms of the Managing Agents ended on the 15th August 1960. In

pursuance of the Companies Act, 1956, the management was taken over by the Government of Orissa. It is now a public limited company with an authorised share capital of Rs. 6,00,000 and paid-up capital of Rs. 2,43,550. The Government of Orissa have 62 per cent of the shares in the Company.

The finished products of the factory have found markets throughout India and have earned good reputation for quality. Its daily production capacity is 100 dozens of hosiery goods. The workers of the factory are mostly the tribal people of the district and many of them receive training in the factory before employment. There are at present 3 supervisors, 29 skilled workers and 6 unskilled workers.

(iii) Saw Mills and Rice Mills

There are 19 saw mills and 7 rice mills in the district. The saw mills are developing because of increase of trade in timber. There are 4 saw mills at Baripada, 6 at Badampahar, 7 at Karanjia and 2 at Rairangpur. All these mills have been established after 1949.

All the 7 rice mills are located in Baripada subdivision which is the main rice growing area of the district. Majority of the mills are at Betnoti which is an important trade centre for rice. Besides the rice mills there are 10 rice hullers set up in different parts of the district.

(iv) Oil Mills

MAYURBHANJ OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

This factory started in 1947 with the patronage of the then Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. It was mainly financed by the ex-State which had a share of 50 per cent, the remaining shares being owned by private individuals. It was started with the aim of better utilisation of oil-seeds produced in the area. Besides oil, the other products were soap and glycerine. The assets of the factory were purchased by a private entrepreneur in 1957 and since then it is running as a private concern.

(v) Other Small-scale Industries

There are 6 printing presses in the district, 4 of which are at Baripada and 2 at Rairangpur. The Mayurbhanj State Press owned by the ex-State of Mayurbhanj was donated to Utkal University after the merger and is at present running at Cuttack.

There are 4 cement tile factories all of which are run by private bodies. There are 4 bakeries, 5 wooden furniture units and two vulcanising units, all located at Baripada.

88. Industrial Estate, Takatpur

To encourage establishment of small industries an Industrial Estate has been established at Takatpur near Baripada at a cost of Rs. 4,57,000. It consists of 8 'A' type units and 4 'B' type units together with an administrative block and other buildings. The 'B' type units have

been allotted to the Takatpur Powerloom Weavers' Co-operative Society a limited concern, for their powerloom unit. The 'A' type units are yet to be allotted

89. Panchayat Industries

Among Panchayat Industries, mention may be made of two tile factories located at Baripada and Karanjia, a Carpentry unit at Betnoti and a Blacksmithy unit at Rairangpur. A sugar factory at Rajaloka and a Hume pipe factory at Gidighati are under construction. There is also a proposal to establish a Polythene factory at Bahalda. These industries mostly utilise the raw materials and labour available in the locality. Almost all of them are financed by the State Government and are managed by Co-operative Societies.

90. Cottage Industries

(*i*) Weaving

(*a*) COTTON WEAVING

Several weavers' co-operative societies have been organised at weaving centres of the district, important among which are Chandanpur, Sirsa, Deuli, Takatpur, Khunta, Badasahi, Kaptipada and Bahalda. During 1963-64 there were 29 weavers' co-operative societies having 1,531 members. Members of these societies are given looms jackquard, warping drums, steel reeds and yarn by Government agency. A pattern making factory has been opened at Baripada since 1953.

(*b*) TASSAR REARING AND WEAVING

Tassar weaving was thriving as a cottage industry under the Durbar administration. Since the outbreak of the World War II there has been a slump in this industry. Steps are being taken to bring the tassar weavers under co-operative fold and they are given financial and technical assistance by Government for reviving the trade. Tassar rearing is found in Bangiriposi, Bahalda and in some areas of the Similipal hills. There is a Tassar Seed Station at Bangiriposi and a Central Tassar Depot has been opened at Baripada. Tassar rearing is also done through co-operative societies and there are 8 such societies in the district.

(*c*) MAT MAKING

Mat making is generally found at Kekcipal in Panchpir subdivision. It is made from a kind of reed growing by the side of the Gobarjore and Salandi rivers.

(*ii*) Oil Pressing

The district is notable for production of edible and non-edible oil-seeds. There are 13 oilmen societies and 3 soap manufacturing societies which consume non-edible oil. Nearly 200 oilmen families are benefited by these co-operative societies. The State Khadi and

Village Industries Board have financed these societies in the form of garnts and loans. During the period from 1956-57 to 1964-65 the Board have granted a sum of Rs. 73,211 and advanced loan of Rs. 2,73,901 to the oilmen societies. The soap manufacturing societies have been financed by a sum of Rs. 91,000 during the period.

(iii) **Leather Industry**

There are 3 societies for tanning leather from the raw hides available in the district. Vegetable tanning is more popular than chrome tanning and the products of the societies find good market outside the district. The Leather Society at Karanjia has a footwear section which is doing profitable business. Nearly sixty families in the district have been provided work throughout the year by these societies. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board are financing this industry.

91. Handicrafts

(i) **Stone Carving**

In Khiching and its neighbourhood there are several families of stone carvers. In 1924 when the ruined temples of Khiching were renovated some of these families got opportunities to exhibit their skill. They work on a kind of stone called serpentine which has different colours and shades and is available in the neighbouring localities.

The Khiching Stone Workers' Society has been organised to give employment to the families of stone carvers. The society produces various marketable goods like stone utensils, caskets, images, etc. There is a show room and sale centre at Khiching for these products. The products of the society are considered to be of good quality because of fine texture and polish.

(ii) **Dokra Casting**

Some of the tribal people exhibit skill in casting toys and cult images from bell-metal. In order to encourage this art two co-operative societies have been organised at Bisai and Muruda and about 62 families are engaged in the work of casting. The products of these societies have earned good reputation outside the State.

92. Industrial Potential and Plans for future development

As stated earlier the district is rich in mineral and forest wealth Almost all minerals are exported to the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Excepting a few saw mills there is no industry in the distric to utilise the forest-produce. The district is in no shortage of cheap labour and it can get sufficient hydro-electric power from Hirakud. Skilled artisans are also not wanting in the district. There is, therefore, good prospect for development of various industries in this area.

Recent survey conducted by the Directorate of Mining has indicated possibilities of setting up of ferro-vanadium and vanadium pig iron plant, glass factory, pottery manufacturing unit and clay washing unit in the district. A survey undertaken by the Industries Department has also revealed that there is scope for establishment of stone-crushing industry, oil mill, lime-industry, lac industry, hand-made-paper and tile industries.

93. Labour and Employees' Organisation and Welfare of industrial labour

(i) Labour Welfare at Gorumahisani and Badampahar Iron Mines

The two mining townships of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., are well-laid out with necessary amenities of electricity, water-supply, hospitals and schools. Most of the staff and workers are housed in rent-free quarters. Free education is imparted in the Primary and M. E. Schools run by the Company. Canteens are run where food is supplied at cheap rates to the workers. Well equipped creches have been provided for workers' children. There are club houses with libraries and facilities for indoor games. Free cinema shows are organised periodically for the entertainment of the workers. There are also Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies and Stores at both townships.

(ii) Labour Organisation

The working class of the district comprises mostly the tribal people. As there are no big industries in the district many of the labourers go outside in search of employment. At present there are 18 trade unions as given in the Appendix III. Eight of the unions are affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress while 2 are affiliated to the Jharkhand Party and one to Praja Socialist Party. The rest probably have no party affiliation. The labourers of the district are simple and hard working and they seldom take resort to strikes. In 1964 no labour strike was recorded in this district as against 20 strikes and lock-outs involving 5,683 workers with 78,749 man days lost in the whole of Orissa that year. In 1965 a single strike involving 9 workers with loss of 9 man days was recorded in this district as against 51 strikes and lock-outs involving 23,297 workers with a loss of 1,24,807 man days in Orissa.

APPENDIX I

Baripada Power Station

Year		Number of industrial consumer	Number of Household consumer	Number of units consumed
1957-58	..	9	589	353,542
1958-59	..	11	616	443,963
1959-60	..	11	656	457,225
1960-61	..	12	734	491,679

Kuldiha Power Station

Year		Number of industrial consumer	Number of Household consumer	Number of units consumed
1957-58	..	1	49	11,580
1958-59	..	2	66	32,334
1959-60	..	1	39	6,447 (Diesel)
1960-61	..	4	34	136,296 (Hydro

APPENDIX II

List of Mines

Name of Mineral Ore		Name and location of the mine
Iron-ore	..	Gorumahisani
		Badampahar
		Hatisikli
		Jaydhanposi
		Kasiabera
China-clay	..	Kurma
		Jashipur
		Dumuria
		Chanchbani
		Jamkesar
Asbestos	..	Chirkubadi
Quartzite	..	Khasadihi

APPENDIX III

LABOUR UNITS

1. Badampahar Iron Mines Labour Union
2. Badampahar Shramika Sangha
3. TISCO Workers' Union, Badampahar
4. Gorumahisani Workers' Union, *Ad hoc* Committee
5. Gurumahisani Workers' Union
6. Thakur Mazdoor Sangha (Iron Mine and China-Clay Mine)
7. Pandia Mazdoor Sangha (Iron Mine and China-Clay Mine)
8. Timber Workers' Union, Badampahar
9. Mayurbhanj Potteries Workers' Union, Kuldiha
10. Mayurbhanj Mine Workers' Union, Nagalsila
11. Passengers' Association, Badampahar
12. South-Eastern Railway Workers' Union, Bahalda Road
13. Mine Corporation Workers' Union, Maharajanagar, Jashipur (for State Trading Corporation).
14. Mayurbhanj Motor Employees' Union, Baripada
15. Sulaipat Tata Mines Workers' Union
16. Mayurbhanj Commercial Workers' Union, Baripada
17. Baripada Government Electrical Workers' Association, Baripada
18. Mayurbhanj Textile Workers' Union, Baripada

CHAPTER VI

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

94. History of indigenous banking

(*i*) The credit facilities in the past were available from the village money lenders known as Mahajans and also the Marwaries who appeared in the district at a later time. Among the renowned families of money lenders, mention may be made of the Pals of Gadia, the Balas of Singhtia, the Pandas of Baisinga, the Beheras of Puruna Baripada and the Sahus of Karanjia. They were lending money to the needy peasants at usurious rates against land, house, ornaments and even household utensils and agricultural implements. The Kabuliwallas were also found lending money to the poor village folk. Some of the members of the royal family were well known as money lenders and among them the name of Routroy Sridam Chandra Bhanja deserves mention. It was mainly hrough his loans that a number of rice mills and other small industries were established in Mayurbhanj and Balasore. Some of the big farmer were advancing paddy loans from the surplus farm produce. The Durbar Government instituted a number of Hamars for advancing paddy loans to peasants. An account of the Hamar system is given below:

ii) Hamars

These institutions are said to have started as early as 1902 in Mayurbhanj. The word 'Hamar' was locally used in the district to mean institutions loaning out paddy and realising the loan. During the ex-State Administration, a system of providing easy credit facilities of paddy loans to tenants was started. The produce rent of 887·99 acres of Koth-chas lands in different mauzas was diverted to raise the initial capital. The produce rent obtained from those lands was distributed among different Hamars to form their initial capital. Thereafter the annual produce rent was regularly added to the Hamar accounts and stock. There were altogether 31 such institutions by the time Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa. There was a set of rules known as "Rules regarding the management of State Granaries". The provision of Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 were extended to Baripada and Bamanghaty subdivisions. Though the authority for extension of the above provisions to other areas of the district is not available, it is found that these were followed throughout the district prior to

merger. The rate of interest on paddy loans was 20 per cent when the loanee was an individual and 15 per cent when it was a co-operative society. The interest thus collected increased the assets of Hamars. The principles of Damdo-Pat Law embodied in the Hindu Code (i.e. the total interest in any case should not exceed the principal) were followed for putting a curb on indiscriminate and unlimited accrual of interest.

After merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st Januray 1949-these Hamars were allowed to continue under the administrative control of the Revenue Department. The Additional District Magistrate was, authorised to exercise general powers of the Dewan who was exercising all executive powers according to the "Rules for management of State Granaries". From the 7th January 1953, powers were delegated to the Subdivisional Officers who were controlling the accounts of the Hamars before these were closed by 1960. The number of Hamars which was 31 at the time of merger later increased to 32.

(*iii*) Mayurbhanj State Bank

Besides Mahajans and Hamars the only banking system Mayurbhanj possessed prior to its merger with Orissa in 1949 was the Mayurbharj State Bank. It started on 2nd May 1938 with moderate capital subscribed by the Durbar. It opened a branch at Rairangpur the same year on 25th July. There was no share capital but deposits started flowing in.

The amount of the working capital and deposits of the years noted against them is given below:

Year ending	Working Capital	Deposits
	Rs.	Rs.
31st March 1941	15,00,000	13,72,000
31st March 1942	20,50,000	18,40,000
31st March 1943	24,00,000	21,35,000
31st March 1944	34,32,000	31,74,000

The business of the Bank consisted at the beginning of advance of loans against lands and buildings. Its scope subsequently widended to include deposits from the public and transactions of ordinary commercial banking. It opened a second branch office at Karanjia sometime

before merger. After merger in 1949 the Mayurbhanj State Bank functioned as a banking unit under the control of the State Government. The bank was amalgamated with the State Bank of India in 1961.

95. Rural and Urban Indebtedness

Rural indebtedness which is synonymous with agricultural indebtedness fluctuates with the crop. In a year of poor crops there is a steep rise in rural indebtedness accompanied by usurious rates of interest. Takavi and Co-operative loans (in cash as well as in paddy) have lately begun to show a way out.

Urban indebtedness is smaller in magnitude, primarily because the urban population is small. Usury is less pronounced although an interest rate of 25 per cent per annum has been known.

Private money lenders and financiers still supply the larger part of rural credit. Their notoriety is not very different from that of their counterparts elsewhere, but they now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Orissa Money Lenders' Act, 1948.

96. State Bank of India

The State Bank of India opened a full-fledged branch at Baripada in 1957 and two sub-offices at Rairangpur and Karanjia in 1958. The Baripada Branch office took over the currency chest and the Small coin Depot from the local Treasury and conducted Government cash transactions in addition to normal banking business. Its pay office at Karanjia undertook commercial transactions only. The pay office at Rairangpur has itself developed into a Branch office. The business of the State Bank in this district may be seen in Appendix I.

97. Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks

(*i*) The Co-operative Movement started in Mayurbhanj in 1932. There were 92 Primary Co-operative Societies dealing with paddy and cash loans. The Durbar Administration patronised these institutions through which the poor and needy people obtained cheap credit in cash and grain at the time of need. The Co-operative movement then was mainly confined to credit. After 1949 the Co-operative movement extended into various other fields like agriculture, industry, etc. Co-operative societies have been formed for marketing fish and tassar and also for farming and labour contracts, etc.

The total number of Co-operative societies in 1963-64 was 469 with membership of 113,190 and working capital Rs. 1,37,81,000. Details of these Societies are given below:—

Sl. No.	Category of Societies	Number of Societies	Membership of Societies	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Collected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Large-sized Co-operative Societies	8	3,651	4,08,000	1,34,000	95,000
2	Small-sized Co-operative Societies	51	2,122	82,000	4,000	22,000
3	Graingola Co-operative Societies	277	91,791	48,68,000	27,48,000	26,48,000
4	Non-Agricultural	5	144	15,000		
5	Primary Land Mortgage Bank	1	1,231	4,76,000		
6	Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies	2	275	5,53,000		
7	Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies	2	248	73,000		
8	Farming Co-operative Societies	1	14	7,000		
9	Agriculture processing	16	458	66,000		
10	Other non-credit Co-operative Societies	4	104	4,000		
11	Labour Contract Co-operative Societies	5	186	43,000		
12	Consumers' Co-operative Societies	17	3,065	5,93,000		
13	Housing Co-operative Societies	8	151	63,000		
14	Weavers' Co-operative Societies	41	7,252	12,83,000		
15	Other Industrial Co-operatives	28	1,006	2,50,000		
16	Fishery Co-operatives	2	137	1,000		
17	Mayurbhanj Central Bank	1	417	36,73,000		

(ii) Graingola Credit Societies

Following formation of Grama Panchayats, the question of substituting 'Hamars' by Graingola Co-operative Societies was first considered in 1954-55. Accordingly, some stock of paddy was supplied to 88 Graingola Co-operatives already established by that time and one room from each of the 18 Hamars lying within the jurisdiction of those Grama Panchayats was spared to provide facilities for accommodation. Issue of loans from the Hamars lying in the area where Graingola Co-operatives were functioning was stopped to avoid running of parallel institutions. The Graingola Co-operatives were authorised to collect interest at the rate of 20 per cent from the borrowers. With a view to clearing up the dues outstanding for collection an announcement was made to waive the interest on arrears of rent in respect of Koth-chas lands if the arrears were paid by the 31st. March 1960.

When Grama Panchayats were set up all over Orissa, a further quota of paddy was distributed to the Graingola Co-operatives in 1958-59. From this date, Hamars ceased to issue paddy loans to the areas covered by Graingola Co-operatives. In the rest of areas, it stopped from 1st. April 1960. After that, the Hamars only collected the outstanding arrears from the loanees. The collection of paddy loans by the Hamars continued till the end of 1962-63.

After formation of Grama Panchayats the number of Graingola Co-operative societies was 88 in 1954-55 which incresed to 115 in 1956-57; 128 in 1957-58; 157 in 1958-59; 160 in 1959-60 and 277 in 1963-64. Their membership, working capital, loans advanced and collected by 1963-64 are given below:

Number of Graingola Co-operative Societies		277
Membership		91,791
Working Capital	..	Rs. 48,68,000
Loans advanced during 1962-63	..	Rs. 22,72,000
Loans collected during 1963-64	..	Rs. 4,76,000

The Graingola Co-operative societies deal with paddy and cash loans, chemical fertilisers and foundation paddy seeds.

The scheme to link up credit with marketing has been attempted in two Large-sized Co-operative Societies at Bhimda and Jagannathi and two Graingola Co-operative Societies at Madhupur and Merda.

The members repay their loans in time and obtain better price for their produce.

(*iii*) **The Mayurbhanj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.**

The Bank was established at Baripada on the 20th January 1951 to finance the loan operations of the various types of co-operative societies. It has advanced cheap credit to both agricultural and industrial societies on short-term and medium-term basis. Out of 470 societies in the district 365 societies had been affiliated to it by the end of 1963-64. The Bank has a total membership of 418 of which affiliated societies accounted for 365, individuals for 52 and the Government for 1. It had, by the end of 1963-64, a working capital of Rs. 36,72,469.

		Rs.	
1. Share Capital			
(a) Government	..	1,50,000	Rs. 5,63,750
(b) Societies	..	4,10,000	
(c) Individual	..	3,700	
2. Reserve Fund	..	69,228	Rs. 1,63,326
3. (a) Special Reserve	..	28,857	
(b) Bad debt Reserve	..	65,241	
4. Deposits	..	19,00,350	
5. Borrowings	..	10,45,043	
Total	..	36,72,469	

The management of the Bank is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of 15 members among whom 2 are from individual share holders, 8 are from amongst the affiliated co-operative societies, 5 are nominated by the State Government and one is the representative of the Orissa State Co-operative Bank.

The Bank has staff of its own and a Secretary who belongs to the Co-operative Department. It has a branch at Udala. With the expansion of the Co-operative movement, the Bank's responsibility has increased appreciably. By the end of 1963-64 its borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and the Orissa State Co-operative Bank amounted to Rs. 10·45 lakhs approximately. The following table indicates perfromance over the period 1960-61 to 1963-64.

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits	Borrowing	Lending	Collection		Percentage	Reserve	Net profit	Working Capital
						Principal	Interest				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	404	3,65,923	11,28,433	7,58,391	7,47,879	6,11,163	1,21,383	62%	58,125	47,253	17,77,890
1961-62	410	4,01,650	7,68,559	5,74,263	11,39,317	9,53,290	1,21,515	75%	64,252	49,662	23,38,674
1962-63	415	5,13,975	14,43,604	8,29,909	16,79,643	10,70,436	1,18,337	73%	88,338	55,402	28,81,909
1963-64	418	5,63,750	19,00,350	10,45,043	31,89,326	26,45,434	2,24,257	81%	1,63,326	44,577	36,72,469

(iv) **The Baripada Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.**

The Baripada Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., was registered in 1958-59, but it actually started functioning from May 1960 under a provisional Board to manage its affairs. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The Government of Orissa holds 50 per cent of the shares of this Bank. The working capital of the Bank was Rs. 12,81,983·00 in 1963-64, as indicated below:

		Rs.
Share Capital	..	3,56,860
Reserve fund and other funds	..	31,050
Deposits	..	7,94,073
Borrowings	..	1,00,000
Total	..	12,81,983

During 1963-64 the Bank advanced a loan of Rs. 1,57,560 and allowed cash credit accommodation to the extent of Rs. 29,22,425 and other advances to the tune of Rs. 10,11,768. The Bank was able to earn a gross income of Rs. 1,00,066 during 1963-64, as against Rs. 76,365 of the previous year. After meeting the establishment and other charges the net profit stood at Rs. 44,949. The following statement indicates the position of the Bank :

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Reserve fund	Borrowings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	215	3,18,240	199	..
1962-63	324	3,39,790	199	1,00,000
1963-64	402	3,56,860	9,429	1,00,000

Lending	Collection	Profit	Working Capital
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,30,431	18,27,403	26,490	8,68,436
22,62,473	20,37,038	36,797	10,93,956
40,91,753	38,21,671	44,949	12,81,056

(v) The Primary Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd. Baripada

A Primary Land Mortgage Bank was organised at Baripada in January 1960 under the agency of the Orissa Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, Berhampur. It has a nominated Board of Directors consisting of 7 members. During 1963-64, it advanced long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 2,07,097 for improvement of lands and agriculture.

(vi) Other Co-operative Societies

There are 5 Labour Contract Co-operative Societies and 3 Employees' Co-operative Societies in the district. The particulars of these societies are given in the following table:

Type of Society	Number of Co-operative Societies	Membership (1963-64)	Working Capital (in rupees)
Labour Contract Co-operative-Society.	5	186	43,420
Employees' Co-operative society.	3	662	57,349

98. Life and General Insurance

Various insurance companies were operating in the district in the past largerly due to the proximity of Calcutta which made regular supervision of business possible. Almost all the leading life and general insurance firms had their agents in the district. After the nationalisation of life insurance the Life Insurance Corporation of India covered the district through its branch office at Balasore. There is a Development circle of the Balasore branch office at Baripada which covers, Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions. Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions are under the Keonjhar Development circle. During the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 the Life Insurance Corporation has made a business of Rs. 22,50,000, Rs. 23,62,200 and Rs. 32,12,000 respectively in the district. The business is done by a number of Agents who are supervised by five Development officers.

There is very little general insurance in the district. There are a few Agents of some general insurance firms to promote motor vehicle insurance. There are a few cases of fire insurance also.

99. Old Time Coinage

Different types of coins starting from the Punch-marked varieties of the Maurya period have been discovered in the district. The Punch-marked coins have been found at Bahalda and the Roman gold coins at Bamanghaty, while Kushan coins, as well as, imitation Kushan coins have been discovered near Khiching. The subject has been more fully discussed in Chapter II.

Musirdabad Sicca coins were in circulation in the district for some times. During the British period a uniform coinage system was in vogue throughout India. Coins of the East India Company, as well as coins bearing the portraits of British monarchs were in circulation. After Independence those coins were replaced by coins of the Indian Republic. The decimal coinage system has been introduced since April, 1957.

(B) TRADE AND COMMERCE

100. Course of Trade-import and export-purpose-destination-volume, Value, etc.

Partnership has not yet developed in any appreciable measure, the rule in trade being the single entrepreneur system. Co-operative marketing and trade are however developing gradually.

Trade in rice and paddy is controlled by the Government and both import and export are conducted through Government agencies. Although a large quantity of rice is exported every year to West Bengal and other parts of India, an occasional import is at times necessary. Wheat, wheat products and sugar are imported from outside. Salt, kerosene oil, coal, pulses, tobacco, manure, milk products, raw cotton, dry fish, building materials, textiles, medicines and various other consumer goods are the main items of import into the district. Road transport has in the past few years improved considerably and the bulk of trade is conducted by road. A number of trucks ply regularly between Calcutta and Kharagpur to Baripada and between Chainbasa and Tatanagar to Rairangpur. As these trade centres of West Bengal and Bihar are close to the district, the bulk of import trade in consumer goods is conducted by road from these centres. The major item of export trade is timber which is carried by these trucks on their way back or by the railways. The other items of export, excluding iron ore, are hides and skins, bamboo, sabai grass, medicinal herbs, etc.

Baripada is the wholesale market for Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions. Considerable quantity of groceries, marine fish, building materials, petrol and kerosene oil are regularly carried by trucks from Balasore town. Previously firewood was being carried to Balasore by road where there was a ready market for it. But in recent years this trade has gone down as Balasore is able to procure sufficient firewood from the forests of Nilgiri at a cheaper rate.

Timber, one of the most important exports of the district is mainly carried by railways to West Bengal, Bihar and other States. Transport by means of trucks is also considerable specially to the towns of Midnapore and Balasore districts. Among other forest produce which are exported out side the district are hides and skins, bamboo sabai grass, medicinal herbs, roots and plants. Sabai grass is mainly exported from Betnoti and Krushnachandrapur railway stations. Bamboo is exported from almost all the rail heads situated between Baripada and Rupsa.

Bamanghaty subdivision is rich in mineral resources. Iron-ore is the most important export from this area to various steel factories located in Bihar and West Bengal. The ace consumer of iron-ore is the Tata Iron and Steel Company which has taken lease of iron mines at Gorumahisani, Badampahar, and Sulaipat. The ore is carried by railways to the steel factory at Jamshedpur. Besides, there are five private mine owners in the district at present who operate their mines and export iron-ore for sale. During 1963-64 these firms sold 51,788·71 tonnes of iron-ore at a cost of Rs. 5,61,263·72. During 1964-65 the export figures rose to 3,42,463·39 tonnes and their value amounted to Rs. 37,53,347·73. Besides iron-ore a number of other mineral products are also exported. The important centres of export of mineral products are Badampahar, Sulaipat, Gorumahisani and Rairangpur railway stations.

Iron-ore despatched from Gorumahisani, Badampahar and Sulaipat mines by the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited during the period 1949-50 to 1965-66, is as follows:-

Name of Mine	Period	Quantity (in tonnes)
Gorumahisani	1949-50 to 1965-66	7,743,664
Badampahar ..	1949-50 to 1965-66	5,551,650
Sulaipat (Mines closed since 1-1-1962).	1949-50 to May 1963	1,414,606
	Total ..	14,709,920

101. Trade Centres

Goods imported from outside the district along with those produced in the locality are distributed through various trade centres both in rural and urban areas.

102. Regulated market

A Regulated Market has been established at Betnoti which regulates and supervises the trade mainly in paddy. Licenses are being issued to trading members and revenue is being realised. At present there are 64 trading members in the Regulated Market. This is managed by a committee consisting of agriculturists, traders and officials nominated by the State Government for a period of two years.

103. Centres of wholesale business and mandis

Baripada, Betnoti and Rairangpur are the main wholesale markets of the district. All these centres are connected by rail. Baripada and Betnoti are situated on the Talbandh-Rupsa narrow gauge railway line. whereas Rairangpur is connected by a broad gauge line with Jamshedpur Moreover, all these places are situated on the Highway connecting Balasore and Tatanagar. The Calcutta-Bombay National Highway also passes through this district. Baripada and Rairangpur are the main wholesale markets as regards imported commodities and Betnoti is important for transaction in grain. Iron-ore, timber and other forest produce are the main items of export from Baripada and Rairangpur. Badampahar is the most important market for timber, where a number of timber contractors have established their offices, Khunta, Udala and Podadiha are noted as procuring centres for rice and paddy. Karanjia is the market for handpounded rice.

104. Important retail marketing centres

There are a number of retail marketing centres in the district which depend upon the wholesale markets for their requirements. Commodities are transported to these centres by trucks, buses and bullock-carts. The important retail markets of the district (subdivisionwise) are given below:—

Baripada	..	Baripada, Betnoti, Rajaluka, Rupsa, Chitroda, Sirsa and Kuliana.
Kaptipada	..	Udala, Khunta and Kaptipada
Panchpir	..	Karanjia, Jashipur, Raruan and Thakurmunda
Bamanghaty	..	Rairangpur, Bahalda, Badampahar and Gorumahisani.

105. Rural Marketing Centres

Apart from the various wholesale and retail markets, generally every Grama Panchayat has its own trade centres for the sale of goods. Moreover, there are some centres in the district famous for their weekly markets. The real distribution of various commodities takes place in those *hats* where traders come from distant places both for sale and procurement. The important weekly markets sit at Baripada (Sunday and Thursday), Betnoti (Monday and Friday), Bisai (Saturday), Rairangpur (Friday) and Karanjia (Sunday).

Among the other important village markets mention may be made of the following :—

Baghada, Rajaluka, Saraskana, Bangiriposi, Kusumbandh, Kuliana, Karkachia. Balidiha. Muruda. Chitroda, Chandua, Rasgovindpur, Badasahi, Mantri, Jugpura, Khunta, Deuli, Jugal, Baisinga, Thakurmunda, Jashipur, Sukruli, Raruan, Ghagarbeda, Bhanjakia, Tongabila, Udala, Khunta, Podadiha, Puruna Baripada, Dukura, Sarat, Sulaipat, Bijatola, Asna, Tiring, Nuagoan, Uparbeda, Basila and Bahalda. A Blockwise list of weekly hats is given below:

Weekly Markets in Mayurbhanj district

Name of the Block	Name of the Grama Panchayat	Name of the weekly market (Hat)	Days of holding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		BARIPADA SUBDIVISION	
1. Baripada ..	Badjod ..	Radha ..	Tuesday
2. Betnoti ..	Betnoti ..	Betnoti ..	Monday and Friday
	Dahikoti ..	Amanida ..	Tuesday
	Patalipura ..	Khirpada ..	Tuesday and Sunday
	Baisinga ..	Dahinati ..	Wednesday and Saturday
	Baisinga .	Jugpura ..	Thursday
	Anla ..	Haripur ..	Thursday

3. Bangiriposi-I ..	..	Bangiriposi	.. Wednesday
		Kusumbandh	.. Monday
		Bhursani	.. Thursday
		Ghat-Kuanri	.. Thursday
		Kalabaria	.. Tuesday
4. Samakhunta .	Balidiha ..	Balidiha	.. Tuesday
		Bhaluki	.. Friday
	Rangamatia ..	Rangamatia	.. Wednesday
		Baradiha	.. Monday
5. Bangiriposi-II ..	..	Joka	.. Thursday
		Saraskana	.. Saturday
		Bhursuni	.. Friday
		Rajaluka	.. Tuesday
6. Kuliana ..	..	Chandua	.. ..
		Baiganbadia	.. ..
		Kuliana	.. Sunday

Name of the Block	Name of the Grama Panchayat	Name of the weekly market (Hat)	Days of holding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7. Suliapada	Suliapada	Bhaliasol	Wednesday
		Deuli	Tuesday and Friday
		Baghada	Monday
		Bainchia	Sunday
		Kujudihi	Tuesday
		Kanimahuli	Saturday
		Paktia	Tuesday
		Singda	Thursday
		Bangaponchh	Saturday
		Kusmisol	Saturday
		Bhola	Tuesday
8. Muruda	Muruda	Muruda	Friday
	Chitrada	Chitrada	Monday and Friday
	Gadigan	Gadigan	Thursday
	Bhaliadiha	Nichuapada	Wednesday
	Ghalmuha	Khuntapal	Thursday

		Idar	Saturday
	Kohi	Kohi	Wednesday
	Nahajhalia	Nahajhalia	Sunday
		Chedhigon	Friday
9. Rasgobindapur	Nalgoja	Nalgoja	Wednesday
	Chatna	Chatna	Sunday
	Rasgobindapur	Bachuripal	Saturday and Tuesday
10. Badasahi	Badasahi	Badasahi	Tuesday and Saturday
		Deulia	Wednesday
	Mangovindapur	Mantri	Thursday and Saturday
	Patisari	Bhimda	Saturday and Wednesday
		Chanddiha	Monday and Friday
	Bireswarpur	Baidipur	Monday and Thursday
	Khanua	Hatibandha	Tuesday
	Pratappur	Pratappur	Wednesday
	Sankerko	Badkerko	Saturday
		Balijada	Wednesday
		BAMANGHATY SUBDIVISION	
11. Rairangpur		Gorumahisani	Tuesday

Name of the Block	Name of the Grama Panchayat	Name of the weekly market (Hat)	Days of holding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12. Bahalda	Bahalda	Bahalda	Sunday
		Jharadiha	Thursday
13. Tiring	Tiring	Tiring	Monday
	Pandupani	Pandupani	Wednesday
		Lupang	Saturday
14. Jamda	Jamda	Jamda	Saturday
	Hensada	Mugohi	Thursday
15. Kusumi		Badampahar	Sunday
		Basila	Friday
		Upperbeda	Monday
		Hatbadra	Wednesday
		Naki	Monday
		Suliapada	Saturday
		Champosi	Tuesday
		Padhia	Thursday

16 Bisai-I	..	Asna	.. Sunday
		Naugan	.. Monday
		Charupani	.. Tuesday
		Manara	.. Thursday
		Bisai	.. Saturday
17. Bisai-II	.. Bijatala	.. Bijatala	.. Wednesday
		KAPTIPADA SUBDIVISION	
18. Kaptipada-I	..	.. Kaptipada	.. Wednesday and Saturday
		Podadiha	.. Wednesday
		Sarat	.. Tuesday
		Chhanua	.. Sunday
19. Kaptipada-II	.. Kundabai	.. Kundabai	.. Monday and Thursday
20. Khunta-I	.. Basipitha	.. Basipitha	.. Wednesday
		Dukura	.. Friday
		Tadki	.. Sunday
	Bangra	.. Tadkijharan	.. Thursday
		Bangra	.. Tuesday
	Bholagadia	.. Bholagadia	.. Saturday
	Karkachia	.. Karkachia	.. Wednesday

Name of the Block	Name of the Grama Panchayat	Name of the weekly market (Hat)	Days of holding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
21. Khunta-II ..	Khunta ..	Khunta ..	Sunday and Thursday
	Sikala ..	Puruna Baripada ..	Monday and Friday
	Kushalda ..	Sanbelakuti ..	Wednesday
		Marsingam ..	Thursday
	Ranibandha ..	Bhandalgam ..	Friday
		PANCHPIR SUBDIVISION	
22. Karanjia ..	Karanjia ..	Karanjia ..	Thursday
	Bala ..	Tato ..	Saturday
	Batpalsa ..	Batpalsa ..	Monday
	Dudhiani ..	Dudhiani ..	Thursday
	Baddeuli ..	Bhanra ..	Wednesday
	Kuliposi ..	Kuliposi ..	Tuesday
	Chitraposi ..	Chosom ..	Tuesday
	Patbil ..	Kalakada ..	Friday

23. Raruan	Bhanjakia	Bhanjakia	Saturday
		Godapalsa	Thursday
	Raruan	Raruan	Monday and Thursday
	Badyanath	Badyanath	Saturday
		Denuan	Tuesday
	Badamara	Badamara	Thursday
	Ghagerabeda	Hindola	Wednesday
24. Sukruli	Haldia	Singda	Monday
	Sukruli	Sukruli	Friday
	Chataranali	Barjusahi	Sunday
		Bhramarposi	Tuesday
		Khiching	Wednesday
25. Jashipur	..	Jashipur	Tuesday
		Tongabila	Friday
		Durdura	Friday
		Manda	Monday
26. Thakurmunda	Hatigada	Htigada	Friday
	Kendujiani	Kendujiani	Monday
	Champajhar	Champajhar	Sunday
	Jarka	Mahuldiha	Monday
	Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda	Wednesday

106. Fairs and Melas

The fairs and *melas* of the district are chiefly of religious character and attract the population of the immediate neighbourhood. Along with these fairs and *melas* markets are held where retail traders bring various articles to sell.

The most important fair in the district is the Car Festival at Baripada. A large crowd attends the festival. Fancy goods, horn products of Cuttack, grinding stone (Sila) from Chainbasa and brass and bell metals from Midnapore are mostly sold during this festival which sits for a fortnight.

The Sivaratri at Simla, Mantri and Baripada are also largely attended and the *melas* sit for a week. Sainkula in Kaptipada subdivision and Karanjia are famous for Dola Jatra. Large gatherings are held every year during the Makar festival, in the month of January at Samibruksha in Kaptipada subdivision and at Merumath (near Sirsa) in Baripada subdivision.

107. Co-operation in wholesale and retail trade

The Marketing Branch of the Co-operative Department regulates procurement, storage, processing, transport and marketing of agricultural and forest produce in a limited sphere. Institutions organised for the purpose are described below :

(i) Regional Co-operative Marketing Society

Two Regional Marketing Societies have been established at Baripada and Rairangpur. They generally deal with foodgrains, controlled commodities, distribution of chemical fertilisers and sale of consumer goods. These societies distribute fertilisers to the cultivators through the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies of Grama Panchayats. Retail sale centres have been opened at their respective headquarters where they deal with various essential commodities. They also take up seasonal business like procurement of pulses, oil seeds and gur.The State Government gives financial assistance to these institutions. The membership working capital, yearly turnover of these two institutions during 1964-65 is given below :

		Baripada R. M. C. S.	Rairangpur R. M. C. S.
Membership	..	227	92
Share capital (Paid up)	..	Rs. 1,06,855	Rs. 28,321
State assistance	..	Rs. 2,36,000	Rs. 71,000
Trade in foodgrains	..	402 tonnes	105 tonnes
Trade in consumer goods	..	Rs. 3,14,385·56	Rs. 2,19,268·00
Fertilisers distributed	..	450 tonnes	55C tonnes

(ii) Forest Marketing Society

Forest Marketing Societies have been organised mainly for the benefit of Adivasis who mostly depend upon forest for their daily bread.

Two such societies have been organised at Manda and Betnoti. These societies are expected to take lease of minor forest produce, fuel coupes and timber coupes.

Very recently a Forest Labour Co-operative Society has been organised with headquarters at Basipitha which also deals with forest produce.

(*iii*) **Co-operative Stores**

There are ten Co-operative Stores in the district. All of them deal in consumer goods, besides a few which also undertake credit activities along with store business.

108. Merchant and Consumer Associations

Among the more important trade associations mention may be made of the Merchants' Associations at Baripada and Rairangpur. These Associations meet periodically to discuss matters of common interest regarding their trade.

109. Weights and Measures

Prior to the introduction of the metric system the standard weight of 80 tolas per seer was in use throughout the district. The standard one seer measure was that which could contain one seer of rice. Such measure was called *pala* in Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions. Next higher measure was *pahi* which was equivalent to 1¼ standard seers in Baripada subdivision and 2 standard seers in Panchpir subdivision. A higher measure called *mana* was also in use in some parts of Baripada subdivision. It was of two different sizes, one being equivalent to 3 standard seers and the other 4 standard seers. The next higher measure was *gouni* which was of two different sizes—8 seers and 10 seers. 20 *gounis* made one *pouti*. These measures were prevalent in Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions. *Mana* of 3 seers and *gouni* of 8 seers were generally being used in payment of wages and loans by private individuals. But in Government hamars (granaries) *gouni* of 10 seers was in use. For collection of sanja (share in kind) paddy from the cultivators, the land owners used *mana* of 4 seers or *gouni* of 10 seers. 4 *manas* made one *kudi*, 16 *kudis* made one *arha* and 20 *arhas* made a *bisi*. In Bamanghaty subdivision 20 *palas* made a *khandi*, 2 *khandis* made a *kat* and 10 *kats* made a *pouti*. In Panchpir subdivision 2 *palas* made a *pahi*. 20 *pahis* made a *khandi* and 10 *khandis* made one *pouti*.

In the gradation of counting, 4 units made one *ganda*, 20 *gandas* made one *pana* and 16 *panas* made a *kahan*. But in counting of tassar cocoons 20 *panas* instead of 16 *panas* made a *kahan*. There were also separate volume measures for liquids. In urban areas liquids were weighed according to the standard seer. *Bhari* (one tola), *rati* and *masa* were the weights for gold and silver. The measure of length of textile goods was the standard yard (*gaj*) of 36 inches divided into 16 *girahs*. The land was being measured in *mana* equivalent to 0·69 acres. A *mana* was divided into 25 *gunths* and the *gunth* consisted of 16 *biswas*.

APPENDIX I

Transactions conducted by the State Bank of India in Mayurbhanj during the year 1965

Government Receipts ..	2,22,98,113
Government Disbursement ..	4,04,85,477
State Bank 'Bank' and 'Government' Drafts, M. Ts. and T. Ts. Issued.	2,51,21,106
State Bank 'Bank' and 'Government' Drafts, M. Ts. and T. Ts. Paid.	80,22,765
Reserve Bank 'Bank' and 'Government', Drafts and T. Ts. Issued.	942
Reserve Bank 'Bank' and 'Government' Drafts, M. Ts. and T. Ts. Paid.	12,14,385
T. Ts. Realised ..	13,79,420
D. Ds. Purchased ..	29,33,140
D. Ds. Realised ..	34,24,043
Sterling Drafts Issued, Drafts Purchased ..	4,684
Sterling Demand Drafts Purchased ..	5,315
Bills Discounted ..	Nil
B. Ds. Repaid ..	Nil
Inland Bills ..	Nil
B. B. Rs. Realised ..	20,097
Bills of Exchange ..	Nil
B. Cs. and S. Cs. Collected ..	29,27,231
L. B. Cs. and L. S. Cs. Realised ..	95,61,988
Demand Loan Receipts ..	94,065
Demand Loan Payments ..	95,083
Cash Credit Receipts ..	39,09,488
Cash Credit Payments ..	40,10,462
Salt Commission Agency Receipts ..	Nil
Salt Commission Agency Payments ..	Nil
Current Account Receipts ..	3,17,60,687
Current Account Payments ..	3,17,01,415
Fixed Deposit Receipts ..	11,35,892
Fixed Deposit Payments ..	7,47,699
Short Term Deposit Receipts ..	Nil
Short Term Deposit Payments .	Nil
Savings Bank Account Receipts ..	15,81,225
Savings Bank Account Payments ..	8,82,941
Payment Orders Account Receipts ..	2,14,741
Payment Orders Account Payments ..	2,18,378
Currency Transfers Remitted ..	1,62,58,000
Currency Transfers Received ..	1,29,32,000
Transfers to Principal, Account with Reserve Bank ..	Nil
Transfers from Principal, Account with Reserve Bank	Nil
Total ..	22,32,63,442

CHAPTER VIII

COMMUNICATION

110. Old Time Communication

No authentic information regarding old time communication in Mayurbhanj region is available to us. On the basis of archaeological finds in the district, as well as in the neighbouring areas we may, however, suggest the existence of trade routes in ancient times. Punch marked coins of the Maurya period have been discovered in Bahalda area and large hoards of Kushan coins belonging to early Christian centuries have been unearthed at Bhanjkia and Khiching, while Roman gold coins have come to light in Bamanghaty region. It is very likely that an ancient trade route which was coming from the south to Viraja (modern Jajpur) was diverted towards north-west through Sitabinjhi in Keonjhar district where from it was going towards Gaya and Pataliputra in Magadha, The finds of Roman gold coins indicate that the Bamanghaty area was connected with Tamralipti (modern Tamluk in West Bengal) which was a flourishing port of Graeco-Roman trade at the apex of the Indian Ocean. During medieval period some of the old trade routes were found in existence. In 1361, Firoz Shah Toghluq. the Sultan of Delhi invaded Orissa through Mayurbhanj and his route was lying through Khiching, Sitabinjhi, and Viraja to Cuttack, as suggested by the *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi* written by Shams-i-Siraj-Afiif. A glimpse of the communication system existing in the 18th century can be had from the map of the province of Bengal, drawn by J. Rennell and published on the 14th October 1779. The map shows that the most important road then existing in Mohurbunge (Mayurbhanj) was the one from Balasore to Singhbhum. It passed through Mauntree (Mantri). Harriorpour (Hariharpur). Burpuddah (Baripada) and Cooche (Kuchai). This road bifurcated further west near about Baumeen pass (Bamanghaty pass). One branch passed through Doarsunny pass (Duarsuni Pass) and Asnaha (Asna) and the other passed through Burrumtula (Baramtola), Baumeengaut (Bamanghaty) and Gomahni (Gorumahisani). They met at Curreegaut (Karaighat). A few miles to the east of the point of bifurcation, a road passed through Midnapore to Calcutta which was joined by another road from Baripada, thus roughly forming a triangle of roads.

The tour notes of Mr. Motte preserved in the Asiatic Annual Register throw light on this point.[1] He was sent by Lord Clive to enquire and if possible to establish a factory at Sambalpur for the purchase of diamonds. Starting from Calcutta on the 13th March 1766, he reached Jaleswar on the 23rd of the same month. There he crossed the Subarnarekha on the 25th and entered Mohurbhunge (Mayurbhanj territory). He describes the details of the Amarda Fort which was located at a distance of one mile from Subarnarekha to the right of the road. The village Multani also finds mention in his report. The location of this village was to the west of Amarda Road Station. After passing Multani, he reached the first Maratha out-post at Basta—an old Moghul Thana. Then he reached Garhpada Fort which had been fortified by Asadullah Khan, an officer in Mayurbhanj Service. The entire fortification had been dismantled by the Marathas with the exception of a single fort to the southern side of the road where Asadullah's son Bulai-uz-man was then residing.

It is borne out from the report of G. Toynbee that the old roads for pilgrims from the upper provinces went through the territory of the Rajas of Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri both of whom appeared to have levied taxes on them. The collection of taxes on behalf of the Maratha Government commenced at a place named Khunta ghat on the border of the Mayurbhanj territory. This tax continued to be openly levied in Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri until a new Jaganath Road was completed and Rani Srimati Sumitra Devi of Mayurbhanj claimed and obtained compensation for the loss of revenue. Speaking of the internal communication then existing, Toynbee says "when we took the province in 1803 there was not a road in the modern sense of the word in existence". Proceeding northward, the line from Puri passed through Cuttack, Padmapur, Arakhpur and Jajpur and then to Bhadrak. Then the line followed as clearly as possible the route of the present road. It was not however, until 1804 that this line was adopted.

The former route was through Nilgiri and Mayurbhanj. The following extracts from Judge Mr. Ernst to the Chief Secretary to Government on the 13th December 1803 proves interesting in this connection.

> "The great source of revenue in the Moharbhunj Estate has been derived from toll, levied at a place called Koeter ghaut (Khunta ghat) about 6 crose beyond Jallesore which lies on the only good and the most frequent road to Jugganauth. × × ×

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(1) Re-printed in Orissa Historical Research Journal—V 1. II

There are two places in the State named Rajaghaut and Moultaun Ghat situated near the bank of the Soeburnricca (Subarnarekha) at which the duty was formerly levied on all travellers".

It further appears from the report of Mr. Melville, dated the 20th May 1807 that "Khoontah Ghaute is the narrow path or Defile through a wild tract of the jungle territory of Moharbunge and the only road from Bengal to Cuttack leads and from time immemorial had laid through Khoontah Ghaute and in this Defile, the choars or jungle inhabitants of Moharbunge had the profit greatly annoying going to and returning from the temples of Jagurnaut".

111. Road Transport

The Central hilly terrain leaves little prospect for establishment of better communication into the thinly populated areas of this locality. But the peripheral plains have been served by road communications from the beginning of this century. In 1905, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja planned a circular road connecting the four subdivisional head-quarters of Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. There was then a total length of 474·50 miles of road out of which more than 100 miles were metalled. The average cost of repairs per mile in those days came to a little more than Rs. 30. Steps were taken for arboricultural operations on the road side and for that centres were located at Baripada, Betnoti, Banposi, Baincha. Jashipur and Jaipur. Laterite metal which was available in plenty was used as the main component in road construction. The forest and mineral wealth of the district has been the source of attraction for traders since long. Growth of communications was then confined to improving cart tracks and fair-weather roads for removal of forest produce.

The Public Works Department under the State Engineer was organised during the Durbar regime to look after all construction works. In 1912, on the death of Maharaja Sriram Chandra, The Department was placed under the control of the Agency Engineer of Orissa Feudatory States. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja was also interested in development of roads. During his time monetary contribution from year to year was being given to the Nilgiri State towards the share of building up of inter-state roads. In 1919-20, a Ford Car was purchased for the inspection of roads and other public works. In 1922, seven flat boats were constructed and supplied to seven river ghats for ferrying motor cars. In 1924-25, a new Public Works Department Subdivision, was created by redistribution of the jurisdiction of the previously existing 4 subdivisions. It appears from the annual Administration Reports that each year financial allocations were being made for improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads.

The present classification of P. W. D. roads is National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and other District Roads. By the end of 1964, there were 118 miles of National Highways, 291 miles 1 furlong of Major District Roads (77 miles black-topped, 181 miles 6 furlongs metalled and 32 miles 3 furlongs unmetalled) and 203 miles 7 furlongs of other District Roads (1 mile 4 furlongs black-topped, 33 miles 4 furlongs metalled and 168 miles 7 furlongs unmetalled). The above figures do not include about 336 miles of roads (4 miles metalled and the rest unmetalled) since transferred from Revenue Department to Public Works Department.

112. National Highways

(i) National Highway No. 5

This road starts from National Highway No. 6 at Jharpokharia in the district and passes through important places like Kuliana, Kuchai, Baripada, Krushnachandrapur, Betnoti and Baisinga after which it proceeds towards Balasore district. The length of this all-weather road inside Mayurbhanj is about 48 miles. There are Inspection Bungalows at Baripada, Betnoti, Baisinga and Krushnachandrapur

(ii) National Highway No. 6

The portion lying in Mayurbhanj covers about 70 miles. Important villages lying on the road are Jashipur, Tongabila and Singra. This is at present a fair-weather road and it connects Bombay through Pallahara and Sambalpur.

No State Highway passes through this district.

113. Major District Roads

(i) Major District Road No. 4

Baripada-Chitrada-Amarda Road Railway Station.

It connects Baripada with the railhead of Amarda Road and passes through Benahar, Chitrada and Govindpur. The road is in length 26 miles 6 furlongs of which 7 miles are black-topped and 19 miles 6 furlongs metalled.

(ii) Major District Road No. 4-A

Dantiamunda-Chitrada Road.

This all-weather road is 7 miles 3 furlongs in length. It starts from National Highway No. 5 at Dantiamunda and connects Major District Road No. 4 near Chitrada. Two miles of the road is metalled and the rest unmetalled. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Chitrada.

(iii) Major District Road No. 5

Nilgiri-Kaptipada-Udala-Baripada-Midnapore Border Road.

The total distance of this road is 50 miles, out of which 5 miles are black-topped and 45 miles metalled. This is a fair-weather road intervened by the river Sone between Kaptipada and Udala. After 5 miles

from Nilgiri there are two streams—Kala and Kontiali which make this portion impassable during rains. The portion from Udala to Baripada though in good condition is intercepted by 5 unbridged rivers. From Baripada to Midnapore border the road is all-weather. The road when properly improved will form one of the main arteries of communication in the district and will carry heavy traffic in foodgrain. This fair-weather road passes through Jharnaghati, Kaptipada, Udala, Khunta, Dukura, Astia, Baripada, Pachakhal, Deuli and Pandachecha. This is the main road to connect Baripada with Udala, the headquarters of Kaptipada subdivision.

(*iv*) Major District Road No. 9

Baripada-Bamanghaty Road from Bisai to Bihar border.

It starts from National Highway No. 6 at Bisai. The road is black-topped and is the main link to Ranchi and other places of Bihar. It passes through Bisai, Bijipur, Patpur, Badam-talaia, Rairangpur, Mahuldiha, Bahalda and Tiring. The importance of this road is attributed to the heavy traffic it provides for the mineral belt of the area. From Rairangpur which is a junction, many roads have diverged to important places in this part of the district. This is an all-weather road.

(*v*) Major District Road No. 10

Rairangpur-Jasipur-Karanjia-Denkhikote Road.

The Mayurbhanj portion of this road is about 35 miles out of which about 18 miles are black-topped, 15 miles metalled and the rest are not metalled. It connects Rairangpur with Kherna, Jashipur, Maliagarh, Tongabila and Karanjia. It is a fair-weather road.

(*vi*) Major District Road No. 10-A

Karanjia-Thakurmunda-Satkosia-Anandapur Road.

42 miles of this road lies in Mayurbhanj district. Out of this total length a little above 40 miles are metalled and the remaining portion is unmetalled. This fair-weather road passes through Karanjia Kendumundi, Thakurmunda and Satkosia.

(*vii*) Major District Road No. 45

Baripada-Bamanghaty Road (from Kuliana to Bangiriposi).

This Major District Road starts from National Highway No. 5 at Kuliana and meets the National Highway No. 6 at Bangiriposi. The road is 9 miles 4 furlongs and is black-topped thioughout. This is the shortest all-weather route between Baripada and Bangiriposi.

(*viii*) Major District Road No. 70

Thakurmunda-Rupsa Road.

The length of the road is 70 miles of which 57 miles are metalled and rest unmetalled. This is a fair-weather road connecting important places like Champajhar, Dangadiha, Podadiha, Udala, Jaypur, Kuamara, Mantri, Baisinga and Rupsa. This is a fair-weather road.

114. Other District Roads

Among this category of roads, State Public Works Department are maintaining 15 roads covering a total distance of 203 miles 7 furlongs connecting mostly important places within the district. A list of such roads with particulars regarding their present condition is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Roads	Distance in length Mile	Furlong	All-weather or fair-weather
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chitrada-Manda-Amarda-Rajghat Road.	17	6	Fair-weather
2	Baripada-Badhara-Midnapore Road.	22	..	Fair-weather
3	Baghada Junction to Chipat Bridge.	1	..	All-weather
4	Handa-Sirsa Road ..	10	..	All-weather
5	Kuliana-Sirsa Road ..	5	4	All-weather
6	Baripada-Pratappur-Barhai-Mantri-Balasore Border Road.	29	..	Fair-weather
7	Pratappur-Khunta-Jaypur Road.	16	2	Fair-weather
8	Dhangirsol-Deuli-Baghada Muruda Road.	40	..	Fair-weather
9	Karanjia-Khiching Road ..	17	4	Fair-weather
10	Jashipur-Raruan Road ..	14	6	
11	Bahalda-Bahalda Station Road.	6	6	All-weather
12	Rairangpur-Gorumahisani Road (from Badapekhama Gurumahisani).	4	4	All-weather
13	Bahalda-Chainbasa Border Road.	4	4	Fair-weather
14	Karanjia-Mahadeb-Deuli Road.	12	..	Fair-weather
15	Jalduguri-Badampahar Road	2	3	All-weather

The following is a list of some of the important Revenue roads now transferred to Public Works Department for maintenance.

(*a*) Bhalubasa-Janda-Dunda-Chapda Road (30 miles)

(*b*) Kaptipada-Sarat Road (28 miles)

(*c*) Patpur-Sargada Road (18 miles)

(*d*) Tato-Hatibari-Dudhiani Road (18 miles)

(*e*) Raruan-Naksara via Dhagarbeda Road (23 miles)

(*f*) Baliapitha-Pansia-Anla-Badampur-Jhinkiria Road (13 miles)

(*g*) Tongabila-Sukruli Road (13 miles)

(*h*) Mahaladhoba-Kathabari-Jalduguri Road (12 miles)

(*i*) Sarat-Kapari Road (11 miles 4 furlongs)

(*j*) Sirsa-Joka Road (10 miles 4 furlongs)

(*k*) Bandagadi-Raldihi Road (10 miles 2 furlongs)

(*l*) Nuagaon-Kuchgobara via Pandupani Road (10 miles)

(*m*) Gurumahisani-Buhaldunguri Road (10 miles)

Almost all these are either moorumed or earthen roads.

115. Other Roads (Revenue Roads)

A number of small roads belong to Revenue Department. These roads usually link big villages or important *hats* and marketing centres. The Revenue authorities of the district, through their own technical agencies construct new roads and maintain old ones. The money for maintenance comes from Motor Vehicle Taxation grant which is allotted on the basis of the total mileage of roads.

116. Community Development Roads

The Community Development Department have also constructed roads in the Block areas through the Block agencies. A sum of Rs.75,000 is earmarked in the budget of each Block for construction of roads according to the Master Plan framed for each Block area. The roads included in the Master Plan are usually those that link the Grama Panchayat headquarters with the nearest all-weather roads.

117. Grama Panchayat Roads

The Grama Panchayats of the district are in charge of about 400 miles of small inter-village link roads within the Grama Panchayat area. The funds at their disposal for construction of new roads are usually meagre. During 1963-64, these Panchayats have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,02,713 for construction and maintenance of roads.

118. Forest Department Roads

A considerable part of the district is covered by forests. Forest roads and tracks within the area are maintained by the Forest Department not only for the convenience of administration, but also for transport

of forest-produce. The Forest Department in this district maintain about 500 miles of roads. They are mostly Kutcha roads used only in fair-weather. Some of these roads are maintained only if required for transport of forest-produce.

119. Municipal Roads

The Municipality of Baripada maintains about 32 miles of roads of which 14 miles 2 furlongs are black-topped, 3 miles metalled, 9 miles gravelled and the rest earthen. There are about 16 miles of roads under the supervision of Notified Area Council, Rairangpur. Some of the important roads are either black-topped or metalled.

120. Vehicles and Conveyance

Transport in the early days was mostly by pack-bullocks and carts. Other beasts of burden were also being used. In spite of increasing use of motor vehicles, carts drawn by bullocks or buffaloes are even now in use in large number. Pack animals are also seen. In the plains cart wheels are large and have iron rims and wooden spokes. In the hilly area cart wheels with small and round wooden discs were in use till about 20 years ago. They have now disappeared.

The first motor vehicle was introduced by the Maharaja sometime between 1910—12. It was followed by the vehicles brought in by the trading agencies like the 'Borooah Timber and Co.' In 1929, two motor bus routes were opened for transport of passengers from Bangiriposi Station on the Mayurbhanj Light Railway to Rairangpur and Karanjia. Then came the bus service from Karanjia to Thakurmunda which was one of the most inaccessible places in the district. Two private buses were also plying from Kaptipada to Balasore. In 1929-30, motor bus service was opened from Bahalda to Bangiriposi via Rairangpur. Another was opened from Karanjia to Bangiriposi and from Karanjia to Thakurmunda. The four motor buses and lorries plying from Kaptipada to Balasore stopped owing to mismanagement. Most of these bus routes were operating in fair-weather, only twice or thrice in a week to the subdivisional headquarters at Rairangpur, Karanjia and other important places on the way. Goods vehicles came into use in 1930 and soon became popular. In 1934, there were 100 motor vehicles on the road of which 22 were public carriages. By 1939, the number rose to 310 including 87 that were newly registered during that year. Driving licences issued or renewed in 1939 numbered 323 and receipt from this head was Rs. 3,437. By this time passenger transport had been opened to places like, Muruda, Betnoti, Mantri, Gurumahisani, Badampahar, Thakurmunda, Bahalda, Bahalda Road, Tiring and other important places. A few contract carriages were also plying occasionally to important *hats* on hat days and to different *melas* and festivals.

The next few years was a period of decline for the motor vehicle business owing to the World War II and the consequent rationing restrictions. Petrol rationing was introduced in 1941-42. The introduction of the Mayurbhanj Motor Vehicles Order, 1942 brought in imposition of higher rates of taxation on different categories of vehicles. The increase in some cases was manifold. The motor vehicles taxes for the State which was little over Rs. 2,000 in 1940 rose to Rs. 20,500 by 1945 although a lesser number of vehicles was then plying. The number of vehicles on the road by 1945-46 was 154 out of which 54 were transport vehicles. The situation changed for the better in 1946-47 when a net-work of passenger services was introduced connecting Baripada, the district headquarters with Balasore, Amarda Road, Sirsa, Udala, Karanjia, Rairangpur and Tatanagar. The forest and mineral contractors operating in the district were also using goods vehicles.

Mayurbhanj being surrounded by Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Durbar administration in the pre-merger period had entered into reciprocal arrangements with the neighbouring provinces for plying of goods vehicles from Baripada to places like Tatanagar, Chakulia, Chakradharpur, Gopiballhabapur, Nayabasan, Balasore and Keonjhar. The Tata Iron and Steel Company had also introduced a number of vehicles for their staff in the mines. Two passenger vehicles were regularly plying parallel to the Tatanagar-Badampahar-Gurumahisani Railway.

Then came a period of Post-war development when contractors were engaged for construction of roads and bridges. They used large number of vehicles for transport of road and building materials. A Regional Transport Board was set up in 1944 with representatives from the ex-States of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Saraikela, Kharsuan, Bonai and Nilgiri with its headquarters at Baripada. The Chief Revenue Officer of Mayurbhanj was nominated to be the Secretary of the Board. The Board was taking decisions on important subjects like apportionment of taxes between States and the Government of India for motor lorries and buses, supply of spare parts. and in regard to public vehicles. The Superintendent of Police was the registering as well as the taxation authority.

After integration of Mayurbhanj with Orissa in 1949 the Regional Transport Authority has been constituted in the district. It has three official and two non-official members. The Collector of the district is the Chairman and the Regional Transport Officer is the non-Member-Secretary. From August, 1965 the Regional Transport Officer is acting as the Registering and Taxing Officer. The number of different types of motor vehicles registered in this district in 1964 was 422 trucks, 76 buses, 268 cars and jeeps, 118 motor cycles and 71 other vehicles.

A statement of passenger transport of Private owned buses in 1964 is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the route	No. of buses plying	Distance of the route in Km.	Seating capacity of the vehicles	No. of trip daily
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Baripada to Podadiha via Udala.	2	59·9	31/42	2
2	Baripada-Tambakhui via Nechuapada, Amarda village.	1	57·2	44	1
3	Baripada to Bhimda via Khunta, Kusalda and Kuamara.	1	53·6	30	1
4*	Rairangpur to Badampahar	..	25·6		
	Rairangpur to Naki ..	2	16	19/31	2
	Rairangpur to Gorumahisani	2	16		
	Rairangpur to Bijatala ..	..	16		
	Rairangpur to Jharadihi ..	..	24		
	Rairangpur to Bisai ..	..	28·4		
5	Rairangpur to Karanjia via Badampahar.	1	70·4	35	1
6	Khiching to Badampahar via Karanjia.	1	68·8	29	1
7	Baripada to Kaptipada via Udala.	1	52	35	1
8*	Karanjia to Kendumundi ..	..	17·6		
	Karanjia to Jashipur ..	..	24·8		
	Karanjia to Thakurmunda		37·6	34/27	2
	Karanjia to Sukamundi ..	..	22·4		
	Karanjia to Tato ..	..	11·2		
	Karanjia to Badampahar ..	..	44·8		

* Served on *hat* days.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	No. of buses plying	Distance of the route in Km.	Seating capacity of the vehicles	No. of trips daily
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Baripada to Saraskana via Sirsa.	2	57·2	35/41	2
10	Ghagarbeda to Karanjia via Fagu and Jashipur.	1	83·2	21	1
11	Thakurmunda to Badampahar via Karanjia.	1	92·4	34	1
12	Baripada to Bangiriposi via Rauabaka-Jamsolaghat-Pandhada.	1	67·2	40	1
13	Baripada to Thambakhuri via Nachuapada-Chitreda-Muruda-Rasgobindpur.	1	57·2	28	1
14	Baripada to Pandachhencha	2	25·2	28/29	2
15	Baripada to Jamselaghat via Sirsa.	1	52·8	29	1
16	Baripada to Suliapada via Baghada.	2	29·6	28/40	2 fair weather.
17	Baripada to Udala via Dukura-Khunta.	1	43·2	42	1

No specific rate of passenger fare has yet been fixed by the Regional Transport Authority for the privately operated buses. Generally the operators charge 6 Ps. per mile in upper class and 5 Ps. in lower class. The usual rate of transporting goods in goods vehicles is Rs. 1·50 to Rs. 2·00 per mile for one full truck-load.

121. State Transport Service

The head office of the Divisional Manager (Transport), Mayurbhanj Division, is located at Baripada and its jurisdiction extends over the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and part of Cuttack district. Under him there is a District Transport Manager, who is the Chief Administrative Officer of Balasore Zone, comprising the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. His headquarters is also at Baripada. The Assistant Works Engineer is the Chief Technica

Officer. Besides the above, there is a District Transport Manager (Enforcement) stationed at Baripada to look to the enforcement work and other subordinate staff to help in general administration and technical nature of work.

The following routes in Mayurbhanj district were nationalised on or after the 1st February 1958.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	The date of nationali-sation	Route in Km.	No. of trips (to and fro) run daily
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baripada-Tata (From Baripada to Tiring 118 Kms. in Orissa and the rest in Bihar)	20-2-1961	158	1
2	Baripada-Balasore ..	1-2-1958	58	6
3	Baripada-Keonjhar ..	1-9-1958	176	1
4	Baripada-Bhadrak ..	1-2-1959	128	2
5	Baripada-Gorumahisani	1-9-1959	101	2
6	Baripada-Karanjia ..	1-9-1959	122	1
7	Baripada-Chainbasa ..	2-2-1963	166	1
8	Baripada-Cuttack ..	15-2-1960	253	1

Waiting rooms have been constructed at Baripada and action is being taken to construct waiting rooms at Rairangpur, Jashipur, Karanjia and Betnoti. On the 1st April 1965 there were in all 16 buses, one truck and one jeep on commission along the nationalised routes. The total seating capacity of the buses was in the neighbourhood of 720. The jeep is being utilised specially for enforcement work and to attend break downs, etc.

The rates of fare in buses are 4 paise per kilometre per passenger in upper class and 3·5 paise in lower class. The freight charges are one paisa per 20 Kg. per kilometre. The freight is charged after allowing a free luggage allowance of 14 Kg. per passenger above 12 years of age. The minimum fare fixed per passenger is 20 paise in upper and 18 paise in lower class

Buses are also available for reservation and charges are levied according to the capacity of the bus. The minimum charge is Rs. 1·30 for above 45 seated bus with load and 90 paise in empty haulage. One-fourth concession of the usual fare is allowed to the students travelling on *bona fide* educational purposes. It is also extended to delegates attending conferences, etc., both from inside and outside the State.

State Transport does not maintain any public transport by w ter, in the absence of any navigable water course in the district.

122. Other Means of Transport

Before the merger the Maharaja and one or two senior offic als had horse drawn carriages. Now they do not exist. Cycle rickshaws have gained popularity. Bi-cycles also continue to be very popular.

123. Rail Roads

At present there are 50 miles of broad gauge and 71·10 miles of narrow gauge railway lines in this district. The narrow gauge line connects Rupsa with Talbandh through Baripada in the Baripada subdivision. The broad gauge line connects Tatanagar with Gorumahisani and Badampahar in the Bamanghaty subdivision.

The total capital expenditure incurred on the railway line from Rupsa to Baripada was Rs. 7,17,144-1-10 up to the end of 1907. The line was opened to traffic in January 1905. It was then being worked by the Bengal Nagpur Railway by virtue of a contract entered into between the Chief on one side and the Agents of the Bengal Nagpur Railway on the other. The opening of the railway resulted in a large influx of traders who penetrated into the interiors of this district to trade in rice. It led to an immediate rise in the price of rice by about 50 per cent. The opening of the railway line marked also an augury of brisk trade in other articles like firewood and sleepers. People from outside the State also went in for the reclamation of jungle lands for agricultural purposes.

The extension of the railway line from Baripada to Talbandh was sanctioned by the Government of India under notification No. 261, dated the 14th September 1915. The length of the new construction line from Baripada to Talbandh was 38·69 miles, of narrow gauge (2′-6″). The survey of the new extension was completed and the construction of culverts was in progress at the close of 1915-16. During this year, a Company called Mayurbhanj Railway Company was formed to take over the existing railway from Rupsa to Baripada and the new extension from Baripada to Talbandh. Messrs. Hoar Miller & Co. of Calcutta were the Managing Agents of this Company. The value of the then existing line was settled at Rs. 5,91,950 and a share to this amount was allotted to the ex-State. The line was taken over by the Company after the opening of the extension up to Talbandh

to traffic. Certain concessions like free grant of land, ballast and stones for building purposes and free carriage of construction materials on the existing railway were granted. The extension was opened to the traffic from the 15th July 1920. The Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway accordingly gave formal notice on the 12th February 1921 to the Maharaja for cancellation of the agreement of 1905 between the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Ltd., for the working of the Mayurbhanj State Railway from Rupsa to Baripada with effect from 15th July 1920, the day on which Baripada-Talbandh extension was opened to traffic.

The extension to the broad gauge from Anlajori to Badampahar with siding to Sulaipat was constructed and opened to traffic in 1922. The names of the railway stations lying within the district are Bahalda Road, Anlajori Junction, Gorumahisani, Rairangpur, Kuldiha and Badampahar on the broad guage and Thakurtota, Jugpura, Jugal, Betnoti, Krushnachandrapur, Jamsole, Baripada, Bhanjpur, Kuchai, Budamara, Rajaluka, Bangiriposi and Talbandh on the narrow gauge line. No train now runs between Bangriposi and Talbandh.

124. Rail Road Competition

It would not be correct to say that the number of bullock carts decreased when the Railways came in as bullock carts could never carry the traffic which the Railways catered for.

•Railways have not suffered much by competition with motor transport. Although the light Railway is not convenient for goods traffic, it carries its full complement of timber for which it is meant. The broad gauge line which is mineral based has not had competition with road transport on account of the heavier cost of the latter.

Passenger traffic has however, been largely diverted to roads, because motor buses have access to places which railways have not.

125. Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

There are no waterways in the district, as the rivers originate from the hills and dry up in winter and summer. Except for timber floated through the river Burhabalanga during rainy season, there is no other river borne traffic.

The ferry services are utilised only during rains. Grama Panchayats who own the ferries do not possess boats or other vehicles of their own. The lease holders provide their own small country boats with capacity of 10 to 25 passengers. The size of boats varies from 12′ to 18′ in length and 3′ to 4′ in breadth. A list showing the ferries maintained by different Grama Panchayats of the district is given in Appendix 'A'.

There is a bridge over the river Burhabalanga on Major District Road No. 5. The length of the bridge which has 17 spans is 782′ from abutment to abutment and its load capacity is 15 tons. The construction work of the bridge started in 1962-63 and completed in 1965-66 with a total expenditure of about Rs. 30,00,000.

The other major bridge is on the river Baitarani near Dhakuta on Mayurbhanj-Keonjhar border on National Highway No. 6. The bridge has 14 spans. The length of the bridge from abutment to abutment is 633′ and its load capacity 12 tons.

The bridge over the Bhandan river near Jashipur on Bisai-Karanjia Road has 3 spans. The central one is 150′ long and the end ones are 30′ each. End spans were added after the bridge was out flanked in high floods.

126. Transport by Air

An aerodrome was constructed during World War II at Amarda It is not being used as an air port at persent,

The Maharaja has two Kutcha landing grounds of which one is at Rajabasa on Baripada-Baghada Road and the other is on Rairangpur-Tiring Road. They are not maintained at present. Only the Maharaja's plane lands sometimes on Rajabasa ground. In 1940 Mayurbhanj had 3 aeroplanes and the establishment of the Aviation Department consisted of one Pilot, one Ground Engineer, and necessary compliment of clerical, menial and technical staff. The Tata Iron & Steel Company have got small landing grounds at Gorumohisani and Sulaipat for use of their planes.

127. Ropeways

The Tata Iron & Steel Company have two ropeways working at Badampahar and Gorumahisani Iron Mines. The ropeway constructed at Gorumahisani was installed by M/s. J. Pohlig of West Germany through contractors, M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. Bombay. The ropeways carry iron-ore from top bunker to bottom bin, situated near Gorumahisani Railway Station. The difference between levels of the two terminals is 1,385 ft. Though it runs by gravity there is an arrangement for diesel engines to drive for special use. Its construction was completed by October 1956, the distance between the two terminals being 1·58 miles. 1,500 to 2,000 tons of iron-ore are carried daily. The initial cost of construction was Rs. 14,60,000. The ropeway at Badampahar Iron-Ore Mine was constructed in April 1944 by M/s. Gillanders Arbuthonot & Company, Agents for the British Ropeway Engineering Company under the supervision of their engineers. It is a mono-cable system of ropeway having a length of

1,516 yards, being equipped for a capacity of 100 tons per hour. The distance between the two terminals is 4,380'. There are 43 carriers on the line each having a capacity of 17 cubic feet. The initial cost of construction was Rs. 2,21,000.

128. Travel and Tourist facilities

There is little information available on the old time rest houses and Dharmasalas. It is, however, found from the Annual Administration Reports that a number of inspection bungalows and rest houses were constructed during the Durbar regime for the facility of the officers on tour. Among the Dharmasalas, perhaps the oldest one is at Baripada named "Maharani Lakshmikumari Dharmasala", located in the heart of the town near the Jagannath temple. It was constructed in 1906 and provided comfortable resort for the visitors and pilgrims. It appears from the above sources that funds were being provided to feed boarders for first two days of their stay. The Dewan was the managing authority during Durbar regime. After merger, the State Government manage this Dharmasala through the Collector of the district.

The Revenue Department took over in 1949 the Bishram Bhawan near the Railway station at Baripada. It is now the Circuit House of the district. It has 12 suits attached to it with a two-roomed garage and two-roomed staff quarters. Besides this, at Baripada there is one four-roomed Inspection Bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department. There are 20 rest sheds under control and management of the Revenue Department located at Chandua, Badasahi, Kuliana, Suliapada, Kuchai, Rairangpur, Jamda, Booring, Karanjia, Kendujiani, Ghagarbeda, Sukruli, Udala. Kundabai, Pasuda, Kaptipada, Sarat, Ranibandh, Panthor and Podadiha. Of these, Kuliana Rest House gained importance because of the Haldia Bundh, an important Minor Irrigation Project situated nearby.

The Works Department and Forest Department are in charge of 32 Inspection Bungalows and 13 Rest Houses, respectively. A comprehensive list of Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses with their location and transport facilities is given in Appendix 'B'. The Tata Iron & Steel Company also maintain a few Inspection Bungalows in the mining areas for convenience of their Officers.

There are no good hotels in the district. A few located at Baripada, Rairangpur and other places cater mostly to the needs of the litigant population, local day scholars and other visitors.

There are no travel agents or guides though the district is rich in a wide variety of interests for tourists. It is the District Public Relation Officer who takes important visitors round the places of interest.

129. Posts and Telegraphs

Prior to merger there was a Postal Department of the Durbar Regime, The Posts and Telegraphs of this district now come under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Balasore Division, which started in 1953. By 1956 there were 9 sub-offices including 3 non-delivery sub-offices and 3 Telegraph sub-offices with telephone facilities in two sub-offices. By 1961 the office at Baripada had been raised to the status of Head office and excluding this, there were 11 sub-offices and 218 branch Post offices. In 1965, besides Head Post office at Baripada there were 20 sub-Post offices and 223 branch Post offices in the district. The number includes 4 Telegraph offices with phone facilities and 17 more sub and branch offices with phonocum arrangements. The Post offices where telegraph facilities are available are Baripada (Head office), Badampahar, Bahalda, Bangiriposi, Betnoti, Baripada Bazar, Badasahi, Gorumahisani, Jashipur, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Khunta, Kuliana, Muruda, Rairangpur, Raruan, Udala, Chandanpur, Chitrada, Chandua Ashram and Bisai. The transport of mail in the district is satisfactory except to the interior with bad or no communication, where much time is taken for transport and delivery. The statements showing the Money Order remittances, Savings Bank deposits, number of Registrations and Parcels, Telegraph traffic and Radio sets licensed for the past 3 years are given below:

Year		Number of Money orders issued	Value of Money orders issued	Commission realised
1		2	3	4
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1962-63	..	89,473	32,62,092·36	52,851·60
1963-64	..	93,874	37,41,954·21	60,103·90
1964-65	..	97,799	40,06,463·07	64,557·18
		MONEY ORDER PAID		
1962-63	..	49,527	20,07,311·26	..
1963-64	..	51,275	23,54,296·43	..
1964-65	..	55,027	25,58,833·37	..

SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS

Year	Number of deposits	Amount deposited	Number of withdrawals	Amount withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1962-63 ..	21,102	33,99,469·22	13,165	24,89,206·66
1963-64 ..	22,635	34,31,747·21	16,696	29,62,557·60
1964-65 ..	25,375	41,66,806·66	17,264	32,04,743·74

REGISTERED LETTERS AND PARCELS

Year	Number of Registered letters booked	Number of Registered parcels booked
1962-63 ..	69,527	8,923
1963-64 ..	71,272	9,331
1964-65 ..	75,722	10,313

TELEGRAMS (Figures for Head office, Baripada only)

Year		Number of Telegrams	Amount realised
			Rs. P.
1962-63	..	24,310	23,915·51
1963-64	..	25,021	27,286·47
1964-65	..	29,667	32,873·76

RADIO SETS

1962-63	..	570	19,867·30
1963-64	..	679	25,573·00
1964-65	..	794	26,229·62

130. Telephones

During the decade 1921—31, construction of semi-automatic telephone line of 120 miles connecting important places with Baripada, was completed. The Exchanges at Baripada and at other places in the district were taken over by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on the 1st September 1954. By September 1964 there were three telephone exchanges in the district located at Baripada, Rairangpur and Betnoti. The Baripada exchange (capacity 150 lines) had 113 direct working connections with 10 extensions and the Rairangpur exchange (capacity 100 lines) had 42 direct connections with one extension. The Betnoti exchange was an auto one with 50 lines capacity. It had 15 direct connections. The Exchange at Rairangpur was established on the 31st December 1959. Under the Baripada Exchange there are Public Call Offices at Baripada, Bangiriposi, Khunta, Kuliana, Muruda, Udala, Baisinga and Bisai. Under the Rairangpur exchange there are Public Call Offices at Rairangpur, Badampahar (with seven extensions), Gorumahisani and Bahalda. Telephone revenue realised in the district in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 were Rs. 39,681·15, Rs. 60,712·14 and Rs. 86,689·24 respectively.

131. Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no broadcasting station in the district. There are also no Civil wireless stations.

132. Organisation of Owners and Employees

There are no Organisations of Owners and Employees in the fielde of Transport and Communication. By July 1961 there was only one such association established namely Bhagabati Bus Association with its office at Baripada which owned 5 stage carriages having 4 permanent route permits.

APPENDIX A

Ferries of Grama Panchayats

Sl. No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Name of Ferry
	BARIPADA SUBDIVISION	
1	Mangobindapur	Mirigidhari
2	Mangobindapur	Narangaon
3	Patalipur	Denphanda
4	Badsahi	Kanjikula
5	Badasahi	Khuntapal
6	Badsahi	Kuliana
7	Badsahi	Baguli
8	Badsahi	Rantsahi
9	Madhapur	Singtia
10	Madhapur	Unchabali
11	Patsari	Bhimda
12	Patsari	Chergua-Mangalpur
13	Sankerko	Uthani-Nuagaon
14	Chattana	Gambharia
15	Chattana	Bhedisahi
16	Durgapur	Sunamunti-Sankucha
17	Durgapur	Rangpani
18	Kuchilakhunta	Bartana
19	Pratappur	Pratappur
20	Pratappur	Bathudibandh
21	Badampur	Patharchatia
22	Badampur	Duhilpur
23	Totapada	Handidhua-Ektali
24	Kuchai	Aniapal
25	Kusumbandh	Basantpur
26	Nuagan	Sunpalasia
27	Nuagan	Gauderuma
28	Chitrada	Silda
29	Chitrada	Parakuli
30	Gholmuhan	Gholmuhan
31	Muruda	Murili
32	Bansabila	Bajartundi
33	Bansabila	Pundra
34	Samakhunta	Makadapal
35	Sirsa	Sirsa
36	Sirsa	Pandhra
37	Sirsa	Neda-Tapa

Sl. No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Name of Ferry
	BAMANGHATY SUBDIVISION	
1	Bad-dhundu	Dhundu
2	Bahalda	Haldighat
3	Bahalda	Tentala
4	Dalima	Bhogabundh
5	Jamda	Ghumar
6	Jamda	Mahisakudar
7	Pandupani	Badnarani
8	Rairangpur	Tendipita
	PANCHPIR SUBDIVISION	
1	Bad-Raruan	Baunspur
2	Bad-Raruan	Khuntapada
3	Bad-Raruan	Kalanda
4	Bad-Raruan	Tilusahi
5	Bhanjakia	Takudipal
6	Batpalsa	Khadikudar
7	Batpalsa	Mirignandi
8	Jashipur	Khair-Bhandan
9	Haldia	Kudarsahi
10	Rugudi	Ektapal
11	Rugudi	Kudarbisada
12	Sukruli	Jamdapal
	KAPTIPADA SUBDIVISION	
1	Bisai	Pratappur
2	Badfeni	Balimundali
3	Badfeni	Silghati
4	Badfeni	Sadakghat
5	Badfeni	Bhaliadiha Sudanghat
6	Kaptipada	Kaptipada
7	Kusalda	Purakhia
8	Khaladi	Jamghat
9	Khaladi	Taldehudi
10	Khaladi	Nahara
11	Pasuda	Kariband Sadakghat
12	Ranibandh	Damodar Sadakghat
13	Ranibandh	Ranibandh
14	Ranibandh	Sindiria Domuhari Ghat
15	Udala	Uthangaon
16	Udala	Nahara
17	Udala	Jirida

APPENDIX B

List of Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses in Mayurbhanj District

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Guest/ Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows, etc. in the District	Nearest Railway Station/ Aerodrome/State Transport Bus station from the Rest Houses	Whether State Transport facilities are available	Any other information of interest
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INSPECTION BUNGALOWS			
1	Mahuldiha Inspection Bungalow, P. O. & P.-S. Rairangpur.	Nearest Railway Station, Rairangpur (3 mlies).	Bus available from Rairangpur.	Four suites
2	Bahalda I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Bahalda	Nearest Railway Station, Bahalda, (8 miles).	Ditto	Two suites
3	Tiring I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Tiring	Nearest Railway Station, Rairangpur (22 miles).	Ditto	One Hall
4	Kherna I. B., P. O. Kherna, P.-S. Rairangpur.	Nearest Railway Station, Badampahar.	Ditto	Two rooms
5	Jashipur I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Jashipur.	Nearest Railway Station, Badampahar (10 miles).	Ditto	Two suites
6	Karanjia I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Karanjia.	Nearest Railway Station, Badampahar.	State Transport Bus available.	Ditto

7	Thakurmunda I. B.. P. O. & P.-S. Thakurmunda.	Nearest all-weather Bus Station, Karanjia (24 miles.)	Ditto	Public Bus available in Fair-weather.
8	Khiching I. B., P. O. Khiching, P.-S. Raruan.	Nearest all-weather Bus Station, Karanjia (24 miles).	..	Ditto
9	Raruan Inspection Bungalow, P. O. & P.-S. Raruan.	Nearest all-weather Bus Station, Karanjia (28 miles).	..	Ditto
10	Bisai I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Bisai	On the State Transport Bus route	State Transport Service	Two rooms
11	Manda I. B., P. O. Manda, P.-S. Bisai.	Ditto	Ditto	Two rooms
12	Baripada I.B , P. O. & P.-S. Baripada.	Nearest Railway Station, Baripada, Aerodrome Rajabasa.	Ditto	Ditto
13	Betnoti I.B.. P. O. & P.-S. Betnoti	Nearest Railway Station, Betnoti	Ditto	Two suites
14	Baisinga I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Baisinga.	Nearest Railway Station, Rupsa	Ditto	Ditto
15	Rupsa I. B., P. O. Rupsa	Ditto	Ditto	Public Bus available
16	Muruda, I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Muruda.	Nearest Railway Station, Amarda Road.	Ditto	Ditto
17	Amarda I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Amarda.	Ditto	..	Ditto
18	Baghada I. B., P. O. Baghada P.-S. Sulianada.	Nearest Railway Station, Baripada	..	Ditto
19	Nechuapada I. B., P. O. Baghada, P.-S. Muruda.	Ditto	..	Ditto
20	Patpur I. B., P. O. Pratappur	..	..	..
21	Kuamara, P. O. Kuamara, P.-S. Khunta.	Nearest Railway Station, Betnoti	..	Public Bus available

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Guest/ Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows etc. in the District	Nearest Railway Station/ Aerodrome/ State Transpost Bus station from the Rest Houses	Whether State Transport facilities are available	Any other information of interest
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
22	Mantri I. B., P. O. Mantri, P.-S. Baisinga.	Nearest Railway station, Betnoti	..	Public Bus available
23	Udala I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Udala	Ditto Baripada	..	Ditto
24	Jaypur I. B., P. O. Jaypur, P.-S. Khunta.	Ditto Do.	..	
25	Podadiha I. B., P. O. Podadiha, P.-S. Udala.	Ditto Do.	..	
26	Kaptipada I B.. P. O. Kaptipada, P.-S. Udala.	Ditto Do.	..	
27	Khunta I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Khunta	Ditto Do.	..	Public Bus available
28	Dukura I. B., P. O. Dukura, P.-S. Khunta.	Ditto Do.	..	Ditto
29	Deuli I. B., P. O. Deuli, P.-S. Baripada.	Ditto Do.	..	Ditto
30	Krushnachandrapur I. B., P. O. Krushnachandrapur,	Ditto Krushnachandrapur	..	Ditto
31	Sirsa I. B., P. O. Sirsa, P.-S. Bangiriposi.	Ditto Budamara		
32	Bangiriposi I. B., P. O. & P.-S. Bangiriposi.	Ditto Bangiriposi		

Forest Department Rest Houses

1	Lulung Rest House, P. O. Rangamatia, P.-S. Baripada.	Nearest Railway Station, Baripada	..	Two suites
2	Kachudan R. H., P. O. Baidiha, P.-S. Baripada.	24 miles from Baripada	..	Ditto
3	Jamsole R. H., P. O. Jamsole, P. S. Betnoti.	1 mile from Baripada	..	Ditto
4	Dhudurachampa R. H., P. O. Gudgudia, P.-S. Jashipur.	..	..	..
5	Kanchinda R.H., P.O. Bangiriposi	27 miles from Baripada	..	Ditto
6	Kendumundi R. H., P. O. & P.-S. Kendumundi.	9 miles from Bangiriposi	..	Ditto
7	Champajhar, R. H., P.O. Champajhar, P.-S. Thakurmudna.	25 miles from Udala	..	Ditto
8	Satkoshia R. H. P. O. Satkosia	32 miles from Karanjia	..	Ditto
9	Dangadiha R. H., P. O. Podadiha, P.-S. Udala.	21 miles fram Udala	..	Ditto
10	Gudgudia R. H., P. O. Gudgudia, P.-S. Gadsimilipal.	17 miles from Jashipur	..	Ditto
11	Chahala R. H., P. O. Talbandha, P.-S. Jashipur.	28 miles from Jashipur	..	Ditto
12	Barhaipani R. H., P. O. & P.-S. Jashipur.	34 miles from Jashipur	..	..
13	Jamuani R. H., P. O. Jamuani, P.-S. Jashipur.	8 miles from Jashipur	..	Ditto

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

133. General

The Census of 1931 revealed that the total population of Mayurbhanj was 889,603 of whom 439,506 or 49·4 per cent were non-working dependents comprising children and old and infirm persons. The total percentage of worker-earners and working dependents combined come to 50·6 per cent, the former constituting 38·9 per cent and the latter 11·7 per cent. The distribution of these workers by sex shows a preponderance of earner males and working but dependent females. Against above 51·3 per cent male earners there was 26·5 per cent, or about one-third female earners. The ratio of the two sexes among the working dependents was 17·4 in the case of females and just one-third viz. 5·8 among males.

Out of a total of 345,779 earners, 139,597 or a little over 40 per cent had subsidiary occupation of some kind or other.

According to 1951 Census, 87·23 per cent of the population were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood while 12·77 per cent lived on industries and other services. Among the agricultural classes 69·29 per cent were cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, 3·8 per cent were cultivators of unowned land and their dependents, 13·43 per cent were agricultural labourers and their dependents and only 0·71 per cent were non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants. Of those who derived their principal means of livelihood from non-agricultural pursuits, 4·78 per cent depended upon production other than cultivation, 1·07 per cent on commerce, 0·23 per cent on transport and 6·69 per cent on other services and miscellaneous sources.

The Census of 1961 revealed that of the total working population of 623,718 as many as 358,601 were cultivators and 162,358 were agricultural labourers. They constituted 29·8 per cent and 13·5 per cent on the working force respectively.

Out of the total workers, 1·3 per cent were working in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishery, plantation, orchards and allied activities. At household industry there were 3·2 per cent of workers. In manufacturing other than household industry the number of workers

was 0·1 per cent. In construction 0·1 per cent, in transport, storage and communication 0·1 per cent, in trade and commerce 0·3 per cent and in other services 3·4 per cent of workers were working in the district. Besides, there were 48·2 per cent of the total population of the district who were economically passive having no income of their own and were entirely dependent on other resources. Children, full-time students oldmen, rentiers, women, beggars and vagrants mostly constituted this class. The following table shows the number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in each industrial category.

Category of occupation	No. of female workers per 1,000 male workers
I. Cultivation ..	626
II. Agricultural labour ..	1,162
III. Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishery, plantation, orchards and allied activities.	387
IV. Household industry ..	887
V. Manufacturing other than household industry.	54
VI. Construction ..	91
VII. Trade and commerce ..	147
VIII. Transport, storage and communication.	10
IX. Other services ..	471

The percentage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people engaged in different occupations was as shown below:

Among 56·0 per cent of workers in the Scheduled Tribes, 32·9 per cent belonged to the category of cultivation, 16·7 per cent to the category of agricultural labour, 1·5 per cent to the category of mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation, orchards and allied activities, 1·7 per cent to the category of household industry and 3·0 per cent to other services. The percentage of workers working in manufacturing other than household industry, in construction, in trade and commerce and in transport, storage and communication were negligible. Besides there were 44·0 per cent of the population who were economically passive.

Among 51·2 per cent of workers in the Scheduled Castes, 19·7 per cent celonged to the category of cultivation, 12·9 per cent to the category of agricultural labour, 1·4 per cent to the category of mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation, orchards and allied activities, 11·2 per cent to other services. The percentage of workers working in manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and in construction were negligible. They were 0·3 per cent, 0·3 per cent, 0·2 per cent and 0·2 per cent respectively. Besides there were 48·0 per cent of persons who were economically passive.

According to 1961 Census the district had 10·6 per cent of workers in the age-group of 0—14, 51·9 per cent in the age-group of 15—34, 33·2 per cent in the age-group of 35—59 and 4·3 per cent in the age-group of 60 years or above.

134. Change in Occupation Pattern

Among the tribes, artisan classes, such as barbers, oilmen, carpenters, washermen, etc., are negligible. Some castes have either abandoned or are giving up their old traditional occupations. The Sundhis who were once so prominent in distilling liquor have now given up the occupation. The Telis have long since ceased to be oil pressers, their occupation being taken up by the Tamesia section of the Bhumij. Likewise, a particular section of the Kumbharas in Bamanghaty have given up their traditional occupation connected with ceramics. Kurunga as a class have long occupied the field of carpentry and by now may be said to have largely succeeded in dispensing with the services of the Barhel. At one time bamboo work was the traditional occupation of the Doms in this district as elsewhere, who still continue to hold that occupation to a great extent. But they have their rival in the district in a particular section of Santals who, since adopting this occupation have formed themselves into separate sub-class known as Mahalis. Rope making with Siali creeper has come to be known as the distinctive occupation of the Mankrias in the district. The Gaurs whose traditional occupation was connected with cowkeeping have now almost given up that work and their place has largely been taken up by the Kurmis of the district. The few Chamars that are in the district cannot be said to have altogether ceased to be toddy tappers. Making of gold and silver ornaments is largely in the hands of the outsiders belonging to the Sonar class. The Kamila in the district, however, is a poor substitute for a goldsmith. Similarly it may be added that grain parching which was the traditional occupation of the Karhis and Keutas has long since, in majority of cases, passed into the hands of Bathuris, Bhuyans, Gauras and several other classes in the district.

135. Public Administration

The Union Government employees are bound by the same service conditions which are common throughout India They receive higher pay compared with employees of the State Government. According to 1961 Census there were 16 persons who were administrators and executive officers of the Central Government. Many of the State Government employees belong to the Revenue Department. Besides there are many employees of different Departments, such as, Excise, Police, Commercial Taxes, Forest, etc. Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officials are provided with Government quarters on payment of a reasonable rent fixed according to pay. According to 1961 Census there were 221 persons who were administrators and executive officials of the State Government.

There are three types of Local Self-Government bodies which have been discussed elaborately in Chapter XIV.

They are—

1. Zilla Parishad
2. Notified Area Councils
3. Panchayat Samitis
4. Grama Panchayats

Facilities of contributory provident fund, leave, etc., are open to the employees but no pension is allowed. According to 1961 Census there were 172 persons who were elected, nominated by Government, salaried, Government executives and administrators.

136. Legal Practice

Under this occupation are included advocates, legal assistants, mukhtiars, petition writers. judges and magistrates. The petition writers, write petitions, applications, statements, etc. on behalf of the litigants and charge them according to rates, fixed bv court. The advocates appear for their clients in civil and criminal courts.

According to 1961 Census there were 72 persons who followeb this occupation.

137. Medical Practice

Of the qualified medical practitioners only a few are stationed at Baripada. There were 56 allopathic doctors in 1961. Besides, there wese 73 Ayurvedic and 49 Homeopathic doctors. There were also 96 nurses.

Lady Health Visitors are posted in the Primary Health Centres attached to the Community Development Blocks. They render antenatal care and advice to expectant mothers and conduct simple delivery cases. They also conduct first-aid classes at Welfare centres and give family planning advice.

There were 86 Pharmacists in the district in 1961. Most of them were Government employees or retired persons.

138. Teachers

On account of establishment of many new schools and colleges, there has been a rapid increase in the number of persons engaged in educational service in the district. Ladies are also entering the teaching profession. According to 1961 Census there were 14 College teachers, 84 Secondary School teachers and 2,523 Middle and Primary School teachers.

139. Men of Arts, Letters and Science

Different types of persons are included under this broad category. They are musicians, singers, dancers, actors, authors, editors, journalists, architects, engineers, surveyors, artists and social scientists.

The following table gives the number of persons, following different occupations of this class as their principal means of livelihood.

TABLE I

Number of persons engaged in Arts, Letters and Science (1961 Census)

Name of occapation	Male	Female	Urban areas	
			Male	Female
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.	112	..	46	..
Social Scientists ..	199	22	10	2
Artists, writers and related workers.	92	4	32	2
Painters ..	16	..	16	..

140. Priests, Astrologers and Palmists

Priests are the most numerous among these persons. They are called poojari, padre and Imam according to the religion to which they belong. The non-ordained religious persons help the ordained ones in conducting worship and perform rites on occasions like marriage and death. Among the Hindus there are many persons who know astrology and palmistry. An astrologer prepares horoscopes of persons and by calculation he claims to know past events in their lives and predicts the future. The palmist interprets lines and other symbols on palms of persons. According to 1961 Census there were 290 persons following the profession in the district.

141. Fishermen

The fishermen, known as Keutas, catch fish in tanks, and rivers with the help of different types of fishing implements. In 1961, there were 53 persons in the district who were following this occupation.

142. Drivers (of vehicles)

In 1961, there were 509 drivers, the largest number of whom were paid employees. Several of the truck drivers own their vehicles.

In 1961 there were 89 cycle rickshaw-pullers plying rickshaws on hire or as paid employees for transporting passengers and light goods inside urban areas and their neighbourhood. Besides, there were 142 persons who were plying carts, or other vehicles drawn by animals. There were a few Doli or Palki bearers mostly in rural areas who carried palanquin or Doli on shoulders in groups of two or more, for transporting one or more persons. There were 5 railway engine drivers in the district.

143. Tailors

A number of tailoring firms are established in towns like Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. These are small establishments where the owners with the help of two or three paid employees carry on the work. Some firms engage 5 to 7 persons The occupation provides wholetime employment throughout the year.

The value of the business done daily varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 according to the size and business of the firms. During the marriage seasons and other festive occasions tailors have a good business up to Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per day.

In 1961 there were 703 persons working in this occupation in the district.

144. Cobblers

The cobblers or mochis recondition old, wornout or defective foot-wear to make them serviceable. The experienced cobblers make complete foot-wear like shoes, chappals and sandals. Some of them have small establishments.

The value of the business done daily varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to the nature of the work. There were 104 persons who were earning their livelihood by this occupation, in 1961.

145. Blacksmith

The village blacksmiths make domestic and agricultural articles required in villages. They fit metal tyres on cart-wheels and shape, and fit iron shoes on hooves of animals. They know simple carpentry, tinsmithy and allied works. They make and model cart-lamps, containers, funnels, oil cans etc. They also prepare ploughshares, knives of various shapes and sizes and domestic tools. In 1961 there were 4,251 persons who followed this profession in all seasons of the year.

146. Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

A few establishments of goldsmiths and silversmiths are located in urban areas. Most of the establishments are family concerns. Now-a-days it is a tendency among the goldsmiths to have their establishments in the market area. But this is possible only with the well-to-do among them. The smiths prepare and remodel gold and silver ornaments and set stones. They also make silver vessels and medals and enamel and engrave letters and designs on jewellery.

The industry is subject to seasonal fluctuations in demand. The business is poor in the rainy season and brisk during marriage occasions.

In 1961, there were 458 persons who followed this profession as means of their livelihood.

147. Carpenters

The carpenters make and repair wooden structures and articles using hand tools. They also make and repair doors, door-frames, windows and other building fixtures. The village carpenters make ploughs, carts, cart-wheels and other agricultutal and domestic articles. There are a few carpentry units organised by the Government where carpenters work with machines.

According to 1961 Census there were 658 persons, who followed this occupation.

148. Potters and Brick-layers

The potters shape and form articles by moulding clay in the centre of a rotating wheel.

The brick-layers prepare bricks and tiles of various shapes and sizes using appropriate moulds.

According to 1961 Census there were 3,448 persons who worked as potters and brick-layers.

149. Bakers and Sweetmeat makers

The sweet-makers prepare various kinds of sweets and sell either by displaying in shops or by hawking in the streets. They are known as gudia by caste. Some of them are employed in hotels and restaurants They are specially employed by individuals who have to feed large numbers on festive occasions.

According to 1961 Census there were 1,908 persons who were either bakers or sweet-makers.

150. Barbers

Many hair-cutting saloons have been started in urban areas in recent years, most of the shops engaging 2 to 4 persons.

The services of the village barbers are mostly traditional. In marriage and sacred thread ceremonies their services are essential. The wives of the barbers go to attend the call of the women-folk. They are paid generally in kind.

According to 1961 Census there were 408 persons who followed this occupation.

151. Washermen

In the town the number of laundries are on the increase. Their charges are generally higher. All the laundries are family concerns, where the owner with the help of his family carries on the business. In rural areas the services of a washerman like that of a barber, are traditional. They are sometimes paid in the shape of rice or paddy.

According to 1961 Census there were 563 persons having this occupation.

152. Basket Weaving

This occupation is mostly followed by the Scheduled Caste people.

The bamboo workers make bamboo furniture by sizing and dressing bamboo pieces. The basket-makers weave baskets from bamboo wickers, wild reeds and cane. The broom makers make their tapered wickers out of bamboo or palm leaf and fit wooden pieces inside.

According to 1961 Census 5,970 persons were engaged in this occupation.

153. Domestic Servants

Cooks, water-carriers, orderlies, watchmen and other indoor servan are included in this class. These are mainly employed by rich and well to-do people. The cocks are paid in cash and food. The water-carriers bring water from tanks, wells or streams. The domestic servants wash utensils, wash clothes, clean floors and sometimes take care of babies.

According to 1961 Census 2,406 persons were engaged in domestic services.

154. Photographers

The photographers take photos of objects, places and persons on commercial basis. They develop films, touch negatives and print photographs in a studio. There were 10 photographers in 1961.

155. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers

According to 1961 Census there were 15,265 persons (male, 6,338, female 8,927) who were working either as spinners, weavers, knitters or dyers and in other related works. Out of them 1,545 persons (male 164, female 1,381) were working as spinners, piecers and winders and 6,882 persons (male 4,273, female 2,609) as drawers and weavers. Most of them were working in manufacturing cotton tassar or jute textiles.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

156. Introductory

The district of Mayurbhanj is potentially rich in economic resources. It has plenty of dense forests, fertile agricultural land, bountiful store of minerals, adequate water resources, energetic and active population, net work of roads and a good climate. Rail connection is available to its interior. It has no seacoast. But it is not very far from the sea. The Calcutta-Bombay and Calcutta-Madras railway lines are flanking the district on its east and north-west. The Tatanagar-Badampahar broad gauge railway line and the Rupsa-Talbandh light railway line have also penetrated to the heart of the district. Similipal hills with its Meghasani peak has proudly held its head aloft in the midst of the district to catch the clouds from the Bay of Bengal and to pour into the streams and rivers among whom are Burhabalanga, Salandi, Kharkai, Kanta-khair and Khairbhandan and to water the cultivable land of the area. The district has a total geographical area of 2,574,000 acres of which 560,000 acres are forests and 1,053,000 acres are cultivated land. There are 147,000 acres of current fallow, 131,000 acres of land in non-agricultural use and 354,000 acres of unculturable land. There are 22 open cast mines out of which 16 are iron-ore mines situated in Badampahar, Sulaipat Gorumahisani, Rairangpur and Jashipur areas. The district gets nearly 65″ of rainfall during the year. The district has a total population of 1,204,043 out of which 623,718 (51·8 per cent) are working population and 580,325 are non-working. Among the working population there are 216,597 female workers. The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people among the working population are 462,118 out of which 207,279 are females. The *per capita* land available was 84 acres in 1964 and the average size of holdings was less than 5 acres. Nearly 68 per cent of the total holdings are less than 9 acres. The farming is mostly for subsistence and does not yield any commercial surplus. Out of the total working population 84 per cent are dependent on agriculture and 2 per cent on mining and quarrying activities and the remaining on industry, trade, commerce, transport and communication and construction works. It shows the structural imbalance of the economy and greater pressure on land. Rapid industrialisation in the near future is not possible. There is no other

way to divert a substantial number of people from land and to avoid stagnation. Large number of people migrate seasonally to neighbouring districts in search of higher wage earning jobs. The production of food crops is just enough for its population. A small quantity of food-stuff is exported to the Singhbhum district of Bihar and Midnapore district of West Bengal mostly due to high prices in industrial areas of Chainbasa, Jamshedpur and Kharagpur. Large quantities of iron-ore and timber are exported to Tatanagar and Calcutta. The Calcutta-Bombay National Highway No. 6 passes through this district touching Bangiriposi, Bisai, Manda, Jashipur, Tongabila and Sigla. The National Highway No. 5 from Calcutta to Madras passes through this district in the Baripada subdivision touching Kuliana, Baripada, Betnoti, Dantiamunda, Krushnachandrapur and Baisinga. These two National Highways along with the connecting Major District Roads make all-weather traffic possible between Tatanagar and Balasore through Rairangpur and Baripada and between Keonjhar and Balasore.

The Other District Roads and Village Roads also make communication into the interior of the district easy. The hilly portion of the National Highway No. 6 between Bisai and Bangiriposi which is known as the Bangiriposi ghat is most important as it makes communication between Pachipir and Rairangpur on one side of the ghat with that of Baripada which lies on the other side of the ghat.

The subdivisions of Baripada and Kaptipada are almost in coastal plain area. They contain most of the cultivated lands and the density of population per square mile is 375 in Kaptipada subdivision and 314 in Baripada subdivision. The average height from sea level of these two subdivisions is below 300 ft. The subdivisions of Panchpir and Bamanghaty are situated in hilly regions. The average height of the two subdivisions above sea level is below 1,400 ft. They contain thick reserved forests with patches of good cultivable land. The iron-ore mines of Badampahar, Sulaipat, Gurumahisani and the virgin forest of Similipal hills are located in these two subdivisions. The density of population per square mile is highest, that is 400 in Bamanghaty subdivision due to concentration of mining activity. The density of population is lowest in Panchpir subdivision which is 186 per square mile This is due to large areas of this subdivision being located in Similipal hills where there is hardly any population. A large concentration of Adibasis is found in these two subdivisions.

157. The Economic Landmarks

Very little information is available on economic trends in the 19th century except for the period of Na-Anka famine (1866-67 whose

effect was disastrous in other parts of Orissa. The famine led to a revolt of Santals, which was suppressed by ruthless action. by dividing the Adibasi area into two administrations and by stopping the Settlement Operation.

The Ruler of the State of Mayurbhanj took steps to stabilize the economic conditions of his people against the natural calamities of drought, flood, famine and epidemics that visited his State. A number of granaries known as Hamars were started at the rate of one in each pargana into which grain in shape of State dues was received and was subsequentley loaned out in lean months to the agriculturists. It was a boon to the agriculturists like Kurmis, Santals, Chasas and others who were depending on land. This led to a steady movement of the Santals, Mundas, Hos and Kurmi population from the border areas of Bihar and West Bengal into the State of Mayurbhanj. The arable land under the plough consequently extended leading to economic prosperity of the State. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Light Railway initially from Rupsa to Baripada in 1904 and subsequently up to Talabandh in 1920 for removal of the forest products and agricultural produce gave further fillip to economic activity inside the State. The Tatas consequent on their execution of the mining lease to raise the minerals from the Bamanghaty subdivision area opened up Tata Iron-ore Mines in 1910 at Gorumahisani and in 1922 at Badampahar and Sulaipat. The removal of the minerals necessitated the construction of the broad gauge railway line from Tatanagar to Gorumahisani initially in 1910 and subsequently to Badampahar in 1921. The progressive production of iron-ore which increased from 240.318 tons in 1915 to 713.873 tons in 1965 has boosted commercial activities in the areas of Bamanghaty subdivision. The activities connected with transportation, loading, unloading and grading of the ore gave jobs to many able-bodied working population. The skilled labourers and white-collar workers who migrated from areas outside the State into the district brought with them their capital and business. This led to further expansion of ecomomic activity. Additional population requiring their consumer goods from the area of their operation led to the increased demand for consumer goods and consequently rise of their prices.

The period 1920—30 during which the effect of the influenza epidemic of 1918 and the economic depression of the decade was severely felt, witnessed considerable shrinkage of commercial activities which subsequently further depressed due to natural calamities in the years 1920, 1927, 1940 and 1943. The Second World War came in 1939 to 1945 and it gave a boost to the mining, timber extraction and agricultural activities. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank in 1938 was a blessing to the trading community. The post-war period synchronising with

the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa opened the flood gates of economic activity by expansion of the mining, forest extraction, agricultural activity under the pressure of heavy demand in the adjoining areas of Tatanagar, Khargpur, Calcutta, Balasore, Chainbasa, Barbil and other neighbouring markets. There was considerable expansion of the motor transport services due to improvement of roads and raising of heavy quantity of ores at distant pockets away from the rail-heads. The schemes under the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans (1951-52 to 1965-66) sponsored by both the State Government of Orissa and the Central Government in various departmental fields have activised the economic life. The tribal people from the interior parts of the district are now found in the neighbouring districts including the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Midnapore, Hooghly and Chabis Parganas. Expansion of railways, expansion of production capacity of Tata Iron Steel Plant and expansion of mining activity are the external factors for the increase in trade and economic activity, and seasonal migration of the tribal population. The internal factor may be taken as the large-scale expansion of co-operative credit, paddy lending from Grama Panchayat Graingolas. and expansion of road and building work of Public Works Department. This has contributed to the expansion of employment facilities inside. The expansion of education specially for the Backward Classes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes along with abolition of intermediary rights on land has given to the working population initiative to better their standards. The influx of refugees from Punjab and East Bengal and constant rise in prices of food-stuff under the ever-expanding pressure of economic activity around the district specially in Tatanagar, Khargpur, Calcutta, Ranchi, Barbil, etc., has led to export of rice and other food-stuff from the State leading to sharp rise in prices of food-grains and other commodities.

This rosy picture may get tarnished by the possible shrinkage of mining. Sulaipat has already been abandoned, Gurumahisani which started in 1910 is nearing exhaustion. The lease of Tata Iron and Steel Co. which expires in 1970 may not be renewed only for Badampahar. If that happens it will have serious effect on the economy of the district Labour will be thrown out of employment. The iron-ore railway from Tatanagar to Badampahar may suffer. On account of competition with roads the Light Railway from Talbandh to Rupsa is losing its profitability. If that is also closed, Mayurbhanj will revert to Jungle Mahal which it was in the 19th century. But there is likely to be some compensation by expansion of road traffic for transport of minerals and timber.

158. Livelihood Pattern

Detailed data on the livelihood pattern is not available except from hose of 1931, 1951 and 1961 Census Reports.

In 1931 out of the total population of 889,603, (*i*) owner cultivators were 146,444; (*ii*) agricultural labourers 166,634; (*iii*) herdsmen, shepherds and breeders, 38,948; (*iv*) tassar rearers, 1,328; (*v*) Lac cultivators 5,662; (*vi*) in Industries as detailed below, 39,277—

Cotton spinners and weavers	..	10,690
Basket makers, thatching workers	..	4,589
Smelters and Blacksmiths	..	4,552
Potters and makers of earthenwares	..	4,276
Grain parchers	..	3,293
Washermen	..	1,775
Tassar spinners and weavers	..	1,605
Barbers	..	1,188
Manufacturers of vegetable oils	..	1,113
Sawyers	..	1,110
Rice pounders, huskers	..	1,084
Carpenters	..	903
Brass, copper and bell-metal workers	..	479
Manufacturers of Jewellery and ornament	..	385
Tailors	..	365
Lime burners, stone cutters	..	333
Rope, twine, string, etc., makers	..	314
Cart makers and wheel wrights	..	185
Scavengers	..	151
Brick and tile makers	..	142
Sweetmeat and condiment makers	..	133
Makers of musical instruments	..	101
Brewers and distillers	..	94

(*vii*) Transport workers 4,619 (*viii*) Trades as detailed below 26,748,—

Grain and pulse dealers	..	6,388
Dealers in other food-stuff	.	5,863
Traders in thatching materials	..	2,824
Dealers in hire of carts, boats	..	2,139

Dealers in common bangles, brass, etc.	..	1,964
Trades in mineral and vegetable oils	..	1,171
Dealers in firewood, charcoal and cowdung, etc.	..	928
Traders in piece goods, silk and cotton	..	920
Money-lenders	..	885
Vendors of wine and liquors	..	754
Traders in wood (not firewood)	..	584
Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	..	373
General store and shop-keepers and otherwise not specified		285
Dealers in sweetmeat, sugar and spices	..	273
Traders in pottery, bricks and tiles	..	243
Dealers in fodder, grasses for animals	..	242
Dealers in animal food	..	220
Traders in clothing and toilet articles	..	137
Traders in bamboo	..	124

Thus out of the total population of 889,603 the working population were 449,660 which comes to 50·53 per cent. The remaining population were the non-working dependents.

This reveals that nearly 70 per cent of the population which includes both the working population and their dependants were dependent on cultivation, 10 per cent on animal husbandry, tassar and lac cultivation and the remaining 20 per cent on industry, trade and transport.

606,067 acres of land were under paddy cultivation in 1931 and 19,132 acres were under subsidiary crops like maize, sugar-cane, til, cotton, mustard, etc. The average yield per acre of paddy was varying betwen 9 and 13 maunds. Vegetable and spices also were grown in few selected areas. Towards 1930 measures were adopted for expansion of acreage under subsidiary crops. Rotation of crop was adopted in varying degrees. Some of the Rabi crops and oil-seeds were found grown on the same field at one and the same time. Double cropping was adopted in some of the lands where after raising of *Aus* crops winter crops were sown.

There were 1,324 State Irrigation Bundhs and 1,745 private Bundh which were irrigating 63,780 acres of land and three irrigation works at Haldia, Balidiha and Guhirakhal were irrigating 13,000 acres.

Nearly 600,000 heads of cattle were in the ex-State for whom besides the protected forests, 45,000 acres of grazing gochar land were set apart. In 1931 rice was selling at Rs. 4 a maund. The *per capita* land available was 116 acres from which the yield was varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.

Between the period 1901 to 1931 scarcity condition prevailed in the years 1907, 1908, 1914, 1915, 1918 and 1927. But there was marked rise in the general standard of living, housing, clothing, and means of conveyance during the three decades. The increasing use of articles which were formerly regarded as luxuries are indicative of this. Dietz lanterns imported from Germany and Japan, kerosene oil, umbrellas, shoes, electric torches, bicycles, sewing machines, fine and superfine cloth, etc. were getting into the list of consumption of fairly good number of people in rural area. The use of shorts by young folk, construction of pucca houses with galvanised corrugated sheet roofing, popularity of aluminium utensils, steel trunks, wooden chairs and almirahs were indicative of level of improvement of economic condition of people. Motor buses and trains invited the people to travel.

In 1951 out of the total population of 1,028,825 as many as 897,465 or 88 per cent were dependent on agriculture among whom the number of owner cultivators including their dependents were 712,876 Unowned cultivators including their dependents were 138,161 and non-cultivating owners of land and their dependents were 7,284. Further 131,460 people or 12 per cent of the total population were engaged in non-agricultural pursuits among whom 49,186 were engaged in production other than agriculture (i. e., live-stock raising, rearing of small animals and insects, forestry and wood cutting, trapping, hunting and fishing, plantation industries, quarrying and mining, processing and manufacture of food-stuffs, textiles. leather goods, metals, chemicals, etc., weavers, fishermen, wood cutters, bidi makers, vegetable growers, gardeners, persons preparing murhi, chura, sweets, etc , are included in this class) 11,005 in commerce (wholesale or retail dealers, etc.), 2,369 in transport (Boatmen, cart men, etc.) and 68,800 in other services and miscellaneous occupations (i. e., day labourers, teachers, washermen barbers, domestic servants, beggars, vagrants, mendicants and other similar classes of people).

With increase in population between 1931 and 1951 from 889,603 to 1,028.825 the number of people, depending on agriculture went up from 6,26,158 (70 per cent), equal number of dependents having been added to the working population, to 897.465 (88 per cent).

In 1961 out of the total population of 1,204,043, it was found that there were 623,718 (51·8 per cent) working populations divided into nine categories as follows :

Cultivators (Category I) were 358.601; agricultural labourers, (Category II) were 162,358; workers in mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry. fishing, etc. (Category III) 15,820; household industry (Category IV) 38,454; manufacturing industry other than household industry (Category V) 1,092; construction (Category VI) 6,580; trade and

commerce (Category VIII) 4,186; transport and storage and communications (Category VIII) 1,649; other services (Category IX) 40,900 workers. There were 580,325 (48·21) non-workers among whom were students attending schools and doing no other work, persons engaged in unpaid household duties, dependents, infants, children not attending schools or disabled, retired persons, rentiers, other persons of independent means, beggars, vagrants, independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified means of existence, convicts in jail or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, persons seeking employment for the first time not being employed before and now out of employment and requiring employment.

The net area sown has increased from 797,843 acres in 1951 to 858,000 acres in 1961 and 1,053,000 acres in 1964 and the irrigated area has also increased from 44,116 acres in 1951 to 53,847 acres in 1961 and 129,000 acres in 1964. The *per capita* land and *per capita* irrigated area which stood at 0·77 acre and 0 043 acre respectively in 1951 were 0·71 and 0·446 acre respectively in 1961, 0·84 acres and 0·1 acres respectively in 1964.

During the period from 1931 to 1961 the fertility of the soil has not undergone much improvement although increasing use of chemical and green manures were being made. The average yield rate of paddy per acre of *Sarad* land only stands at 11·72 mds. in 1964. The rate of paddy per md. stood at Rs. 12 in 1961 and Rs. 16 in 1964.

Under the Community Development and National Extension Service Scheme, 26 Blocks have been opened since 1952. The Blocks have gone a long way in taking the improved method of agriculture to the people in the district and specially to the Adibasi cultivators. The rapid expansion of cultivated area from 858,000 acres in 1961 to 1,053,000 acres in 1964 is indicative of this progress. The district produced nearly 326,041 tons of rice in 1964 which is slightly more than the quantity required for local consumption. The cultivation of other cereals and vegetables has also similarly undergone expansion of acreage and total yield.

The expansion of co-operative credit to the agriculturists through the Graingola co-operative societies has gone a long way in helping the agriculturist classes during the cultivation season by extending credit of cash, paddy, seeds and fertilisers. There are 160 Grama Panchayats having 160 Graingola co-operative societies from which were extended 101,428 mds. of paddy loan Rs. 5,57,016 cash loan, 2,800 mds. of nucleus paddy seeds, 1,238 bags of chemical fertilisers in the year 1961. The total membership of these Graingola co-operative in 1961 was 59,383 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,00,443 in cash and 22,261 mds. paddy

Seed multiplication has been taken up to raise nucleus paddy seeds in Samakhunta, Dalki and Sandeuli farms. Composting, adoption of large scale green manuring, propagation of use of bone-meal and super phospates to counter balance the rich humus content of the paddy fields bordering the reserved forests is slowly making the cultivator conscious of fertiliser need for his crop. Mould board iron ploughs and Japanese weeders have been introduced. Japanese method of paddy cultivation is gaining popularity and women agricultural labourers are being trained by the Grama Sevak and Agricultural Extension Officers and multitude of village leaders trained in each Grama Panchayats. Among the improved varieties of paddy high yielding varieties like 1242, BAM-9 in wet land T. 90, 141, 1141 in medium land and PTB-10 in high land are getting popular with the cultivators. Improved varieties of hybrid maize, Coimbatore sugarcane, Pusa and Punjab wheat, groundnuts mustard, castor, til, vegetable seeds like onion seeds, snowbal cauliflower seeds, drum head cabbages, white Patna patato seeds tomato, capsicum, etc., are gaining popularity among educated cultivators. Fruit growing activity is expanding as each cultivator is being persuaded to plant a few lemon, orange, mango, guava, papaya and plantain seedlings in his back yard. Pisciculture horticulture and poultry rearing are gaining momentum. After transfer of public tanks to Grama Panchayats by Revenue Department they have taken up rearing fish. Some Grama Panchayats are also taking up nursery tanks in which spawns captured from Bengal and Orissa rivers in early floods are being released through the help of Fishery Department. These spawns when sufficiently grown are being sold as fingerlings to other Grama Panchayats to release them into rearing tanks. Every Grama Panchayat is making some profit out of pisciculture. Poultry rearing has been given special emphasis among Adibasis most of whom keep poultry. Blocks have taken up upgrading scheme of poultry stock by distributing better cocks usually of Rhode Island, Red and White Leg Horn varieties. Deep litter system with supply of improved pre-mixed feeds are being propagated. Improvement of kitchen gardens, specially through well irrigation. and farm yard manuring and supply of summer, rainy and winter vegetables and sag seeds have been taken up. Irrigation from tanks and Bundhs and diversion weir projects are expanding year by year through the Blocks. Area under irrigation has expanded from 44,136 in 1951 to 129,000 acres in 1964. Soil conservation activities are demonstrated to the cultivators as to how the top fertility of high lands can be preserved through contour bunding and how thereby some crop can be raised from the high land which were lying fallow year after year. Rise of prices of paddy from Rs. 4 per maund in 1930 to Rs. 30

in 1966 and similarly of all other crops has helped the cultivators by giving him a greater incentive to raise more and more crops. Use of insecticide has been successfully demonstrated to the cultivators and they have been made insecticide minded. Improvement of the cattle breed has been taken up by provision of Haryana and Red Sindhi bulls, Buffaloes. Patni goats, and expanding the preventive and curative activities through provision of large number of stockmen, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Dispensaries. To improve the milk yield, propagation of use of good fodder grass and cattle feeds are being made. Simultaneously with expansion of activities of agriculture, expansion of communication facilities, education, health, water-supply, housing and industrial activities have been sponsered through Blocks. The existing mileage and quality of Village Roads, District Roads, State Highways and National Highways are being constantly improved. Education has made spectacular progress both in Primary and Secondary stages and training of teachers has also been simultaneously taken up. Large number of Sevashram and a few Ashram Schools have been opened for the Adibasi children. Adult education programme has been taken up in Blocks. Attempts are being made to give all children some education till they are capable of work for earning a living wage. Competitive spirit in establishing more Middle and High Schools is going on and in a few cases Grama Panchayats have come forward with funds to start Middle and High Schools. Colleges have been established at Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. A tendency to have at least one Middle School in each Grama Panchayat and one College in each subdivision is gaining. Girls' education is also expanding. Organisation of village libraries, reading-rooms, radio listening centres, Mahila Samitis, Yuba Sanghas, Sisu Raijas, etc., are being made through social education programmes. Mobile cinema units and Pala and Daskathia parties are visiting the villages occasionally and entertaining them through documentary and educational films and one act dramas. Mobility of people in the rural areas has increased and as a result the available means of transport are constantly found insufficient. Expansion of rural water-supply programme has gone a long way through the Blocks after adoption of a target of one well for each village having a population of 30 families. Tap water-supply for bigger villages and urban centres are being provided where adequate sources of water are available and local people are able to pay for the water-supply charges. Health facilities have been provided in both preventive and curative sides in all the Primary Health Centres in Blocks. Measures are being taken for inoculation against cholera, typhoid, and T. B., vaccination against smallpox and programme

of eradication of malaria from the rural areas. Family Planning, Maternity and Child Welfare measures are also being popular. Dhais and Auxiliary Nurses have been posted in interior sub-centres of the Primary Health Centres to look after maternity cases. Loans for better fire proof and well-ventilated houses are being given to selected villages in Block and to villagers under Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and Colonisation Schemes of the Tribal Welfare Department. Expansion of industrial activities within the district needs special mention. Industrial co-operatives and individual enterprenures are slowly coming forward to take advantage of State-aid to Industries and State Financing Corporation Loans. The availability of large purchasing power in the hands of general consumers leading to greater demand for consumer goods, availability of cheap credit, local use of materials available, and facilities of electricity in some of the big villages have led to industrial expansion. Carpentry, blacksmithy, tile factories hosiery and ceramic factories, rice mills, sugar factories and saw mills have been opened.

The consumption pattern has undergone a great change. Many semi-sophisticated goods like, motor cycles, cars, jeeps, trucks, transistor-radios, petromax lanterns, stoves, cookers, textiles of wool and synthetic fibre, cycle-rickshaws, watches, fountain pens, cosmetics, microphones, cameras, gold and silver ornaments of various designs, ready-made garments for men and women, costly medicines, tractors, water pumps, etc., have made their way into the rural areas. With the expansion of communications, tradesmen are able to sell their goods in remote village shops, hats and fairs. With more and more money in the hands of the cultivators and labourers increased use of fish, meat, milk products and vegetables, fruits, cereals, etc., is being noticed. Some villages have got one or two houses with roof of reinforced concrete along with few roofs of galvanised sheet and Raniganj tiles. Shop-keepers in villages are now able to sell a larger variety of goods than what they were selling previously. Tea shops and shops selling biscuits, sweets, cigarettes, pan, etc., have now appeared in big villages. Larger number of people in villages, usually younger folk are wearing trousers made of expensive material in place of dhotis. Tailoring shops are coming up in villages along with cycle repairing shops Large number of people are now using cycles. With the improvement of roads cycle-rickshaws are now plying in village roads. Food habits of people are also slowly changing. More and more people are taking wheat, sugar, eggs meat, fish, etc. With the availability of co-operative credit in Grama Panchayat headquarters the village

money-lender at times finds it difficult to lend his money at the old high rates. Opening of Savings Bank facilities in many village Post Offices and availability of Small Savings Certificates are inducing many people to keep their savings in Pass Books and Saving Certificates. Institutional funds like Grama Panchayat, School and Co-operative Society Funds are being deposited in Co-operative Banks and Post Offices.

159. Prices and Wages

The table below gives the prices of rice, wheat, biri, mung, arhar, kulthi for the period 1898 to 1966 as they prevailed in the hats and markets of the district.

(In seer of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mung	Arhar	Kulthi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898-1899 ..	24	..	..	..	..	..
1899-1900 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900-01 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901-02 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902-03 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903-04 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-05 ..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	16	14	2	3
1905-06 ..	10 $\frac{13}{16}$	..	16	10	18	20
1906-07 ..	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	14	8	14	20
1907-08 ..	7	..	9	8	12	12
1908-09 ..	10$\frac{1}{2}$	..	9$\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	14	16
1909-10 ..	14	..	12	9	16	16
1910-11 ..	16	..	14	12	16	21
1911-12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912-13 ..	10$\frac{1}{2}$	..	12	11	21	21
1913-14 ..	10	..	11	10	13	24
1914-15 ..	11	..	11	9	13	16
1915-16 ..	7	..	9	7	12	15
1916-17 ..	13	..	12	10	10	15

(In seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mung	Arhar	Kulthi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917-18	17	..	11	8½	13	20
1918-19	9	..	4½	3	8	10
1919-20	8	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21	9	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	9	..	4½	3	8	10
1922-23	10	..	10	8	10	16
1923-24	7	..	9	8	10	14
1924-25	9	..	9	8	10	14
1925-26	8	..	7	6	10	13
1926-27	8	..	..	4	8	11
1927-28	8	..	..	6	8	12
1928-29	9	..	..	7	10	16
1929-30	10	..	8	7	16	20
1930-31	8½	..	12(H)	10(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1931-32	12	..	12(H)	9(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1932-33	12	..	15(H)	12(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934-35	11	..	15(H)	12(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1935-36	11	..	10(H)	7(H)	13(H)	16(H)
1936-37	12	..	11(H)	8(H)	13(H)	16(H)
1937-38	..	..	10(H)	9(H)	13(H)	16(H)
1938-39	13	..	10(H)	8(H)	12(H)	16(H)
1939-40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	12	..	10	8	10	16
1941-42	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	7	..	5	4	5	8
1943-44	6	..	3½	3	5	6
1944-45	6	..	4½	3	..	8

(In seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year		Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mung	Arhar	Kulthi
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1945-46	..	6	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	5
1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	..	$2\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	$2\frac{2}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	$2\frac{2}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	..
1956-57	..	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	2	$1\frac{7}{8}$	..
1957-58	..	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	2	$1\frac{5}{8}$	..
1958-59	..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	..
1959-60	..	$2\frac{7}{16}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	..
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	..	..	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..
1962-63	..	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	..
1963-64	..	2	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	..
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	..	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	..

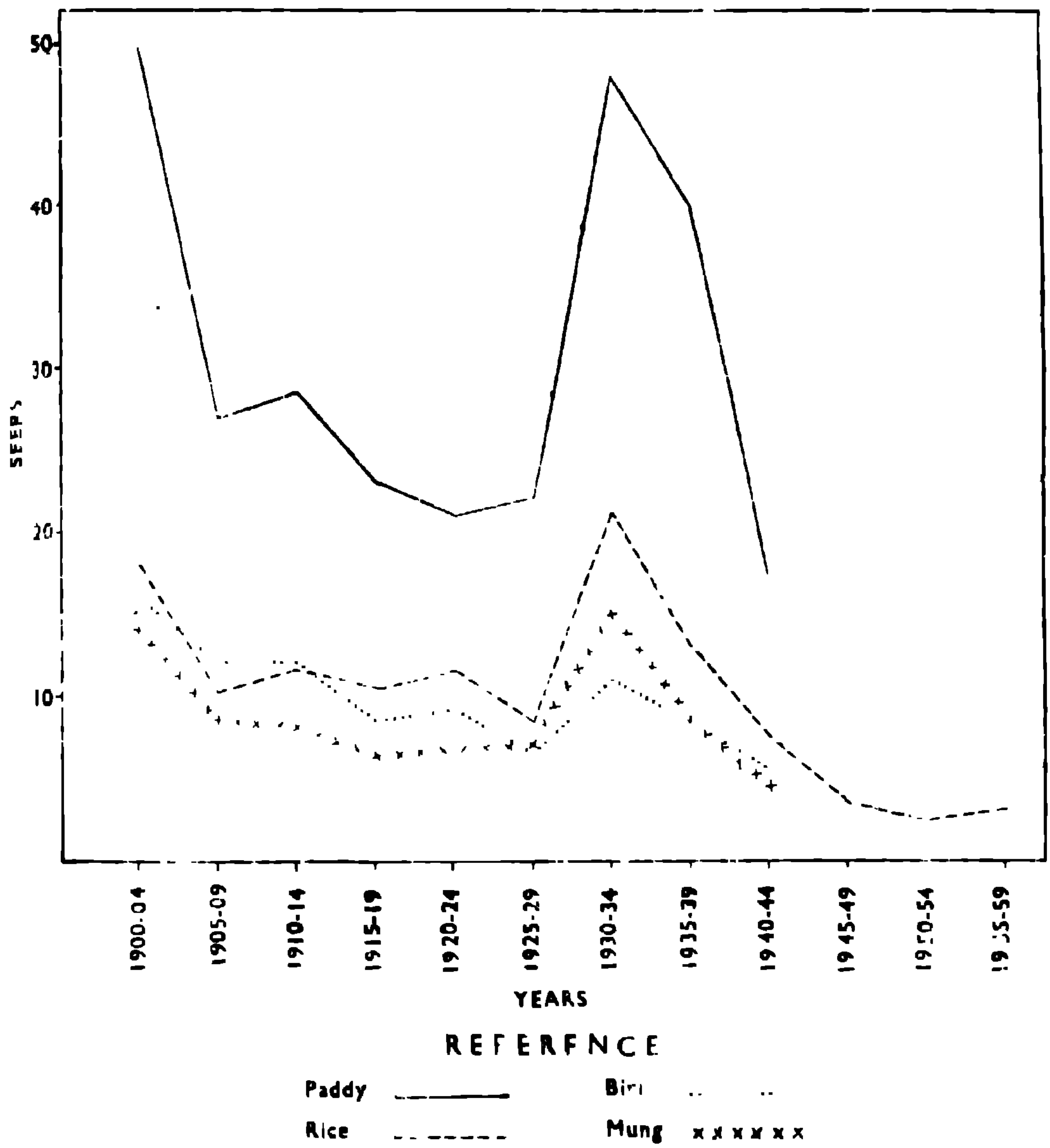
(H) Harvest Price

Within the year seasonal price variations occur with marked effect on the bulk of sales and purchases. Harvest period price is considerably low due to the fact that the cereals are just thrashed and retain some moisture, which as the time passes gets reduced. Large stocks come to the market for sale immediately after harvest as most of the producers have no capacity to retain the stock till the market price is favourable.

The graph given below indicates the price trend between the period 1900 to 1960.

HARVEST PRICE PER RUPEE

(MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT)



From available records, information has been collected to show variations of crops and prices.

In 1911 the paddy crop was satisfactory and prices fell. The landless classes found employment in the Tata Iron mines and the Railway construction work and, in the lac factories at Asna and Rairangpur. 1912 was a year of bumper crops. But the price of rice and other foodgrains rose appreciably on account of export on a large scale by Marwari merchants from almost every village in the district. 1913 registered continued heavy rains and severe floods in July and August. In the next year rainfall was very badly distributed and in consequence the paddy crops failed in many parts to ripen. In addition to the shortage due to want of rain, considerable damage was done by blight locally known as Haldia. In spite of the fact that the crop was much less there was a slight fall in the price of rice. In 1915 due to shortage of rain the paddy crops failed and the price rose steeply. Funds were provided to meet scarcity. All export of rice from the district was stopped, and this combined with the paddy in State Hamars, provided for seed the next year. The prohibition of export of rice was removed in December 1916. In 1918-19 the prices of foodgrains rose high due to failure of rain.

As a precautionary measure export of paddy and rice was prohibited from October 1918 and a programme was prepared by the P. W. D. for providing as much work for the people as should be required to tide over the time of scarcity. Towards the beginning of 1919 reports and rumours of coming scarcity were a source of great anxiety. The prices of foodgrains remained high. Large amounts of agricultural and paddy loans were given by the Government as per statement given below. An embargo on export of rice and paddy was imposed and in order to restrict profiteering, the selling price of coarse rice was fixed at 8 seers per rupee.

Paddy loans

		Maunds	Seers
Baripada subdivision	..	27,510	30
Bamanghaty	..	5,000	0
Panchpir	..	143	23
Kaptipada	..	3,601	10
Total	..	36,254	63

Gratuitous relief amounting to Rs. 1,750 was given to widows, orphans and the crippled, who have no means of support. Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 58,945 were granted to the ryots at an interest of 3½ per cent per annum. As a result of these measures the people were able to tide over a critical period without any great hardship.

In 1921 the new Maharaja who had assumed power granted a sum of two lakhs of rupees the interest of which amounting to Rs. 10,000 was to be utilised annually for the improvement of water-supply. In 1922 the sale price of rice stood at 10 seers per rupee. The price of foodgrain during the harvest season was (Rate per rupee in the standard measurement of 80 tolas) paddy 24 seers, rice 10 seers, biri 10 seers, mung 8 seers, arhar 10 seers, kulthi 16 seers, chana 4 seers and masur 4 seers. The price of kulthi and arhar rose but the price of biri and mung fell. In 1924 the sale price of rice stood at 7 seers. As regards other food articles the harvest price of paddy was 20 seers, biri 9 seers, mung 8 seers, arhar 10 seers, kulthi 14 seers, chana 7 seers and masur 5 seers. In 1925 the average outturn of all crops except rice was unsatisfactory. The world-wide slump which set in during the closing months of 1929 led to a steep fall in prices and thereafter to a point lower than that ever reached in the previous years. In 1930, the prices of rice, blackgram, greengram and kulthi came down by 2·10 per cent, 1·50 per cent, 1·40 per cent and 1·60 per cent respectively over the previous year. This downward trend continued till 1934 after which the price again showed an upward movement. This trend, however, continued up to 1938.

The main cause of the fall in prices was restrictions placed by banks on credit facilities. The price level shot up with the declaration of the second World War in September 1939. In the beginning of 1940, the Price Control Committee was set up. They met frequently and fixed prices from time to time. In 1942, the food situation came to the forefront. The Government envisaged the hard days that lay ahead and imposed a ban on export of paddy and rice with effect from the 1st July 1942. 'Foodgrains Control Order' came into force with effect from August, 12, 1942, and the restrictions were gradually tightened with the general worsening of the food situation all round. With the rise in price of the essential food-stuffs scarcity of other essential commodities also followed and blackmarkets naturally started. On the 4th September 1942, the summary procedure for prosecuting offenders was promulgated and Price Control Committees consisting of officials as well as non-officials were asked to get increasingly vigilant. The Government of the Maharaja thereupon started taking firm action in

November, 1942, at Baripada to eradicate scarcity of essential commodities, standardising prices and checking the blackmarket. In 1943, all State Hamars were thrown open, surplus stock of Mahajans commandered and cheap grain shops opened. The main imports of salt, kerosene, cloth, sugar and wheat were procured from outside and distributed by the Controller of Supplies. With a heavy all-round deficit in rice in the State it was possible to keep prices within the statutory maxima only by strict control on the movement of foodgrains. Even then the yearly average wholesale prices of rice showed a rising tendency.

It was expected that with the end of the war the general food situation would ease, but it did not, and the district passed through a very critical period. Prices of rice, gram and bajra continued to rise gradually during the beginning of the year 1945. Price, however, was steady up to 1953 due only to rigid control.

The expectation of fall in the prices of foodgrains and easing the food situation was not realized. The prices of nearly all foodgrains went up. It was thought at first that this rise might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started stabilising at the higher level without any prospect of recession. The impact of heavy unproductive expenditure during the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans further pushed up the prices to its present level.

161. Wages

Many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times in the year. Agriculture being seasonal in character, this is a normal feature of the rural economy. Besides domestic work, construction of houses, digging of tanks, and various types of work of similar character have to be attended to in the villages. It is very often alleged that employment of rural labour is uncertain and precarious in character. A labourer may not know where he would work on the morrow and in what kind of work. In busy season of farm operations, labourers are in great demand. But during the rest of the year, they often go without work.

The percentage given below will indicate the distribution of rural labour according to their mode of employment. These figures relate to labourers who depend for their subsistence primarily on wages.

Male labourer, Casual	..	76·54 per cent
Female labourer, Casual	..	11·22 per cent
Male labourer, Monthly	..	2·04 per cent
Male labourer, Annual	..	10·20 per cent

It would be seen from the above figures that the vast majority of labourers, consisting of 87·76 per cent of the total labour population is employed in casual basis. It may be that some labourers work under a particular employer day after day during a certain season, but they have no claim to such work and there is no agreement or understanding of any kind for any employment beyond the particular day. The next important mode of employment is on the basis of annual contract. About one-tenth of the total number of labourers is employed on annual terms. Such labourers are usually farm servants who are commonly known as 'Kothias' or 'Halias'. A few of them may be domestic servants or in some other work assigned by their employer. Labourers engaged on weekly or monthly basis form a very small proportion. This type of labour is popular in mines, factories, offices or in non-farm work.

The following sample figures will show the number of days in which labourer is employed during the year in Mayurbhanj district [1].

Farm workers	Number of labourers ..	98
	Number of man-days worked	14,131 (76·69 per cent)
	Number of days worked per labourer.	144·19
Non-farm workers.	Number of man-days worked	4,295 (23·31 per cent)
	Number of days worked per labourer.	43·83
	Total days worked per labourer.	188·02
	Number of days unemployed	176·98

It is a well-known fact that agricultural labourer constitutes the lowest income group in the community. For a considerable part of the year the rural labour does not find any employment. As such, the daily wage which he earns is not a proper indication of his total earnings. In many places wages are paid in kind. If such wages remain unchanged on account of tradition, in spite of rise in prices, they would be beneficial to the worker. Over very short period, wages in kind do remain unchanged. but since the second World War, with the rise in prices wage-rates in kind have also been frequently revised. The percentage of income earned by rural labour in cash and kind are 45·33 and 54·67 respectively. Payment of kind is usually made in paddy.

In 1887, the unskilled male labourer got 1½ annas as daily wages and an unskilled female labourer Re. 0-1-0 to Re. 0-1-6 and skilled labourers such as carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, mason, etc. from

1 Source—*Economic Survey of Orissa*. Vol. I, Page 334

Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-6-0. This trend was maintained up to 1903. In 1904 the rate of daily wage increased due to the increasing demand for labour in the Railway and Public Works Department. The influx of people to Mayurbhanj for purposes of cultivation and commercial pursuits also created an increased demand. In 1904 unskilled labourer got Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-8-0. There was a similar rise at Bahalda and Bisai. In 1907 the demand for labour was high on account of the many important public works that were in hand, on account of the reclamation of jungle lands on a large-scale, specially by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and on account of the sleeper operations especially by Messrs. B. Borrooah & Co. which were very brisk during the year. By 1912 the rate of skilled labourer had increased from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-12-0.

In 1921 there was a considerable demand for labour owing to the construction of Onlajori-Badampahar Railway line and the opening of the two iron mines at Badampahar and Sulaipat hills. This trend continued up to 1940. In that year the scope for employment of both skilled and unskilled labour increased and high wages were offered by the Defence contractors. The wages of unskilled labour in the ex-State ranged from Re. 0-4-0, to Re. 0-8-0 per day. A section of the labouring classes particularly from among those residing on the borders preferred to go outside in quest of high wages. Wages shot up abnormally in 1944. The wages of skilled labour varied from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 and that of unskilled labour from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-8-0.

The following table will indicate the wage level of the district of Mayurbhanj for the year 1953-1954 to 1960-61 in rupees:

Classes	Year						
	1953-54	1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Carpenter ..	2·25	2·25	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	3·00 to 2·00
Blacksmith	1·50	3·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	3·00
Cobbler	3·00	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
Field labourer ..	1·00	0·88	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00
Other agricultural labourers.	0·75	0·75	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00
Herds men ..	1·00	2·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00

As a matter of fact, agricultural areas continued unchanged for fairly long periods until rise in prices became acute and persistent. As it has been shown previously, the wages received in cash by men and women labourers are considerably different. When payment is received in kind the difference is very much narrowed down. In respect of non-farm work, while cash wages are higher than in farm work, wages received in kind are lower. There is thus a clear indication that wages in kind are not properly correlated with wages received in cash.

A picture with regard to average wages does not bring out the wage structure and the significant periodic deviations. There is wide difference between maximum and minimum wages in respect of both farm work and non-farm work. While the maximum wage received in agricultural work is Re. 1 (One rupee only), the minimum wage is as low as only a quarter of a rupee. In non-farm work the maximum wage is as high as Rs. 3 while the minimum is the same as in the agricultural employment. The extent of under-employment is clearly discernible from this type of wage structure. The average rate of wages received and the unbelievable minimum to which wages can go clearly show that a large percentage of the rural population depending on labour for subsistence is obliged to remain under employed and therefore under nourished.

161. Standard of living

Mayurbhanj is mainly a land of agriculture and the prosperity of the people depends in a measure on weather and crops. When the rainfall is copious and evenly balanced people reap good harvest and are contented, otherwise poverty is widespread. Despite, dependence on the hazards of the weather for the happiness of an agricultural population, it can be said that generally the standard of living of the people of this tract is improving steadily from year to year. In hats and bazars, articles imported into the district find ready customers. Umbrellas, towels, brass utensils, cloth and garments and bell-metal ornaments are eagerly purchased by the aborigines who form the bulk of the population. Improved modes of living and housing to which the people are fast taking, indicate that there has not only been a decided change for the better in their standard of comfort but also an increasing purchasing capacity on their part. This improvement appears principally due to the higher prices which the agricultural products of the country are now fetching. Trade and Commerce have increased largely owing mainly to an influx of merchants from outside. The people are also developing a commercial instinct. Another factor which has contributed to the material condition of the people is the fixity of tenure and the right of occupancy which the tenants enjoy. On account of the high prices ruling in the market, the surplus quantity thus sold fetches

almost double the money. The sale-proceeds help the cultivator to save something after paying his rent and purchase other articles. With this saving the cultivator is able to buy more cattle and some luxuries. The state of thing is however different in the town of Baripada where the bulk of the people do not grow paddy but have to buy all their requirements from the market.

After the outbreak of the second World War in 1939 prices rose steeply. In the pre-war period a rupee could purchase commodities worth 16 annas on the average, in each of the subsequent years the same rupee could purchase commodities worth Re. 0-10-0 in 1941-42, Re. 0-7-0 in 1942-43, and only Re.0-4-0 in 1943-44. The present value of the rupee is about Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 0-3-0 only. To meet the enhanced cost o living, dearness and other allowances are paid to the Government servants. It is the people receiving fixed salaries and the lower middle classes, whose increased expenses are not adequately covered by the increase in dearness and other allowances, who suffer most. In recent years the collision of urban life and the modern means of communication also had some bearing on the food habits and luxuries in the remote countrysides. Tea and tobacco are seen in villages. An up-to-date and specimen account about the food habits and necessaries of the rural as well as urban population according to expenditure groups is given in the Appendix I.

The pattern of consumption as has been indicated is arrived at by a stratified systematic sampling, surveying 103 households from the rural area and 73 households from the urban area. From table 1 it will be seen that cereals claim 2/9th of total consumption in the rural area as against 2/8th in the urban area. Milk and milk products claim a lower proportion in rural areas than in the urban. Other food-items constitute 60 per cent in the rural family budget as against 12½ per cent in the urban budget. As regards other items of consumption or in other words, non-food items of consumption the urban people spend a greater proportion of their total expenditure than the rural people in general. This is different in respect of miscellaneous goods and services and durable and semi-durable goods where urban people spend a lot more than the rural people.

As one would expect, cereal consumption in the rural area is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban area it is in cash-terms. This clearly shows that urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while rural people depend on home-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk products, more or less, an even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural area, while in the urban area cash consumption constitutes the only factor. The trend with regard to cash

and non-cash consumption of other food-items is in the same direction for both rural and urban areas. This tendency is observed in respect of fuel, light and intoxicants. In respect of toilet and sundry-goods, non-cash consumption is very insignificant. For clothings the entire consumption is in cash-terms. For miscellaneous goods and services, and durable and semi-durable goods cash consumption both in rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So we may conclude that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counter parts in the urban area while for the non-food items dependence on market is greater for all. In other words, urban people depend on the market for almost every thing they consume while rural people purchase a few items only. Milk which the villagers produce is generally taken to towns for consumption.

162. Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange was started on 1st February 1957 with its headquarters at Rairangpur to meet the needs of the unemployed people as well as to cope with the manpower demands of the mining areas and industrial establishments of the neighbourhood Employment seekers are registered and job opportunities are discovered for them through the Employment Exchange. The unemployed population of the district may be divided into two broad groups. The first group constitutes the persons having no gainful employment, while the second group includes persons who have part-time employments. They may be seasonal agricultural labourers, casual workers, domestic servants and other part-time workers. The District Employment Exchange, Rairangpur had to tide over various hurdles. Only openings in Government offices were available. Private Industries were under no obligation to notify vacancies to Employment Exchange. Matters changed in 1959 when notification of vacancies was made compulsory by Act of Parliament.

The (1) number of persons registered, (2) number of persons in the live registration at the end of the year, (3) number of vacancies notified (4) number of placement achieved, (5) number of employers using the Exchange, etc., for the years 1959 to 1964 are given below:—

Serial No.	1959	1961	1962	1963	1964
(1)	1,519	6,436	9,198	9,471	10,657
(2)	1,098	6,908	6,385	6,803	3,967
(3)	561	1,538	1,587	1,440	1,287
(4)	219	1,358	1,147	1,150	830
(5)	88	190	209	233	290

The number of vacancies booked by the Exchange in 1959 was about 561 of which public sector accounted for about 510 vacancies which was nearly 90·9 per cent of the total and the rest belonged to the private sector. The number of vacancies filled by the Exchange during the year was 219 with a monthly average of about 18 vacancies.

The variation in the level of employment in the public sector is indicated in the following table. The figure for the quarters September 1962 and December 1962 are not available:

Year		Number of employers addressed	Number of employers responded	Number of persons employed
1958	..	296	272	19,585
1959	..	317	276	22,745
1961	..	576	549	77,359
1962	..	260	246	38,047
1963	..	515	492	68,462
1964	..	583	568	68,172

APPENDIX I

TABLE I

Monthly consumption of cereals per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by expenditure groups.

Rural

		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50		14·41	9·43	23·84
51—100	..	22·86	18·40	41·26
101—150	..	14·14	45·27	59·41
151—300	..	9·11	74·67	83·78
301—500	..	1·03	129·93	130·96
501—1,000	..	25·00	313·12	338·12
1,001 and above	..	..	..	.
All Expenditure Groups	..	17·15	33·78	50·93

Urban

		Cash	Non-cash	Total
1—50	..	18·95	0·83	19·78
51—100	..	27·76	1·08	28·84
101—150	..	43 20	..	43·20
151—300	..	37·60	..	37·60
301 500	.	84·96	..	84·96
501—1,000	..	51·50	..	51·50
1,001 and above	..	49·60	..	49·60
All Expenditura Groups	..	34·03	0·66	34·69

TABLE II

Monthly consumption of milk and milk-products per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by groups.

Rural

	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50	0·91	1·18	2·09
51—100	0·96	0·75	1·71
101—150	1·25	1·51	2·76
151—300	4·51	1·50	6·01
301—500	26·75	..	26·75
501—1,000	..	32·50	32·50
1,001 and above	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups	2·84	2·22	5·06

Urban

	Cash	Non-cash	Total
1—50	0·93	..	0·93
51—100	2·33	1·11	3·41
101—150	5·00	..	5·00
151—300	14·50	..	14·50
301—500	19·10	..	19·10
501—1,000	48·75	..	48·75
1,001 and above	20·00	..	20·00
All Expenditure Groups	8·09	0·32	8·41

TABLE III

Monthly consumption of *other food items*, per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by Expenditure Groups.

		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Rural				
1—50	..	4·93	0·83	5·76
51—100	..	7·88	2·73	10·61
101—150	..	17·58	7·24	24·82
151—300	..	34·26	11·27	45·53
301—500	..	112·12	18·34	130·46
501—1,000	..	151·12	118·37	269·49
1,001 and above	..	15·74	5·71	21·45
All Expenditure Groups	..	..	..	..
Urban				
1—50	..	9·50	0·01	9·51
51—100	..	19·58	0·31	19·89
101—150	..	33·71	..	33·71
151—300	..	55·95	..	55·95
301—500	..	94·89	..	94·89
501—1,000	..	120·69	..	120·69
1,001 and above	.	31·80	0·13	31·93
All Expenditure Groups	..	115·62	.	115·62

TABLE IV

Monthly consumption of *fuel, light and intoxicants* per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by Expenditure Groups.

Rural

		Cash	Non-cach	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50	..	1·67	2·13	3·80
51—100	..	3·59	4·28	7·87
101—150	..	7·55	4·70	12·25
151—300	..	15·59	2·85	18·44
301—500	..	26·87	..	26·87
501—1,000	..	34·93	30·00	64·93
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups	..	6·14	3·93	10·07

Urban

		Cash	Non-cach	Total
1—50	..	5·25	..	5·25
51—100	..	8·47	..	8·47
101—150	..	11·75	..	11·75
151—300	..	13.83	..	13·83
301—500	..	20·72	..	20·72
501—1,000	..	19·62	..	19·62
1,001 and above	..	21·69	..	21·69
All Expenditure Groups	..	9·99	..	9·99

TABLE V

Monthly consumption of ***Amusement, Toilet and Sundry good's*** per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by Expenditure Groups.

Rural

	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	0·72	0·04	0·76
51—100 ..	1·51	0·31	1·82
101—150 ..	3·77	0·19	3·96
151—300 .	7·36	0·36	7·72
301—500 ..	27·28	..	27·28
501—1,000 ..	41·62	..	41·62
1,001 and above ..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups ..	3·43	0·22	3·65

Urban

	Cash	Non-cash	Total
1—50 ..	1·63	..	1·63
51—100 ..	3·14	..	3·14
101—150 .	5·81	..	5·81
151—300 ..	12·82	..	12·82
301—500 .	19·04	..	19·04
501—1,000 ..	36·13	..	36·13
1,001 and above ..	31·00	..	51·00
All Expenditure Groups ..	7·13		7·13

TABLE VI

Monthly consumption of *clothing, etc.*, per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

Rural

	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	1·79	0·31	2·10
51—100 ..	5·07	0·17	5·24
101—150 ..	6·15	0·43	6·58
151—300 ..	12·62	0·79	13·41
301—500 ..	27·87	..	27·87
501—1,000 ..	77·25	..	77·25
1,001 and above ..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups ..	6·57	0·32	6·89

Urban

	Cash	Non-cash	Total
1—50	2·93	..	2·93
51—100 ..	5·06	..	5·06
101—150 ..	8·91	..	8·91
151—300 ..	11·55	..	11·55
301—500 ..	33·76	..	33·76
501—1,000 ..	42·91	..	42·91
1,001 and above ..	145·75	..	145·75
All Expenditure Groups ..	10·83	..	10·83

TABLE VII

Monthly consumption of *Miscellaneous goods and services* per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P
1—50 ..	0·94	0·15	1·09	1·38	..	1·38
51—100 ..	3·21	0·61	3·82	3·71	..	3·71
101—150 ..	6·91	0·87	7·78	10·44	..	10·44
151—300 ..	15·02	4·60	19·62	18·02	..	18·02
301—500 .	35·30	2·83	38·13	27·72	..	27·72
501—1,000 ..	87·25	10·42	97·67	71·40	.	71·40
1,001 and above	..	..	..	374·02	..	374·00
All Expenditure Groups.	6·29	1·13	7·42	13·94	..	13·94

TABLE VIII

Monthly consumption of *Durable and Semi-Durable goods* per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P
1—50 ..	0·56	0·04	0·60	0·50	..	0·50
51—100 ..	2·40	0·14	2·54	2·07	..	2·07
101—150 ..	3·23	..	3·23	10·22	..	10·22
151—300 ..	2·90	0·65	3·55	22·73	..	22·73
301—500 ..	6·36	..	6·36	69·93	..	69·93
501—1,000 ..	48·67	..	48·67	125·45	..	125·45
1,001 and above	..	..	..	567·92	..	567·92
All Expenditure Groups.	3·20	0·06	3·26	28·03	..	28·03

TABLE IX

Consumers expenditure *per household per month* in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	24·89	13·12	38·01	40·27	0·85	41·12
51—100 ..	45·42	26·65	72·07	69·10	1·89	70·99
101—150 ..	59·46	59·51	118·97	127·02	..	127·02
151—300 ..	100·96	95·96	196·92	187·01	..	187·01
301—500 ..	250·22	151·11	401·33	370·13	..	370·13
501—1,000 ..	465·84	504·41	970·25	516·47	..	516·47
1,001 and above	..	..	..	1,325·60	..	1,325·60

TABLE X

Monthly consumption of *Mutton*, etc., per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	0·53	..	0·53	0·14	.	0·14
51—100 ..	1·04	0·34	1·38	0·48	..	0·48
101—150 ..	1·72	0·50	2·22	2·60	..	2·60
151—300 ..	3·73	0·68	4·41	6·40	..	6·40
301—500 ..	7·68	..	7·68	12·33	..	12·33
501—1,000 ..	20·00	..	20·00	18·00	.	18·00
1,001 and above	.	.	.	.	.	.
All Expenditure Groups.	1·69	0·33	2·02	2·54	.	2·54

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

163. Historical Background

For a survey of the general administration, it would be convenient to start with the 'modern period' from the time of expansion of the British rule in Orissa. The first of the ruling Princes to accept the alliance of the East India Company was Maharaja Damodar Bhanja (1761-96) who spent his whole life in a strenuous struggle with the Marathas on the one hand and the East India Company on the other in order to maintain integrity of his territorial suzerainty. The principality of Mayurbhanj had with it a portion of Midnapore district which the Maharaja held as zamindary. When Nawab Mir Kasim ceded the district of Midnapore with Burdwan and Chittagong to the East India Company in 1761, the Maharaja became a subordinate zamindar for that portion under the Company. But so far as his main territory was concerned he was independent. However, the power of the East India Company gradually penetrated into Mayurbhanj and the process of extension of the British power can be better illustrated by giving extracts of certain letters.

On 15th March, 1761 the Governor (Mr. H. Vansittart) wrote a diplomatic letter to Maharaja Damodar Bhanja—

"Your friendly letter I have received and has much rejoiced me and understand the contents. When I heard your character, my heart was much surprised not to receive any letter from you because ever since my arrival in this country the Zamindars and Rajahs have corresponded with me. Thanks to be to God what my heart wished for has happened. It is fitting for our friendship will be strengthened and daily increases agreeable to what you write whatever officers goes on your side I shall certainly speak to, and you behave to them in a friendly manner as is fitting and right".

These profuse expressions of cordiality mellowed by 1767 into a more authoritarian tone though couched in the polite, formal language. On 24th December that year the Governor wrote to Maharaja Damodar Bhanja—

"***I must request that you will give necessary assistance and prevent all casual interruption in his business.***"

By 1781, the Govrnor-General in Council was seriously considering whether "there are sufficient grounds to warrant a judicisal process against the Mayurbhanj Rajah" and he further gave direction—"if so you will order a public summmon for him to appear for this purpose at Midnapore".

In 1803 when the East India Company conquered Orissa, Mayurbhanj was under the administration of Rani Sumitra Bhanja, the widow of Damodar Bhanja. As, however, there was a family feud; Trivikram Bhanja, a son of the Raja of Keonjhar represented his claim to the East India Company to succeed to the Gadi to the exclusion of Maharani Sumitra Bhanja. This was the handle given to the hands of the British to interfere in the administration of Mayurbhanj. Sumitra Bhanja, however, ruled till her death after which Trivikram became the Raja with the approval of the East India Company. No treaty, however was made with him but it was concluded with his successor Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja just after a month of his accession to Gadi in May, 1829. This treaty affirmed the submission and loyalty of the Maharaja and fixed his peshkash at Rs. 1,001 per annum. The apprehension and surrender of extraditable criminals was made a reciprocal arrangement and the Maharaja agreed to terms for deputing a contingent of force when there was any anti-Government move; he further relinquished his right to six annas share on the Pilgrims tax levied at Khunta Ghat.

The administration of Jadunath Bhanja (from 1828 to 1863) was largely personal in effect. Krushna Chandra (from 1867 to 1882) had to start the departmental organisation from scratch. His reign saw the establishment of special officers in charge of the various sections with suitable assistance to them. The administration of justice had its medieval procedure of verbal settlement according to the best light of the Diwan's sense of fairness and justice. No records existed. Though quick in answering the requirements of the people this had serious defects. Maharaja Krushna Chandra altered this system and introduced a more methodical system of records and evidence giving the entire proceedings the judicial touch of the regular court. A record room for the safe custody of all documents, registers and papers was also started. Process fees were charged for the service of summons and notices. Process-servers were employed. Court fees were realised towards the close of his rule but the amount was low even according to the rates then prevalent. Mukhtiars began appearing and for State cases a State Pleader. Appellate jurisdiction lay with the Chief, who himself perused papers and passed orders after again hearing parties. A registration office also was created at head-quarters.

The Sardars were having Police powers and almost functioned like the Inspectors of Police in their respective jurisdictions, important cases being investigated by higher officers of the State. At Jashipur, however, a Police Station was established in charge of a Sub-Inspector, under whom there were some constables. Baripada also had some constables.

As could be imagined there was previously no regular Jail system and fines were often imposed to avoid imprisonment. But a jail and hajat system saw their inception during this time. The nucleus of a Public Works Department under Mr. J. L. Atkinson was also looking after the repair of roads and buildings.

Dr. H. C. Bowzer functioned as the Medical officer and was in charge of the Education Department also. Baripada had a school where an English knowing teacher and Oriya Pandit were appointed. Elementary Schools were set up in the outlying places. A charitable dispensary was started, but the people avoided the western system. A postal system functioned with a clerk at Balasore to post and receive all Dak from Mayurbhanj and with another clerk to assist at Baripada. Other institutions like a Printing Press at Baripada, a newspaper called the "Mayurbhanj Fortnightly Magazine", a library, a garden called Gulapbagh which later held the High School building also deserve mention.

Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo (from 1892 to 1912) continued the reorganisation of the administrative machinery. The Mayurbhanj State Council was formed with the Maharaja, and some official and non-official members. The Council introduced the Criminal and Civil Codes as followed in the rest of India. Other Rules and Regulations on various aspects of administration like Tenancy, Revenue system, stamps, Endowments, etc., followed in succession. The office of the Auditor was organised. An attempt was made for separation of udiciary from executive and establishment of first Court of Appeal which was a very advanced measure for those days. A general transformation from personal rule to departmental administration was organised.

No better Summary of the original position can be given than by a reproduction of the relevant portion on General Administration from the Orissa Feudatory States Gazetteer (1907).

"For administration purposes the Mayurbhanj State is divided into three subdivisions, viz—(1) the Sadar subdivision. (2) the Bamanghaty subdivision and (3) the Panchpir subdivision. A Council has been established since the year 1892 with the Chief of the State as President and the Diwan, the State Judge, the Superintendent of Police, the State Engineer and two non-official gentlemen, as members. All

legislative measures are passed by the Council, and the Budget is discussed in Council. The Chief with the Diwan or any other member of Council whom the Chief may nominate from the Judicial Committee which hears appeals against the orders of all State courts according to the provisions of the law of the State. The Diwan is the head of the Revenue Department including the Settlement, Agriculture and Zamindari and the Registration Departments. Under him is the Collector and a staff of Deputy Collectors and the Subdivisional Officers in their capacity as Deputy Collectors. The State Judge is the head of the Judicial side of the administration and has under him all the Magistrates, Munsiffs and Sub-Judge and the Subdivisional Officer in their capacity as Deputy Magistrates. In the subdivisions of Bamanghaty and Panchpir, the Subdivisional Officers exercise both judicial and executive functions. The Superintendent of Police and the State Engineer are in charge of their respective Departments and deal direct with the Chief. The Chief Medical Officer, the Superintendent of Education and all other Departments deal direct with the Chief and are immediately subordinate to him".

By 1941-42 the policy of departmental administration was fast assuming the standard of the rest of India. The Diwan was in charge of the Executive Administration. A High Court with three Judges was functioning. In pursuance of the general policy of the establishment of the State Council, five Praja Sabhas, four in the four subdivisions and one at the capital of the State were established. The Revenue Administration was headed by the Chief Revenue Officer. There was an Audit Department* and the Secretariat functioned with various Sectional Heads. The Police system functioned on the model and rules of the Bihar and Orissa Police Manual. Other Departments like Agriculture under the Director of Development, Department for Co-operative Societies, an Industries Department as a Section of Development Department, a separate Education Department under the Superintendent of Education, an independent Forest Department under the Chief Forest Officer, the Public Works Department with a Chief Engineer, a Department for Geology and Mines, and one for Archaeology were all functioning by the time Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa in 1949.

The Maharaja constituted the fountain source and Head of all authority and power in the State with delegation of certain executive and judicial powers to the Diwan and High Court respectively reserving to himself important matters involving questions of principle or policy. A Secretariat was formed with effect from 1st April, 1936 after amalgamation of the offices of the Diwan and the Maharaja.

*There was an Auditor even in 1904.

The Diwan was kept in charge of its supervision and control. Conceived on the British Indian model, the functions of the Secretariat were mainly that of co-ordination and control of the administration of various Departments. The Judiciary was separated from and was made independent of the Executive. A regular Accounts Office was established under the control of an Examiner of Accounts.

164. Present Condition

The former State of Mayurbhanj merged with the State of Orissa, with effect from 1st January 1949. So far as pre-Constitution Acts are concerned they are made applicable to the former State of Mayurbhanj by means of the Merged States Laws Act, 1949, the Orissa Merged States Laws Act, 1950 and the Administration of Mayurbhanj States Order, 1949.

Since the date of its merger Mayurbhanj has been organised and is administered as one of the districts of Orissa.

The district of Mayurbhanj was declared as 'Scheduled Area' from 26th January, 1950. The Governor has power to direct by notification that a particular Act of Parliament or of the State Legislature shall not apply to the district or shall apply subject to modification. In absence of such notification the Acts of Parliament or State Legislature shall extend to this district. The Governor has also plenary power of legislation for this district by framing regulation for peace and good Government. He is the sole judge to decide whether such regulation is required or not.

The Governor has also power to make regulations to prohibit or restrict transfer of lands by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes He may regulate allotment of land and also the money-lending business in the district. In making any such regulation the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or State Legislature or any existing law operating in the area. But before making such regulations the Governor has to consult the Tribes' Advisory Council and those regulations require the assent of the President.

The Governor of Orissa has made the Orissa Scheduled Areas (Transfer of Immovable Property) (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 1956 (Orissa Regulation 2 of 1956), in order to control and check transfer of immovable property in the Scheduled Areas of the State of Orissa by Sceduled Tribes.

Prior to the Constitution the Orissa Money-Lenders Act, 1939 was made applicable to all the Partially Excluded Areas of the Province of Orissa, subject to certain modifications under the Orissa Laws Validating Regulation, 1942 (Orissa Regulation 1 of 1943). Subsequently the

Money-lenders Act, 1939, was amended by a Regulation (Orissa Regulation 5 of 1949) to suit the purposes of the Partially Excluded Areas people. After commencement of the Constitution the Governor has again made the Money-lenders (Application of Certain provisions) Regulation, 1950 (Orissa Regulation 1 of 1951), with a view to applying certain provisions of the Money-lenders Act, 1939 to the Scheduled Areas of the State of Orissa.

165. Administrative Set up

The Collector and the District Magistrate is in over-all charge of the General, Revenue and Development administration of the district. Major portion of the developmental administration has been made over to the Zilla Parishad which has an Executive Officer of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. In matters of Revenue and Excise Administration the Collector functions under the Board of Revenue and Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central Division, Cuttack. The Orissa Act XXIII of 1951 and the Act XIX of 1957 lay down the power of the Board of Revenue and Revenue Divisional Commissioner vis-a-vis the Collector.

For the purpose of the Revenue and General administration of the district the Collector and the District Magistrate is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate and Subdivisional Officers of Baripada, Bamanghaty, Panchpir, Kaptipada and a number of Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors. There are duty posts of 5 Deputy Collectors and 3 Sub-Deputy Collectors for district office and 7 Deputy Collectors (including Subdivisional Officers) and 6 Sub-Deputy Collectors for Subdivisional offices*.

At District Headquarters the Deputy Collectors are in charge of (1) Development; (2) Revenue ; (3) Bill, Budget and Establishment; (4) Emergency, Judiciary, Election and Census; (5) Land Acquisition, General and Miscellaneous Section. The three Sub-Deputy Collectors are in charge of (1) Land records, Record Room and Copying Section; (2) Nizarat; (3) Touzi, Cess, Irrigation and Loans and Mining section of the Collectorate.

The Collector remains in over-all charge of control and supervision of work of all officers of Revenue, Welfare, Panchayat, Small Savings, Public Relations, Community Development & Panchayati Raj Departments. For the purpose of Revenue Administration the District is divided into four subdivisions, namely, Baripada, Kaptipada, Bamanghaty and Panchpir, each under the charge of one Subdivisional

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*The Revenue and Excise Departments Resolution No. 29459--III Er-75/64-R., dated the 8th May 1964.

Officer who is usually a senior Deputy Collector. There are five Tahsils of which the Tahsils of Karanjia, Rairangpur and Udala are co-terminous with the subdivisions of Panchpir, Bamanghaty and Kaptipada. The Baripada subdivision is divided into two Tahsils viz., Baripada and Betnoti. The further administrative divisions of the Tahsils have been discussed in Chapter XI—Revenue Administration.

In Baripada subdivision there are three Sub-Deputy Collectors to assist the Subdivisional Officer. Of them one is in charge of Revenue and Criminal cases, Nizarat and Development section of the Subdivisional office, while the other two are in charge of the Tahsil offices of Baripada and Betnoti. In each of the other three subdivisions there are one Deputy Collector and one Sub-Deputy Collector in addition to the Subdivisional Officer. The Deputy Collectors are in charge of Revenue, Criminal, Development and Nizarat sections of their respective Subdivisional offices, while the Sub-Deputy Collectors are in charge of the Tahsil offices of Karanjia, Rairangpur and Udala.

The functions of development of the district is now looked into by the Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Grama Panchayats for which there is the Mayurbhanj Zilla Parishad at the District level and Panchayat Samitis at Block level.

The list of Panchayat Samitis is given below:—

(1) Raruan, (2) Sukruli, (3) Jashipur, (4) Karanjia, (5) Thakurmunda, (6) Tiring, (7) Jamda, (8) Kusumi, (9) Rairangpur, (10) Bahalda, (11) Bisai-I, (12) Bisai-II, (13) Bangiriposi-I, (14) Bangiriposi-II, (15) Baripada-I, (16) Baripada-II, (17) Betnoti, (18) Suliapada, (19) Badasahi, (20) Kuliana, (21) Muruda, (22) Khunta-I, (23) Khunta-II, (24) Kaptipada-I, (25) Kaptipada-II, (26) Rasgovindapur.

In matters of Education, Public Works, Co-operation, Agriculture, Statistics, Veterinary, Soil Conservation. Marketing, Employment, Health, Labour, Forest and other specialist Departments, the Collector has over-all supervision of their works at the district level. Each of these Departments appoint their District Level Officers who constantly consult with Collector in matters of general administration, while they themselves are responsible for the technical work of their Department.

The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive, with effect from 1st May 1961 and for this purpose an Additional District Masistrate belonging to the State Judicial Service Cadre exercising control and supervision over the Judicial Magistrates of this district has been appointed with headquarters at Balasore. The separation is being

tried through the establishment of a pattern of procedural conventions in the shape of executive instructions issued by Government in consultation with the High Court. Such of the functions which were essentially Judicial like the trial of a criminal case hitherto concentrated on the Collector and District Magistrate and also on a number of Magistrates subordinate to and controlled by him have now been transferred under the scheme to a new set of Officers called Judicial Magistrates. The staff posted are one Subdivisional Magistrate for each subdivision assisted by one or two Judicial Magistrates according to the volume of the criminal work. The officers are controlled by and subordinate to the High Court through the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), who is in immediate charge of supervision of this work.

There are several other offices which function under the control of their respective District Level Officers. Important of these office are those of District Industries Officer, District Transport Manager (State Transport), District Fisheries Officer, District Health Officer Civil Surgeon, District Veterinary Officer, District Labour Officer, District Agricultural Officer, Executive Engineer (Roads & Buildings), Executive Engineer (Rural Engineering Organisation), Executive Engineer (Public Health Division), Commercial Taxes Officer, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and two Divisional Forest Officers stationed at Baripada and Karanjia. The office of the District and Sessions Judge is located at Baripada.

Among the Central Government offices mention may be made of the office of the Income-tax Officer.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

166. History of Land Revenue Management

During the rule of the early Bhanjas the territory was divided into 22 units each in charge of a Sarbarakar. These Sarbarakars were realising revenue from the tenants and were paying half the revenue to the Ruling chief as peshkush, retaining the rest for themselves. Each Sarbarakar maintained a militia composed of Chuars and Khandaits who were called Paiks. These paiks fought for the Chief during war and their allegiance to the latter was through their respective Sarbarakars. During peace time, they helped the Sarbarakars in collection of land revenue. They held jagir lands as their remuneration in lieu of the services rendered. A pilgrim tax was also being levied on all travellers to Puri at Khunta ghat till the new Jagannath Road was constructed. On its abolition Rani Sumitra Devi of Mayurbhanj fought out her point for compensation and got it from the East India Company. The claim over this tax was finally given up through the treaty concluded in 1829 by Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja with the East India Company.

According to the final report on the settlement of Bamanghaty subdivision submitted in December, 1906 by Rajkishore Tripathy the country was formerly under the rule of Kharia, Bhuyan and Dharua zamindars. The Kharia zamindars paid tribute to the Chief of Mayurbhanj in kind, in shape of honey, pulses, birds, etc., whereas the Bhuyan and Dharua zamindars used to pay annually a small sum. There is no record to show that the Kharia zamindars used to collect any tax from the tenants. But the Bhuyan zamindars used to collect a tax of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 from every village according to its size and the tax was called Duarbandi. The Paiks were engaged in making a door to door collection of this tax and hence the name 'Duarbandi' (Duar means door). Dharua zamindars collected rent of Re.0-8-0 per a rough measure of land. There was no measurement of land. Sixteen annas of land was considered equivalent to one Hal which comprised as much land as could be sown with forty maunds of paddy and was supposed to be capable of being cultivated with 8 ploughs. This system continued till the subdivision came under the rule of Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja who wanted to increase the tribute payable by zamindars to the Chief. On his refusal to submit, the Maharaja defeated the last Dharua zamindar, Damodar

Mohapatra, who fled from the place with his family and relations. After that the land revenue of the area was settled at increased rate of Rs. 16 per 'Hal'. It was again raised in the Amli year 1846 by Bebarta Ram Hari Jit to Rs. 27 per Hal i. e. Rs. 3-6-0 per plough. In all these settlements, there was no measurement of land. Several attempts to survey land failed and were finally abandoned after the rebellion of 1866. It was resumed during Rajkishore Tripathy's settlement in 1895. The rental of each ryot was fixed by ascertaining the number of ploughs in his possession. This system continued up to 1888 A. D. The gross revenue was Rs. 33,616-7-10 and net revenue Rs. 23,825-0-2 the difference was perhaps the commission allowed to the Padhans for collection.

The Padhan was the village headman in charge of each village under the Sarbarakari area. The Sarbarakar was a feudal chief and his office was hereditary on condition of continued loyalty and obedience. They were powerful in their own areas and often rose in rebellion against the Chief. One such case of rising was by Madhab Das Mohapatra, Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty against Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja (1829—1863). This rebelion was suppressed. The Padhan used to collect rent and after retaining 10%, deposited the balance with the Sarbarakar. He was also to maintain the village boundary in tact, to report matters regarding encroachment, unauthorised felling of trees, any rising or revolt, unnatural deaths, non-realisation of Government revenue and other cases of violation of the revenue laws in force.

After the British took up protection of the territory from external invasion, they thought it advisable to curtail the power for Sarbarakars and their militia. They were gradually replaced by Sardars in charge of each pergana or Pir and Paiks under them were disbanded. Jagir lands enjoyed by them were resumed as Kothchas lands. These lands later were settled with them on produce rent. Paiks who continued to enjoy jagir lands were either attached to Sardars for collection or to the Rajabati for watch and other duties.

The Sardar's duties were manifold. He collected land revenue, exercised the powers of Forest Revenue agent for purposes of collection of Forest Revenue and some powers of the Police including investigation of criminal cases. He used to get a commission of 10 to 15% of collection made from the Padhans.

The village servants like Dakua, Chhatia, etc. assisted the Padhans in their duties. Their work was being remunerated by grant of land from 2 *mans* to 5 *mans* and in case of cash payment, they were entitled to a uniform rate of 2% of the gross revenue of the village subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 and to a minimum of Rs. 4.

For administrative purpose the State was divided at first into two subdivisions, namely Sadar and Bamanghaty subdivisions. The latter subdivision was again split up into two subdivisions in 1884 when another subdivision named Panchpir came into existence. In 1908, a fourth subdivision was brought into being, bearing the name Kaptipada subdivision and comprising certain parganas of the Sadar subdivision and Kaptipada which was then a Sarbarakari estate under Mayurbhanj.

Each of the subdivisions contained a number of fiscal units known as Parganas and Pirs. Some of the Parganas comprised of pirs, while others were not so. The total number of Parganas, not comprised of pirs were 29, and that of pirs alone were 73. Their distribution in different subdivisions is given below:—

Name of Subdivisions	Parganas not comprised of Pirs.	Pirs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sadar	18	35	53
Bamanghaty	..	19	19
Panchpir	6	11	17
Kaptipada	5	8	13

The system of appointment of Tahsildars in place of Sardars was introduced during the reign of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo who felt that salaried collecting agents would be more economical and more effective than commission agents. During the period preceding merger with Orissa in 1949, the Sardary system was abolished.

The subdivisions were divided into 17 Tahsil blocks each in charge of a Tahsildar. Kaptipada, the only estate in the district was abolished under the Estate Abolition Act, with effect from the 27th November 1952.

167. Present system of Revenue Administration

The regular Tahsil system for land revenue administration was introduced, with effect from the 1st September, 1963. The district was divided into 5 tahsils, namely Baripada, Betnoti, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. Officers belonging to Orissa Administrative Service and

Subordinate Administrative Service are in charge of the tahsils. Under them there are 11 Revenue Supervisors, 3 in Baripada tahsil, and 2 each in other tahsils. Each tahsil has been further subdivided into circles each under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. In all, there are 64 Revenue Inspectors, 19 in Baripada tahsil, 11 in Betnoti tahsil, 15 in Rairangpur tahsil, 10 in Karanjia tahsil and 9 in Udala tahsil.

168. History of Assessment

It is difficult to ascertain the basis of assessment of rents from the tenants in early days. Before introduction of a proper system of settlement, rent used to be assessed on each village by the simple process of bargaining between the State and head men. The rent thus assessed for a fixed number of years was apportioned among the ryots of the village by the head men according to their circumstances. The State only ensured that undue harassment was not meted out to any tenant in this process of assessment and collection. This process later gave place to the settlement with ryots. The rental of each ryot was fixed according to the records on Palm-leaves.

During the settlement of 1847 A. D., the rate of assessment was Rs. 3-6-0 per plough. If with each plough in average 5 *mans* of land could be cultivated, the rate of assessment per *man* was about 11 annas. *Man* which is the unit of local measurement is equivalent to 0·69 acre.

This system, too, must have later proved crude and archaic for the then system of Oriya *Jarip* or measurement by rods and padikas came into practice. The system of soil classification was carried out and attempt was made to assess rents varying on different classes of soil. According to the Oriya *Jarip* settlement the area under settlement operation was measured with a *Dasti* by the Amin. Some Head Moharirs checked the measurement. A panchayat composed of Mukhiyas of the village used to be formed who were consulted by the Amin in the matter of assessment. Quality of the soil and the value of produce were the factors being considered. The assessment was then being approved by the Maharaja after which *kabuliyats* and *pattas* were being delivered. Any objection at the time of delivery of *patta* was being enquired into and settled by the officer-in-charge. The Maharaja used to hear the final appeals.

This system was also found out-of-date when compared to the methods adopted in the neighbouring British districts.

The system of cadastral survey by plain table and with optical square and chains was therefore introduced in 1895. Owing to the vastness of the area and the paucity of trained personnel,

the cadastral survey could not be done for the entire State. Survey of few contiguous parganas and pirs were therefore being taken up at a time after conclusion of which another part was being surveyed.

The whole of the State was cadastrally surveyed and maps for each plot were prepared in the prescribed form according to the Settlement Manual. Land was assessed in accordance with its potentiality. The main consideration to guide the Settlement Officer in determination of either retention or modification of the existing rate of assessment of a pargana were its rainfall, state of communications and nearness to market, class of cultivation, the state of husbandry, the revenue history of demand, collection, remission, etc. The circumstances affecting the value of fields within the same village were their natural productivity, irrigation facility and position with respect to the village. Parganas, villages and lands were classified and settlement was made according to the class of land, village or parganas to which the holding belonged. Lands were divided for the purpose of settlement into 6 following categories:

1. *Dahi*, the worst kind of up-land
2. *Asu*, the up-land
3. *Kala*, the home-stead land
4. *Gari*, the best alluvial land on the banks and beds of river
5. *Pal*, the alluvial land on the banks of rivers, higher gari, and
6. *Jal*, the paddy land.

Each of these kinds of land was again divided into 3 classes in each village called, *Aul*, *Doyam* and *Soyam* i. e. first, second and third. All these classes of *Kala Dahi Pal* and *Gari* land were not usually found in every village but all the classes of *Asu* and *Jal* land were found.

In addition to this classification, there was a further classification of the villages according to the situation, nature of the soil and other natural advantages. Different rents were assessed on the first, second and third classes of each kind of land according to the class of village. All the parganas or pirs which were composed of certain number of villages were arranged into different classes keeping in view as far as possible the relative productivity of the soil, their physical character and other allied consideration such as proximity to railway and other transport facilities.

169. System of Assessment

The following extracts from the report of C. L. Philip, I. C. S. (1913), the then Superintendent of Mayurbhanj explains the classification and assessments adopted by him. The basis and principle underlying this have since been followed.

"I have arranged all the parganas of the Sadar subdivision into different classes as far as possible according to the relative productivity of their soil, their physical character and other natural advantages such as proximity to the railway or the larger rivers. On such class of parganas one series of land rates have been imposed, the rates being slightly higher for 3rd than 4th class for 2nd than for 3rd and so on. I have retained the system of classification of villages within each pargana into 1st, 2nd 3rd classes in respect of each kind of soil and have also retained the classification of soils into *Aul, Doyam* and *Soyam* as it now exists. Some parganas are classed 2nd class in respect of Asu land and 3rd class in respect of Jal and so on, while some villages are classed as 1st class in respect of Jal and 3rd in respect of Asu, i. e. any one pargana or village is not necessarily put in the same class in respect of all kinds of soil. This is necessitated by the fact that some parganas have soil and situation which may be exceptionally favourable to the growth of wet crops but very unsuitable for dry crop and *vice versa.*

The proper difference in rate between each class of pargana is difficult to estimate as there are no figures available to show the relative productivity of different classes of soil in different parganas. I have attempted to fix it with reference to the rates already existing and with the facts as to productivity ascertained by enquiry from those who have personal experience of them".

The rates settled for different classes of land are as follows:—

(*i*) Jal Land

The *Jal* or embanked paddy lands were classified into *Jal Aul, Jal Doyam* and *Jal Soyam*. The rate fixed was kept at higher level in respect of Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions as the price of rice had gone up and keeping in view the transport facilities. For the third class lands, i. e. *Jal Soyam* the rate of 1st class *Asu* land in the best village was taken to be the basis. The rent for *Jal Doyam* was fixed at 1½ times that of *Jal Soyam* in the parganas which were previously under-assessed. There was no fixity as regards *Jal Aul* and in case of inferior lands the rate was slightly under-assessed and in case of best lands a comparatively higher rate was fixed. Further the rate varied from pargana to pargana. In the Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions the rate of rent for *Jal Aul* varied from 2-7-0 to 1-0-0, *Jal Doyam* from 1-15-0 to 0-12-0, and *Jal Soyam* from 1-4-0 to 0-8-0. In the Bamanghaty subdivision the rate for *Jal Aul* varied from 1-9-0 to 1-6-6, *Jal Doyam* from 0-15-0 to 0-13-6 and *Jal Soyam* 0-10-0 to 0-9-0. In the Panchpir subdivision similarly the rate varied from pargana to pargana. In the first class parganas *Jal Aul* was from 1-8-0 to 1-0-0, *Jal Doyam* from 1-2-0 to 0-11-0 and *Jal Soyam* from 0-12-0 to 0-7-0.

(*iii*) Gari and Pal Lands

These lands situate in the beds and on the banks of the river and their character and fertility as also their performance depend upon the river to which they belong. Such lands on or near Burhabalanga river are very good, those on smaller rivers are not so good. The rate fixed was made slightly higher over the previous rates taking into consideration the situation of land and with a view to making it uniform. The *Pal Lands* were also classified under *Pal Aul*, *Pal Doyam* and *Pal Soyam* and their rate varied from pargana to pargana in case of Baripada, Kaptipada and Panchpir subdivisions.

(*iv*) Kala or homestead land

The old rates varied in different parganas from Rs. 2 to Re. 0-8-0 per *man* and in pargana Paradika, the homestead land of Santhal ryots was assessed at Re. 0-8-0. This type of land was assessed at high rates in the previous settlement. This higher rate was kept in tact and where the previous assessment was low, it was made high after considering their situation and opportunities. The rate fixed varied from Rs. 2 to Re. 0-8-0 according to the circumstance of the case of each pargana.

(*v*) Asu land

All the parganas of Baripada subdivision were divided into 4 classes. The lowest class *Asu* in the worst villages was made equal to *Dahi* land and was assessed at the *Dahi* rate of Re. 0-2-0. An assessment of 2½, 1½ and 1 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class *Asu* land was given effect to. In the Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions the rate of *Asu Aul* varied from Re. 1 to Re. 0-5-0, for *Asu Doyam* from Re. 0-9-0 to Re. 0-3-0 and for *Asu Soyam* Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-2-0. In Bamanghaty subdivision it was fixed at Re. 0-2-0 and in Panchpir subdivision it varied for *Asu Aul* from Re. 0-3-0 to Re. 0-2-0 for *Asu Doyam* and *Asu Soyam* from Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 0-1-0.

(*vi*) Dahi lands

The land classified under *Dahi* is of poorest description and produces scanty crop at irregular intervals. The lowest rate of rent formerly prevailing was kept in tact and no attempt was made to reduce the rate with a view to discourage its cultivation. In the Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions the rate varied from Re. 0-5-0 to Re. 0-1-0.

A statement showing rate of rent in different parts of the district is enclosed in Appendix I.

170. Institution and working of the Ryotwari, Zamindary and other forms of settlement.

It has been discussed earlier that the system of tenure in this district is Ryotwari except in Kaptipada ex-estate area and some other lakhraj holdings. There is no permanent settlement in Mayurbhanj except for

the lakharaj and other quit rent areas which cover about 225 sq. miles. The usual period of settlement is for 12 to 20 years. The rates of rent fixed during the settlement remain unchanged for the period or till fresh revision of settlement of the areas is made. During these periodical settlements, large areas of lands easily convertible to wet cultivation, are given to families either landless or owning holdings of small areas and also to various criminal tribes to make them interested in a fixed abode and a settled living. Sale of land by tribals is prohibited except with the permission of the Collector. The area of pasture land in each village is increased and encroachment on such lands is prohibited. Rights of communities over all public land are duly enquired into.

A programme for the settlement operations in the ex-State by block in successive years was drawn up by Mr. Scott in 1916-17. The ex-State was divided into six blocks and the area under each block was surveyed according to programme with the new *jama* incorporated into the Tauzi.

In Kaptipada subdivision, settlement operations of Taldiha pir, Gartal pir, Chourasi pir, Takdandi pir, Narangadesh pir, Sainkula pargana and Arpata Chilma pargana and Jaypur pir were completed in 1936. In Belakuti pargana the operations were conducted in 1929, whereas in Dukura and Khunta parganas the survey was done in 1935.

In Bamanghaty subdivision, the settlement done in 1902 by S. K. Chatterjee and concluded by Rajkishore Tripathy in 1906-1907 continued till 1927 when another settlement was conducted by Ramesh Chandra Ghose. He had very few new provisions to introduce as the operations conducted by Rajkishore Tripathy were exhaustive. He only classified lands into *Kala, Khodjora, Goda Aul, Goda Doyam, Pil-Godi, Jal Aul, Jal Doyam* and *Jal Soyam*. He also fixed different rates of rents for the above categories of lands in different classes of villages. Though the term of this settlement has long expired, no fresh settlement has yet been taken up. The net result of these operations was an enhancement of 49 per cent over the then existing revenue of Rs. 2,14,183.

Immediately after the survey in the Bamanghaty subdivision, survey in Panchpir subdivision was taken up. As in Bamanghaty, the period of settlement in this subdivision was also fixed for 20 years. In this subdivision the total increase of revenue was 40 per cent over the old *jama* of Rs. 1,26,862. This total enhancement in both the subdivisions included assessment on new lands cultivated or due to other reasons such as upgrading classification of land to its higher class or extension of irrigation.

The last settlement done according to this programme was in 1935—38 after which there was deviation under orders of Maharaja. Settlement made up to this period reveals that there were 144,154 acres of cultivated lands with a gross rental of Rs. 13,64,501.

Nayabadi operation in 3 parganas of the block spreading over Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions was next taken up as an experimental measure. The procedure of the settlement was followed except assessment of rent. Only assessment of land reclaimed was made at the prevailing rates of rent. Old records of rights were corrected incorporating therein all the changes in the ownership of holdings. The area under this operation was 503·73 square miles consisting of 859 villages. The Nayabadi *jama* for the area added to the Touzi was Rs. 3,090 including Public Works cess.

Then revision settlement in 4 parganas, viz., Mantri, Barpara, Sathilo and Gardeulia covering an area of 154 squar miles was taken up. The operation continued till 1943 and there was a total increase of 14·22 per cent over the old revenue demand.

Of the remaining 3 parganas in the aforesaid blocks, Nayabadi operation was started in 1947 and final publication was made in 1951. The main impediment to regular settlement of the remaining areas was dearth of settlement knowing personnel.

No revisional or Nayabadi settlement has taken place thereafter. During the years preceding merger of the State, lands were being settled with the individual owners. Even after the merger, cases of such settlement with individual tenants were being taken up. As the number of such cases gradually assumed unwieldy proportions a separate set of rules was framed in 1953 on the orders of the then Commissioner to take up villagewise and parganawise settlement.

171. Present system of Survey, Assessment and collection of Land Revenue

Balasore-Mayurbhanj Major Settlement was originally a part of Cuttack Settlement till 1964, when a separate Settlement of Balasore-Mayurbhanj was created with headquarters at Baripada.

New settlement operation has been taken up since February 1966 in Betnoti tahsil comprising the Police-stations of Baisinga, Betnoti and Muruda.

The system of collection of land revenue followed during Durbar period continued without any change till the 31st March 1965, the date of notification for abolition of village officers like Padhans[1]. From

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[1] Revenue Department Notification No. 214296, dated 31-3-1965

that year the collection of revenue is being made through the Revenue Inspectors. In the previous years the Padhans, who were the primary collecting agents used to collect land revenue direct from the tenants and used to deposit it with the Tahsildars, on kist dates fixed for the purpose. If any sum was not paid on the kist dates, it was deemed to be an arrear. Certificate cases were filed against the tenants if the arrear was not paid by the end of the next kist date, or within three months from the date on which the amount fell due whichever was later. These Padhans were entitled to a commission as collection charges.

172. Income from Land Revenue

Income from Land revenue, Public Work cess, forests and other miscellaneous cess during the years from 1961-62 to 1964-65 is given in the Appendix II.

173. Land Reforms

(*i*) Estate Abolition

The only estate in the district was the ex-Sarbarkari of Kaptipada which was taken over by Government under section 3 (1) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, on the 27th November 1952[1]. Thereafter, it was administered as an Anchal and was finally brought under the regular administrative pattern with effect from the 15th November 1961. The estate extended over an area of 200 square miles.

Some ryots of Kaptipada Anchal were paying produce rent besides rent in cash for their ryoti lands. The kind rent collected was first kept in the Government Hammar and subsequently sold at the local prevailing market rates and the cash credited under the regular head of Accounts. The Agency for collection of revenue of Anchal continued as before. The collecting Moharirs did the work of collection.

(*ii*) Lakharaj tenures and Service Jagir

In 1931, there were in all 19 different kinds of lakharaj including Debottar and Pirottar and 85 different kinds of jagirs. Both kinds of grants can be arranged under three different heads, namely, (1) Religious purpose, (2) Social purpose, and (3) Service purpose. The lands dedicated for religious purpose are mainly Debottar, Brahmottar and Pirottar. The Debottar grants were given to the Hindu deities for the purpose of Seva-Puja and Brahmottar grants to the Brahmins for regularly blessing the Ruler. The lands granted for social purposes include Datta-Mahatran grants to non-Brahmins for merit being maurasi, hereditary grants, etc. The grant for service purpose is known as Datta-Panpika grant to non-Brahmins for personal service. Similarly, jagir lands were given

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[1] Revenue Department Notification No. 7004, dated 27-11-1952

for religious, social and service purposes. Under head religious, the important jagirs are Barheri jagir, Bhaka jagir, Rajguru jagir, etc. The important jagir for social purpose are Babuan jagir—the grants to Babu Khastriyas, Mahal jagir—grants to collecting agents in Debottar Mahal, Dalai jagirs, Dakua jagirs, etc.

A set of rules called Mayurbhanj Lakharaj Control Order was framed for the administration of the jagirs. According to that no lakharaj lands are transferrable by mortgage sale will gift or inheretance either in whole or in part without the permission of Maharaja or such other authority nor are they liable to be brought to sale in execution of decree of any civil or Revenue court without such permission. Most of these tenures were only partially rent free as 5 annas 4 pies or in some cases 5 annas 4 gandas in the rupee is paid as darbasi or collection cess. The following table shows the position of lakharajis and jagirs.

	Lakharaj		Jagir	
	Land grant in acres	Cash grant in Rupees	Land grant in acres	Cash grant in Rupees
Religious purpose	112,741·43	4,497-9-3	3,082·19	5,888-14-0
Social purpose ..	13,387·05	190-10-6	13,852·51	3,035-6-6
Service purpose..	1,462·78	Nil	6,657·69	4,506-4-0

(Consus of Maurbhanj State—1931)

(iii) Abolition of Jagirs, etc.

Most of the jagirs and lakharajis have since been abolished. After abolition of the system of paiks the jagir lands held by them were resumed as kotchas and then settled with them on Sanja or Produce rent system.

In the year 1963 the following kinds of jagirs were abolished :

(1) Badua, (2) Badya, (3) Banua, (4) Behera, (5) Chakrani, (6) Dwari, (7) Farasi, (8) Go-mundia, (9) Hajam, (10) Kaviraj, (11) Karan, (12) Keuta, (13) Khotta Kismat, (14) Pagariband ha, (15) Patidhara, (16) Sabarikandhua.

On the 1st October 1964 the following kinds of lakharajis were abolished and land comprised in the grants were vested in the State.

1. Rajguru
2. Swastina
3 Kismat Bhuyan Mohapatra
4. Khilat
5. Khusbas
6. Sasan Khanja Brahmottar
7. Baje Brahmottar
8. Brahmottar

9. Aisamat Brahmottar
10. Baishnabottar
11. Kharida Brahmottar
12. Niskar Brahmottar
13. Dutta Mahatran
14. Maurasi
15. Mahatran
16. Adhajama
17. Niskar Khilat
18. Khijmat Mahatran
19. Kharida Mahatran
20. Istamurari Maurasi
21. Niskar Mahatran
22. Anugrahi
23. Babuan
24. Khairat
25. Kharporta

From the 1st March 1965 the Debottar and Pirottar lakharaj were abolished.

174. Relationship between landlord and tenant

The absence of agrarian agitation during the last 200 years shows that tenants have been satisfied with their lot. The establishment of State Graingola and the enactment of Mayurbhanj Tenancy Regulations of 1909 and regular settlements gave them security. The State Graingolas acted as Agricultural banks as they provided paddy loans to agriculturists at nominal rate of interest. Both the regular settlement as well as the Nayabadi settlement honoured the occupancy right of the tenants given under provisions of Mayurbhanj Tenancy Regulations of 1909.

Every ryot who had cultivated or held land continuously for a period of 12 years, whether wholy or partly, before or after the commencement of Tenancy Regulations whether under a lease or otherwise had a right of occupancy in the land so held or cultivated by him. But this rule did not apply to lands held in lieu of wages or to the Nijote land of a lakharajdar or any other land holder.

After the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa the interest of the tenants have been secured by enactment of Orissa Tenants' Relief Act, 1955, Orissa Tenants' Protection Act, 1948 and Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1964.

175. Condition of Rural Labour

The variation in the wages of agricultural labourers has been discussed in Chapter IX—Economic Trends. An unskilled female generally gets a daily wage of 75 nP. and an unskilled male from Re.1 to Rs. 1 50 nP. A skilled worker gets Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The problem of rural labour is essentially one of under-employment, as the labourers get

employment for hardly six months a year. The female agricultural labourers get employment for three months only. After completing the agricultural operations in the locality the male labourers migrate to Balasore, Contai and other neighbouring areas outside the district. Extraction of timber in Similipal forest has provided avocation for the wage earners of the neighbourhood.

176. Administration of other sources of Revenue, Central as well as State

(*i*) Stamp

Revenue is derived from the sale-proceeds of all kinds of stamps, such as Postal stamps, Judicial and non-Judicial stamps, Local and Court fee stamps, Special Adhesive stamps and Entertainment tax stamps. These stamps are sold from the Treasury and the Sub-Treasuries of the district. Postal stamps are sold through the Post Offices and other stamps are sold to general public through licenciate stamp vendors.

Revenue from the sale of different stamps from the year 1950-51 to 1964-65 is shown in Appendix III.

(*ii*) Commercial Taxes

The district forms a circle for the purpose of collection of Commercial Taxes with the head office located at Baripada. The head of the office is the Commercial Tax Officer under whom there are Assistant Commercial Tax Officer of Gazetted rank and Commercial Tax Inspector in the field to assist in collection work. They administer and collect the Orissa Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax and the Orissa Agricultural Income Tax, etc. The collection figures from 1957-58 to 1964-65 are given in Appendix IV.

(*iii*) Motor Spirit, Light Diesel Oil, Entertainment Tax

The Commercial Tax Officer, Baripada circle is in charge of collection of Motor spirit, Light diesel taxes and Entertainment tax. The receipts from Motor spirit and diesel oil from 1960-61 to 1964-65 is given in Appendix V.

(*iv*) Income Tax

The Income Tax Officer whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the district has his headquarters located at Baripada. He has other subordinates like Inspectors to assist him in assessment and collection. A statement showing income derived from 1960-61 to 1963-64 is given in Appendix VI.

(*v*) Excise

The Collector is the Chief Revenue Officer of the Excise Administration of the district. The Additional District Magistrate exercises all power of the Collector under the general supervision and direction of the Collector.

The Superintendent of Excise is the Chief Executive Officer and exercises the powers of the Collector, when so delegated, in certain excise cases. The Inspectors are subordinate to the Superintendent. They supervise the work of the Sub-Inspectors with powers to investigate offences.

The district is divided into four zones called 'Ranges' and an Inspector holds charge of each range. The district is again divided into eleven charges and a Sub-Inspector is posted in each charge. He has power to detect and investigate cases and inspect the premises where excisable goods are manufactured or sold, except such manufactories as are in direct charge of another Excise Officer.

The Assistant Sub-Inspectors patrol the crime area and detect cases. They do not have power to search closed premises, if it does not come under the purview of Opium Act. They cannot investigate but only detect cases and make them over to the Sub-Inspector of the charge for investigation.

The Peons are distributed to different Ranges and charges. They have power to search and to effect seizure of contraband articles and arrest persons suspected to have committed an offence under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, the Opium Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Orissa Opium Smoking Act in open places.

Power to investigate offences is vested in the officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector under all the Acts.

(*vi*) Excise Permits

Licenses are issued for retail sale of out-still liquor, foreign liquor, toddy, ganja and bhang, which remain valid for one financial year. Various kinds of license except that for retail sale of foreign liquor, are settled by auction by the Collector. Licenses for sale of foreign liquor, Mrita Sanjibani Sura, Modak and articles containing hemp and manufactured drugs are granted by the Collector to selected persons on fixed annual fee.

Sale of excisable goods is subject to the limit fixed by Government and sale of manufactured drugs to an individual is governed by Rules.

Distillery system was in force in the district till the 31st March 1961. Outstill system has been introduced from the 1st April 1961. The license holder of an outstill shop is required to manufacture and sell liquor in the premises or such other premisses for which he is given a license by the Collector.

Number of each kind of the shops from the year 1960-61 up to 1964-65 are given in Appendix VII.

There is no *Pachwai* shop in the district. The adivasis are allowed to manufacture and possess *pachwai* subject to a limit of 8 seers in undiluted form and 20 seers in diluted form for domestic consumption and for consumption during feasts and festivals. But sale is not allowed.

Neera is not manufactured in the district. There are only two toddy hops, toddy is not a popular drink here. The excise revenue of the district is steadily increasing year by year. Excise cases seem to be increasing as is evident from the detection figures for the years 1950-51 and 1960-61 which are 622 and 1,171 respectively.

A statement showing income derived during the period from 1955-56 to 1964-65 is given in Appendix VIII.

117. Bhoodan Movement

So far as this district is concerned, the Bhoodan (or land gift) movement was started in 1952 by late Gopabandhu Choudhury and his wife Srimati Rama Devi. The Bhoodan Yagna Samiti has so far received gift of 20,235 acres of land and distributed 9,080 acres to land less people. Distribution of 1,788 acres of land has only been legally confirmed. Rs. 47,475 have been paid to grantees in the form of subsidies. Besides Bhoodan, the Samiti got 232 gift villages (Gramdan). Out of these villages 84 have already been distributed

APPENDIX I

Statement of existing rates of rent of the one man equivalent to 0·69 acre of land in different parts of the district of Mayurbhanj

Classification of land	Baripada Town	Baripada and Kaptipada Subdivisions				Kaptipada Estate (since vested[1])	Baman-ghaty Sub-division	Panchpir Subdivision				Remarks
		1st Class Parganas[1]	2nd Class Parganas[2]	3rd Class Parganas[3]	4th Class Parganas[4]			1st Class Parganas[6]	2nd Class Parganas[7]	3rd Class Parganas[8]	4th Class Parganas[9]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kala —	2 0 0 to 6 8 0	1 8 0 to 2 12 0	0 10 0 to 2 8 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 1 0	1 0 0 to 1 12 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0 to 5 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	
Dahi —	0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 7 0 (Kharajhara)	—	—	—	—	
Asu Aul —	0 12 0	0 6 9 to 1 0 0	0 5 0 to 0 12 0	0 6 3 to 0 11 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	—	
Asu Doyam —	0 8 0	0 4 6 to 0 9 0	0 3 0 to 0 9 0	0 3 9 to 0 8 3	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	
Asu Soyam —	0 6 0	0 2 3 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6 to 0 5 0								

Classification of land	Baripada Town	Baripada and Kaptipada Subdivisions: 1st Class Parganas[1]	2nd Class Parganas[2]	3rd Class Parganas[3]	4th Class Parganas[4]	Kaptipada Estate (since vested [5])	Bamanghaty Sub-division	Panchpir Subdivision: 1st Class Parganas[6]	2nd Class Parganas[7]	3rd Class Parganas[8]	4th Class Parganas[9]	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	
Gadi ..	3 0 0 to 4 0 0	1 4 0 to 2 4 0	1 4 0 to 2 4 0	1 4 0 to 2 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 2 0	1 2 0 to 1 10 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	
Ral Aul ..	2 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 0 0 to 2 2 0	1 0 0 to 2 2 0	1 2 0 to 1 12 0	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	1 0 0 to 1 8 0	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Pal Doyam ..	1 12 0 to 2 0 0	0 14 0 to 1 14 0	0 14 0 to 1 14 0	0 14 0 to 1 8 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 14 0 to 1 4 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Pal Soyam ..	1 4 0 to 1 10 0	0 12 0 to 1 10 0	0 12 0 to 1 10 0	0 10 0 to 1 4 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Jal Aul ..	1 14 0	2 1 0 to 2 7 0	1 12 6 to 2 7 0	1 10 0 to 2 6 6	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 8 0	1 6 6 to 1 9 0	1 3 0 to 1 8 0	1 1 0 to 1 5 0	1 0 0 to 1 3 0	1 0 0 to 1 2 0	

Classification of land	Baripada Town	Baripada and Kaptipada Subdivision: 1st Class Parganas[1]	2nd Class Parganas[2]	3rd Class Parganas[3]	4th Class Parnas[4]	Kaptipada Estate (since vested[5].)	Bamanghaty Sub-division	Panchpir Subdivision: 1st Class Parganas[6]	2nd Class Parganas[7]	3rd Class Parganas[8]	4th Class Parganas[9]	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	
Jal Doyam ..	1 4 0	1 5 0 to 1 14 0	0 15 0 to 1 9 0	0 13 6 to 1 7 0	0 12 0 to 0 15 0	0 12 0 to 1 5 0	0 13 6 to 0 15 0	0 15 0 to 1 2 0	0 13 6 to 1 0 6	0 12 0 to 0 15 0	0 11 0 to 0 14 0	
Jal Soyam ..	0 12 0	0 11 0 to 1 4 0	0 9 6 to 0 15 6	0 9 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 9 0 to 0 10 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 9 0 to 0 11 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 7 0 to 0 9 0	

[1]Amarda, Asankhali, Barasai, Koradhia and Khanua in Sadar Subdivision and Sainkula and Arpatachilima in Kaptipada Subdivision

[2] Kadalia, Mantri, Muruda, Saradiha, Sathilo, Jddeulia, Olmara, Banahari, Ranada, Chitrada, Baldiha, Nodhana, Narangabaj, Haripur, Nuagaon, Majhalbhag (Western side), Akhuadeulia, Barapali and Deuli in Sadar Subdivision and Balakuti, Khunta and Podadiha in Kaptipada Subdivision.

[3]Baghahara, Aohi, Kantisahi, Patijhinja, Majhikhanda, Chandua, Bargagaon, Majhalbhag (eastern side), Haldia, Upperbhag, Gadigaon, Rusunia and Deuli in Sadar Subdivision and (Dukura Kainsari and Jeypore in Kaptipada Subdivison).

[4]Brahmangaon, Chakri and Similipal in Sadar Suubdivision

[5]Gartalapur, Taladandi, Pir, Chaurashi-Pir, Taladiha-Pir and Narangkadash-Pir in Kaptipada Estate

Dhanna-Pir, Kia, Bhanda, Nakura and Khunduridesh in Panchpir Subdivision

[7]Baidyanath, Karanjia, Kumirda, Kanika, Sukruli and Ghosda in Panchpir Subdivision

[8] Barpada, Thakurmunda and Ratnapur in Panchpir Subdivision

Similipa-Pir, Jamuuabardanda-Pir Ramraja-Pir, and Olkadar-Pir in Panchpir Subdivision

APPENDIX II

Demand and collection figure of Law, Revenue cess and Miscellaneous Revenue

Year	Source of Revenue		Demand total	Collection total	Remission total	Balance total	per cent of collection
1961-62	L. Revenue	.	13,08,174	11,87,856	..	1,20,318	
	Cess	..	1,47,075	1,30,157	...	16,918	
	Misc. Revenue	..	37,375	15,645	127	21,603	
	Total	...	14,92,624	13,33,658	127	1,58,839	89·34 %
1962-63	L. Revenue	..	13,07,004	11,95,822	.	11,182	
	Cess	..	1,47,241	1,30.193	...	17,048	
	Miscellaneous Revenue.		33,642	11,902	172	21,568	
	Total	..	14,87,887	13,37,917	172	1,49.798	89·91%
1963-64	L. Revenue	..	12,93,958	12,17,218	..	76,740	
	Cess	–	4,11,401	3,91,429	..	19,972	
	Misc. Revenue	...	35,531	15,208	..	20,323	
	Total	–	17,40,890	16,23,855	.	1,17,035	93·27%
1964-65	L. Revenue	–	13,43,926	12,17,978	..	1,25,948	
	Cess	–	4,20,612	3,89,831		30,781	
	Misc. Revenue	–	41,916	20,016	–	21,900	
	Total	..	18,06,454	16,27,825	..	1,78,629	90·11%

APPENDIX III

(A)

Statement showing the details of receipts on account of Judicial stamps for the years 1950-51 to 1964-65

District	Sale of court fee stamps	Sale of stamps for copies	Miscellaneous	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
Mayurbhanj				
1950-51 from September 1950 to March 1951.	88,567·00	3,275·00	Nil	91,842·00
1951-52	1,73,498·07	6,287·08	Do.	1,79,785·15
1952-53	1,79,995·15	6,200·00	Do.	1,86,195·15
1953-54 from April 1953 to August 1953.	80,669·05	2,475·00	Do.	83,144·05
1955-56	1,47,218·10	4,675·00	Do.	1,51,893·10
1956-57	1,34,671·15	3,400·00	Do.	1,38,071·15
1957-58	1,45,504·78	2,880·00	Do.	1,48,384·78
1958-59	1,61,501·13	2,592·00	Do.	1,64,093·13
1959-60	1,68,355·77	2,833·50	Do.	1,71,189·27
1960-61	1,75,639·37	2,949·00	Do.	1,78,588·37
1961-62	1,64,812·92	3,012·50	Do.	1,67,825·42
1962-63	1,83,237·05	3,775·00	Do.	1,87,012·05
1963-64	1,66,425·27	3,037·50	Do.	1,69,462·77
1964-65	1,87,568·67	2,731·00	Do.	1,90,299 67

(B)

Statement showing the details of receipts on account of non-Judicial stamps for the year 1950-51 to 1964-65

Serial 2 Under the Stamp Act (1)	Receipts (a) Non-Judicial stamps (Impressed stamps) (2)	Charges Non-Judicial (b) Revenue stamps (3)	(c) Legal Practitioners C. F. stamps (4)	(d) Special Adhesive stamps (5)	Entertainment-tax stamps (6)	Total (7)
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1950-51 from September 1950 to March 1951.	42,617·37	670·12	1,285·00	354·75	25,437·00	70,364·24
1951-52	71,123·81	3,992·08	757·50	957·50	26,665·25	1,03,496·14
1952-53	83,054·31	4,123·12	3,470·00	506·78	22,619·75	1,13,772·96
1953-54 from April 1953 to August 1953.	42,960·12	1,480·00	70·00	241·37	25,787·37	70,538·86
1954-55	..	..	..	..	23,272·06	23,272·06
1955-56	76,164·12	3,404·09	2,432·50	393·75	21,278·44	1,03,672·90
1956-57	93,205·12	3,695·00	2,560·00	755·50	23,947·25	1,24,162·87
1957-58	96,829·03	10,133·54	2,520·00	2,433·64	28,143·95	1,40,060·16
1958-59	98,428·68	14,100·57	2,562·50	1,224·27	31,786·00	1,48,102·02
1959-60	1,25,384·55	18,378·00	2,455·00	2,975·00	36,544·10	1,85,736·65
1960-61	1,10,965·90	20,732·00	2,590·00	1,784·75	37,474·90	1,73,547·55
1961-62	1,29,150·39	22,818·00	2,680·00	1,494·90	43,018,34	1,99,161·63
1962-63	1,55,142·95	25,335·00	1.012·50	1,597·80	37,234·75	2,21,323·00
1963-64	2,00,270·45	31,834·00	840·00	2,982·30	54,172·16	2,90,098·91
1964-65	2,30,696·17	31,038·00	320·00	4,308·65	97,646·31	3,64,009·13

(C)

Statement showing details of receipts on account of Postal Stamps from the year 1952-53 to 1965-66

		Rs. P.
1952-53 from November 1952 to March 1953	..	26,228·28
1953-54	..	66,100·40
1954-55	..	66,538·86
1955-56	..	72,306·50
1956-57	..	80,668·78
1957-58	..	1,56,135·57
1958-59	..	1,82,377·55
1959-60	..	1,81,402·42
1960-61	..	1,99,708·56
1961-62	..	2,46,859·70
1962-63	..	2,53,677·04
1963-64	..	2,73,343·07
1964-65	..	2,69,493·94
1965-66	..	3,52,390·92

APPENDIX IV

Income from States sales tax and number of dealers

Period		No. of dealers	Tax realised
			Rs. P.
1957-58	..	575	4,40,369·38
1958-59	..	580	3,74,979·93
1959-60	..	530	5,21,932·57
1960-61	..	500	6,52,532·84
1961-62	.	443	7,78,339·24
1962-64	..	479	8,49,801·13
1963-64	..	..	9,97,778·19
1964-65	..	..	11,21,584·51

Income from Central sales tax and number of dealers

Period		No. of dealrs	Tax realised
			Rs. P
1960-61	..	280	1,54,78·90.
1961-62	..	285	8,30,116·32
1962-63	..	315	1,66,767·89
1963-64	..	..	3,50.389·52
1964-65	.	..	4,33,885·43

Agriculture Income-tax

Number of assesses and tax realised from them

Period		No. of dealrs	Tax realised
			Rs. P.
1957-58	..	114	12,949·49
1958-59	..	108	12,044 06
1959-60	..	100	7,729·57
1960-61	.	91	5,967·16
1961-62		92	5,116·66
1962-63		80	9,383·93
1963-64		..	10,479·93
1964-65		..	13,695·98

APPENDIX V

Income from Motor Spirit taxation

Period		Tax realised
		Rs. P.
1960-61	..	1,53,331·81
1961-62	..	1,55,385·07
1962-63	..	1,74,197·48
1963-64	..	2,81,430·92
1964-65	..	27,411·94

APPENDIX VI

Period		Income-tax collection
		Rs.
1960-61	..	2,37,094
1961-62	..	2,87,998
1962-63	..	3,13,748
1963-64	..	4,53,850

APPENDIX VII

Number of each kinds of excise shops

Shops	1950-51	1960	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Country Spirit ..	56	51	..	..	..	..
Out-still ..	..	..	106	90	86	79
Toddy ..	2	2	2	2	2	2
Foreign Liquor ..	3	2	2	2	..	..
Medicated wine ..	1	2	3	4	..	..
Opium ..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Ganja ..	31	..	..	..	..	..
Bhang ..	28	26	26	26	26	26

APPENDIX VIII

Excise Revenue

Period	Revenue (In rupees)
1955-56 ..	4,91,65
1956-57 ..	4,10,124
1957-58 ..	4,12,052
1958-59 ..	5,12,947
1959-60 ..	4,90,734
1960-61 ..	7,06,663
1961-62 ..	..
1962-63 ..	14,20,165
1963-64 ..	14,95,129
1964-65 ..	16,65,204

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

178. Organisation of Police

Prior to introduction of regular Police force in the ex-State of Mayurbhanj, the Judicial, Revenue and Police functions were being exercised by the heads of villages and Pirs. The *Paiks* were employed for the purpose of army and the Police. The earliest reference to Police force dates back to 1866 when riots broke out among the tribal Population probably in consequence of the *Na-anka* famine and were uppressed by the authorities with the help of the British Government. During this time, the first Thana was established at Bankati. By the year 1882 during the rule of Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja, Mayurbhanj had altogether 7 Thanas with a Police force and the Revenue and Judicial functions were then separated from the Police. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja succeeded to the Gadi that year and it was during his administration that Police force of Mayurbhanj was organised on the model of the neighbouring Provinces in British India. A net-work of Police stations and out-posts, manned by officers trained at the Police Training Colleges of the neighbouring Provinces, was opened. In the year 1892-93, H. B. Kiddell was appointed the first Superintendent of of Police of Mayurbhanj.

During the Court of Wards administrations after the death of Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, Police officers used to be deputed from the British districts to help in the Police administration of Mayurbhanj.

The Police administration of the ex-State made further progress under the rule of Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo and by the year 1941-42 there were 15 Police stations, 5 out-posts and 4 Beat-houses staffed by 4 officers and 344 men. Besides this, the ex-State had an Armed Reserve of 80 constables with 420 Fire-arms and 21,672 rounds of ammunition. The ratio was 1 police man to 1925·8 people and for 8·25 square miles

During the year 1945-46, under the administration of Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, the strength of the Police force was one Inspector-General of Police-*cum*-Police Adviser, one Superintendent of Police, one Assistant Superintendent, six Inspectors, twenty-nine Sub-Inspectors, three Jamadars, thirty-six Assistant Sub-Inspectors, fifteen Havildars, one Building Assistant Sub-Inspector, 311 ordinary Constbles and 120 Armed Reserve Costables with 491 arms and 29,294

rounds of ammunition. Besides, there was a temporary force of two Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three Havildars, and sixty-six Constables to check smuggling of foodgrains and a Criminal Investigation Department manned by one Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, five writer Constables and six Constables.

After integration with Orissa, in 1949, the Police force was reorganised by abolishing the post of Inspector-General and transferring Olmara Police station with its staff to Balasore district.

A Band Party consisting of 1 Band Inspector, 8 Havildar Majors, 2 Havildars and 12 Constables from the ex-State Administration got itself intergated with the Provincial establishment which had no Band Party before. Soon after meger, the district experienced an Adibasi uprising in Bamanghaty subdivision. As it was then not possible for the newly reorganised district Police force to cope with the situation additional Police force had to be requisitioned and the situation was brought under control. The industrial, commercial and political importance of the subdivision complicated the law and order question of the area necessitating the creation of a post of Assisant Superintendent of Police to be kept in charge of Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions.

For facility of Police administration, the district has been divided into two Police subdivisions, namely, Baripada and Rairangpur, which are again subdivided into three and two circles respectively. The circles, are Baripada Sadar, Betnoti and Udala in the Baripada Police subdivision, and Rairangpur and Karanjia in the Rairangpur Police subdivision. Each of the circles is in charge of an Inspector of Police. The district has been divided into 21 Police stations, each under the charge of a Sub-Inspector of Police. The five Police circles include Police stations and out-posts as given below:

1. Sadar cricle	Baripada, Kuliana, Bangiriposi, Suliapada Police stations (and Sirsa Anti-smuggling post).
2. Betnoti circle	Betnoti, Badasahi, Baisinga, Muruda Police stations (Rasgovindapur out-post and Badampur and Mantri Beat-houses). One Sub-Inspector has been posted to tackle the docoity problem at Rasgovindapur.
3. Rairangpur circle.	Rairangpur, Bisai, Bahalda, Tiring, Gorumahisani, Badampahar Police stations (Sulaipat out-post, Jamda, Jaradihi Anti-smuggling posts and Tiring Road-post).
4. Udala circle	Udala, Khunta and Sarat Police stations (Jaypore out-post).
5. Karanjia circle	Karanjia, Jashipur, Thakurmunda, Raruan.

Each Police station is placed in charge of a Sub-Inspector of Police, designated as officer-in-charge of the Police station. He is assisted by the Assistant Sub-Inspectors and constables. Important Police stations have got 2nd and 3rd Sub-Inspectors.

Apart from these Police stations, there are 4 rural Out-posts, 3 town Out-posts and 3 Beat-houses in the district. One Assistant Sub-Inspector holds charge of each of the rural Out-posts. The town out-posts are kept under the charge of a Head Constable. Each of the Beat-houses is manned by 3 Constables.

There are 4 police court officers. For the Baripada subdivision there is an Inspector, designated as prosecuting Inspector, and for each of other subdivisional courts there is one Sub-Inspector designated as Court Sub-Inspector who is assisted by Constables. They represent the Police before the Magistrates in the matter of criminal cases. The prosecuting Inspector of Baripada is in over all charge of the court offices of the district though the Circle Inspectors exercise direct control over all court officers of their respective circles.

The general police administration of the district rests with the Superintendent of Police. His headquarters is at Baripada. He is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Another Deputy Superintendent of Police is posted to Rairangpur also.

The strength of the district Police force consists of 1 Sergeant Major, 6 Inspectors including the prosecuting Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 45 Sub-Inspectors, 47 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 23 Havildars and 568 Constables. This personnel constitutes the permanent staff. Besides this there are 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 10 Havildars, and 75 Constables who serve on a temporary basis. The district Reserve force falls into two categories: Armed Police Reserve and Orindary Police Reserve.

179. Armed Police Reserve

It consists of one Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 3 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 38 Havildars, 14 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks and 287 Constables.

It comprises a striking force, a static guard, an escort force, police and motor vehicle staff. The striking force consists of 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Sergeant, 1 Drill Sub-Inspector, 1 Havildar Major, 6 Havildars, 6 Lance Naiks and 48 Constables. The static guard consists of 8 Havildars and 25 Constables. The vehicle staff consists of 1 Havildar Major, 10 Havildars and 9 Constables. Besides these, there are 2 Bugler Constables, and 1 Armoury Constable. Twenty-eight Constables have been set apart as leave and training reserve.

The striking force is always kept in readiness to meet emergencies. The static guard supplies sentries to treasuries, sub-treasuries and armoury in the district. The escort force is engaged in escorting prisoners, cash and properties when requisitioned by the authorities specially empowered to issue escort requisition. The Police transport staff maintain and drive police vehicles.

180. Transport

Allotment has been made to this district of seven motor vehicles including a motor cycle and two jeeps. A force consisting of 1 Havildar, 6 Havildar Drivers and 8 Assistant Drivers have been sanctioned to man and maintain them. These vehicles are kept in the Reserve Lines and are utilised in carrying the armed Police force and the wireless in times of emergency.

181. Communications

Apart from ordinary means of communication there are Police wireless and Pigeon services to communicate urgent matters in times of emergency. There is only one wireless station in the district at Baripada, and casual stations are established if and where needed. Pigeon service stations have been set up at Baripada, Karanjia and Rairangpur. Pigeons are trained both in boomerang and in ordinary services for carrying messages to and from headquarters of the service stations and interior places.

182. Ordinary Reserve

This force includes 8 Inspectors, 53 Sub-Inspectors, 56 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Havildars and 476 Constables. It supplies officers and men to various police posts including courts and other establishments in the district. Their main duty is to prevent and detect crimes and maintain law and order. They also collect and communicate intelligence for effective execution of the above duties.

183. Intelligence Bureau

The District Intelligence Bureau is manned by 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables. These officers are taken from the Ordinary Police Reserve. The Bureau is under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police. It collects information on criminal, political and other important matters.

184. Anti-corruption Police

Vigilance or the anti-corruption staff are maintained all over Orissa under the control of the Additional Inspector-General of Police. In Mayurbhanj, there is 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables, one each at Baripada and Rairangpur.

185. Railway Police

Two railway lines run in the district, one from Rupsa to Talbandh in Baripada subdivision and the other in Rairangpur subdivision connecting Badampahar, Gorumahisani and Rairangpur with Tatanagar. The maintenance of law and order in these railway lines is left under the charge of Superintendent of Railway Police, Orissa, Cuttack. The railway line from Rupsa to Talbandh so far as law and order is concerned is looked after by the Government Railway Police Station, Balasore and that in the Rairangpur subdivision is under the jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police Station, Rourkela.

A Railway Police out-post, manned by one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and four Constables, is functioning at Baripada from the 10th April 1958 to maintain law and order over Mayurbhanj Light Railway running from Rupsa to Talbandh. This out-post is subordinate to the Railway Crime Investigating Centre at Balasore.

186. Fire Service

A Fire Service Station has been functioning in the district headquarters from the 23rd March 1957. The Fire staff consists of one Station Officer, two leading Firemen, two Driver Havildars and sixteen Firemen. The equipments placed at the disposal of the staff for fire-fighting include one water tender, one towing vehicle, two small coventry Climax pumps and one flame making cell. Besides, they have been supplied with a water wagon and a jeep with a pump. This Fire staff attend to fire calls throughout the district. The stastistics given in Appendix B show the details of services rendered by the Fire staff during the past years.

187. Police Hospital

Over and above the ordinary medical facilities available to the Police, there is a 8 bedded Hospital established exclusively for the treat ment of the Police force. It is placed under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon. He is assisted by a Compounder and two male Nurses.

188. Village Police

Prior to 1866, police work in villages used to be done by the Sardar-Pradhan-Paik system which also looked after revenue collections. A regular Police force with police-station started in 1866. The Chaukidari-system started in 1894 but it was not till 1906 that Paik system was abolished and Chaukidars were paid in cash from Chaukidari tax which was separately assessed. Their appointment, dismissal, duties and payment of salaries were regulated under the Mayurbhanj Regulation III of 1908. There were no Dafadars. In the year 1945-46, there were 1950 Chaukidars.

In accordance with section 50 of the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act 1948, the Chaukidari administration of the district was transferred to the control and management of Grama Panchayats, with effect from the 18th April 1954. They were performing their duties as laid down under section 54 of that Act. The salary of Chaukidars were being paid by the Grama Panchayats. The salary was met from the Panchayat tax and dearness allowances from Government grant. They received Rs. 5 a month as pay and Rs. 4 a month as dearness allowance. From 1954 control over Chaukidars became slack as Grama Panchayats were unable to enforce the same discipline which the Police and Revenue officers used to do, particularly when control over Chaukidar was divided among Ward members.

The Chaukidari system was abolished in Mayurbhanj from 1963 Beat constables have been appointed to discharge functions normally assigned to the rural police. Each police-station has been divided into a number of beats. Beat constables are stationed in the parent police-station and are deputed to different beats and return to police-station after prolonged tours in different villages. There are 103 Beat constables in this district. With their appointment the work of reporting vital statistics and incidence of epidemics ceased as they had no routine duties in this respect and had no specific dates for reporting at Thana headquarters.

189. Incidence of Crime

The district borders Midnapore in West Bengal, Singhbhum in Bihar and Balasore and Keonjhar in Orissa. Criminals from all these adjoining districts cross over the border and operate in the district. Crimes like murder, dacoity, burglary and theft are common and they fluctuate in number from year to year.

(*i*) Murder

The crime occurs mostly among Adibasis who are less sophisticated and prefer immediate revenge to taking recourse to police and courts.

(*ii*) Dacoity

Before 1950 dacoities were few and far between except in 1943-44 which recorded 16 cases. With this exception, the yearly average was two only. From 1950, cases have increased. Rairangpur subdivision was being operated by a gang formed by one Noor Mohammed, an ex-convict. This gang has been apprehended.

One Bijoy Basanta Mohapatra of Udala subdivision formed a gang that infested the subdivision. The gang has also been apprehended. Fifteen persons have been tried for dacoity-*cum*-murder. Besides this, criminals from Midnapore and Balasore frequently crossed over to the

district with the help of local criminals and committed dacoities and murders. With a view to preventing such crimes, village defence parties have been organised throughout the district and border patrol by anti-crime staff introduced.

(*iii*) **Burglary**

It is a common crime. Professional criminals are mostly responsible for this form of crime. The *modus operandi* are sindh-cutting and lock breaking. Generally cash, clothes, utensils and jewellery are stolen. In cases, where properties are unidentifiable, detection is poor. Such cases occur frequently.

(*iv*) **Smuggling**

Due to higher prices in the border States of West Bengal and Bihar, foodgrains are smuggled by various clandestine means to those States. Mostly the cyclists carry rice on weekly market days for sale in the market. Men and women belonging to poorer classes carry head-loads and bhars of rice on those days for the same purpose. People from Bihar sometimes use the railway communication from Badampahar to Tata-nagar for smuggling paddy and rice in bundles. In order to combat smuggling, four anti-smuggling posts have been set up at Sirsa, Bhursani Raruan and Bahalda. Each such post has been manned by one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and four Constables. Despite the measure-taken for prevention, incidence of such cases has been large. Number of smuggling cases that were detected during 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 109, 236, 356, 277 and 223 respectively bringing the total during these five years to 1,201 detected cases.

Commission of crimes like theft and burglary depends to a great extent, on the harvest. Good harvest, often shows a decrease in the incidence of crimes, while failure of crops shows an increase. Incidence of various crimes in the present century is given in Appendix A.

190. Jails

(*i*) **Baripada Jail**

The Baripada Jail was established in 1885 in the heart of the town where the present market is located. It was shifted to its present location in 1908. The area of the jail premises covers 44·56 acres. The area of the jail garden is 9·56 acres. The rest of the area consists of paddy fields, plantation, tank and fallow land. Until merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa in 1949 this jail had been functioning as the Central Jail of Mayurbhanj with Sub-jails at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala under its control. After merger, it was declared a second class district jail with the three Sub-jails affiliated to it. The Civil Surgeon acts as Superintendent. He is assisted by one Jailor, two Assistant

Jailors, one Assistant Surgeon, one Welfare Officer and fifty-seven other subordinate staff.

The administration of the jail is regulated in accordance with the 'Rules for the Superintendence of Jails in Orissa'. Till recent time the jail administration was of deterrent type, but it has since changed its character to reformative type as recommended by the Orissa Jail Reforms Committee.

The jail has two rows of prison-wards. There are seven cells. There is a female ward and two rooms and a separate enclosure inside the jail. The total capacity for accommodation of prisoners in the jail is 331, the break up of which is as follows—

Name of the ward or cell		Capacity
1. Convict ward	..	236
2. Under-trial ward	..	35
3. Female ward	..	20
4. Solitary cell	..	7
5. Observation ward	..	14
6. Segregation ward	..	7
7. Hospital ward	..	7
8. Civil ward	.	5

From the statistics available for five years from 1956—60 we find that on an average 249 prisoners stayed in this Jail daily.

The average number of prisoners from 1960 to 1964 is given below:

		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Convicts	..	174·85	179·53	173·69	200·67	202·01
Under-trials	..	40·76	63·20	83·32	103·26	105·17
Criminal Lunatics and Civil Prisoners.	.	0·40	..	.	..	..

(ii) **Prison discipline**

The prison discipline is carried out under the rules of the Orissa Jail Manual. But in most of the cases, the projection mechanism of the mal-adjusted and anti-social personalities are diverted to healthy atmosphere by introduction of constructive work inside the jail. Only minor punishments are awarded.

(iii) **Welfare of Prisoners**

Prisoners are trained in different vocations. Facilities are provided for training in weaving of cotton goods, manufacture of durry and newar, making chairs, tables and sofa sets with sabai grass and bamboo, oil pressing, rope-making, carpentry and blacksmithy, pottery, bakery, pisciculture, and for gardening and agriculture. Garments required for prisoners are made in Baripada jail and supplied to the jail in Balasore.

There is a fairly big dairy attached to the jail. The milk is supplied to the jail and the Police hospitals. The surplus is sold to the public.

Education up to primary standard is being systematically imparted to the illiterate prisoners by a trained teacher deputed by the Education Department. A library is also maintained in the jail which consists of books on religion and literature. Daily newspapers are also subscribed. The effect is that a good number of prisoners get their first education here. Moral and religious instruction also are imparted to all the prisoners on Sundays and holidays by the Head Pandit of the local Sanskrit Tol.

Recreational facilities have been provided. Prisoners are encouraged to participate in dramas and other entertainments on festive occasions. A theatre pendal has been constructed for this purpose inside the jail. Facilities for physical exercise, drills and games are also provided.

Since July, 1958 one Welfare Officer has been posted to this jail. Besides work inside the jail, he maintains liaison between the prisoner and his family and tries to safeguard his family interests.

(iv) **Board of Visitors**

There is a Board of Visitors consisting of official and non-official members. The Board holds its sitting in every quarter of the year to consider ways and means for the improvement of administration and welfare of prisoners. The members pay visits to the jail and supervise the welfare measures taken for the prisoners.

191. After-care Shelter

Under the development projects of the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) the Government of Orissa have opened an After-care Shelter at Baripada for discharged prisoners. The inmates are given craft training in carpentry and tailoring on the basis of aptitude, ascertained through care-work technique. They prepare common furniture and garments under the supervision and guidance of the Instructors.

All activities in the Shelter are conducted in accordance with the daily routine. Prayer, group discussions and music are conducted. Books on moral values, adult education literature and daily newspapers are supplied. Gruop therapy is conducted as an avenue of treatment, where the inmates can give expression to their pent-up feelings, hostilities and resentment. Facilities for outdoor and indoor games are provided. Film shows are arranged. Guidance and counselling services are imparted on the basis of individual case records, to enable the inmate have self reliance and to lead a life of law abiding citizens.

(i) Juvenile prisoners

Special facilities are not available in the jail for the treatment of juvenile delinquents. But this jail serves as a receiving centre for such prisoners and when the litigation is finally disposed of, such prisoners except those who are sentenced to less than three months' imprisonment are transferred to the Juvenile Jail at Angul.

The juvenile prisoners and youthful offenders are segregated in a separate ward at night and are kept in charge of a night watchman of advanced age.

(ii) Sub-Jails

There are three Sub-jails in the district at Karanjia, Udala and Rairangpur. The Assistant Surgeons of the Subdivisional headquarters hospitals work as Superintendents of the Sub-jails at those places. A whole-time staff consisting of one clerk, one head warder and four warders are employed in each of the Sub-jails. These Sub-jails serve as places of confinement for the under-trial prisoners. After conviction, the prisoners are transferred to the district jail at Baripada, except convicts who are to undergo short sentences up to a maximum of one month.

In the Sub-jails facilities like vocational or reformative guidance are not provided to the prisoners. But there are provisions for imparting moral instruction to them. The relatives of the prisoners are usually allowed to interview them.

Details about admission and disposal of prisoners in Baripada Jail and other Sub-jails are given in Appendix C.

192. Civil and Criminal Courts

(i) High Court

Previous to 1934 the Ruling Chief with the Dewan or any other member of the State Council, whom the Chief may nominate, formed the Judicial Committee which heard appeals against the order of all courts This was the highest appellate court. The State Judge held the over all

charge of the judicial side of the administration and under him were all the Magistrates, Munsiffs and Sub-judges and the Subdivisional officers in their capacity as Deputy Magistrates.

A High Court was established by the Maharaja's order, dated the 10th April 1933, with the Dewan as Chief Judge, the other Judges being the Special Judicial Officer and the State Judge. This order abolished the Judicial Committee. The newly constituted High Court became the highest Court for hearing all appeals and revisional matters, both civil and criminal. It was, however, only by an order dated the 4th January 1936 that the powers and functions of the High Court were clearly defined and the minimum qualifications of Judges of the High Court were laid down and brought in line with the standard then prevailing in the Indian Provinces. Under the order passed on the 10th April 1933 the Dewan was to be the Chief Judge and would sit singly and hear appeals and revisioal matters both civil and criminal. Under the order dated the 4th January 1936 the powers of all the Judges of the High Court including the Chief Judge, regarding all judicial matters were brought on par, and the powers of any of the Judges sitting singly were limited only to the hearing of civil second appeals in suits valued at not more than Rs. 500 and hearing of petitions for revision of orders of Magistrates. It was provided that the High Court was ordinarily to exercise its appellate and revisional powers by a Bench of two Judges of the Court. The High Court as constituted consisted of the Chief Judge and three Puisne Judges. Two retired District and Sessions Judges of an Indian Province were appointed as Puisne Judges. The Dewan acted as Chief Judge till the end of 1939. On the 21st January 1940 the Senior Puisne Judge took over as the Chief Judge. The State Judge occasionally took seat as another Puisne Judge. The High Court held regular sittings. Cases for hearing were duly notified in the Mayurbhanj State Gazette sufficiently ahead of the dates so fixed.

(*ii*) District Judge Court

After formation of this district on the 1st January 1949, the Mayurbhanj Judgeship and Sessions Division was created. At the beginning, the jurisdiction of the Judgeship was limited to Mayurbhanj district only. From the 1st December 1949, the districts of Balasore and Keonjhar came under this Judgeship. This continued up to the 14th January 1959, when a separate Judgeship for Balasore was created. At present, the District Judge whose headquarters is at Baripada exercises jurisdiction over Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts and the Judgeship is styled as the Judgeship and Sessions Division of Mayurbhanj-Keonjhar.

The District Judge is the head of the judicial administration of the district. He tries sessions cases, hears civil and criminal appeals and also cases arising under special enactments.

(iii) Other Civil Courts

With the creation of the Judgeship and Sessions Divisions, the court of Subordinate Judge at Baripada and that of Munsifs at Baripada and Rairangpur were also opened on the 1st January 1949. The Sub-Judge who is also the Assistant Sessions Judge has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and tries suits arising in the district which are beyond the pecuniary jurisdiction of the concerned Munsifs. He also tries small cause court suits up to the value of Rs. 500. He has been vested with powers to try cases under Hindu Marriage Act, Guardian and Ward Act, Succession Certificates Act and Insolvency Act. No Munsif was posted at Karanjia or Udala till the 1st May 1961. The Munsifs posted at Baripada and Rairangpur held Circuit Courts at Udala and Karanjia respectively to hear civil suits. The Subdivisional Officer of Udala and Karanjia were *ex officio* Munsifs in their respective jurisdictions and were empowered to dispose of only uncontested suits. At present the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judicial) Udala and Karanjia have been vested with powers of Munsifs to try suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising out of Kaptipada and Panchhpir Subdivisions respectively. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsif at Baripada is limited to Rs. 4,000 and that of Munsif at Rairangpur to Rs. 2,000. All the Munsifs exercise powers of Magistrates 1st class and at times Munsif Baripada is also vested with powers to try Small cause Court suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

Nature of cases, along with their number handled by the District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge and the Munsifs from 1961 to 1965, have been given separately in a tabular form in Appendix D.

(iv) Criminal Courts

Besides the Civil Courts as already discussed, there are the following Criminal Courts in the district.

1. Court of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial).

2. Courts of the Subdivisional Magistrates at Baripada, Udala, Karanjia and Rairangpur (Judicial).

3. Courts of Subordinate Magistrates at Baripada and Rairangpur

Before the separation of Judiciary from Executive the Subdivisional Officers were functioning as Subdivisional Magistrates and under them there were administrative officers having magisterial powers who were disposing of criminal cases transferred to them by the Subdivisional Magistrates.

193. Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

The scheme has been introduced in the district, with effect from the 1st May 1961. The Judicial Magistrates are working directly under the High Court. One officer belonging to the junior branch of the Orissa Superior Judicial Service designated as Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) has been posted to supervise the working of separation scheme in the district. He inspects judicial courts frequently and gives guidance to the Magistrates for quick disposal of the criminal cases. The Munsifs at Baripada and Rairangpur are vested with powers of Subdivisional Magistrate (Judicial) for Baripada and Bamanghaty subdivisions respectively. Two Judicial Magistrates at Baripada and one at Rairangpur are posted to assist them in disposal of criminal cases of their respective subdivisions. There are two Subdivisional Magistrates (Judicial) posted at Karanjia and Udala to try criminal cases arising in their respective subdivisions The Subdivisional Magistrates take cognizance of cases, and transfer the cases to subordinate magistrates according to the criminal power exercised by them and also hears appeals under certain provisions besides trying some important cases. The Additional District Magistrate has also been vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge. He disposes appeals both civil and criminal transferred to him by the Sessions Judge and disposes some cases triable by Assistant Sessions Judge.

The Sessions Judge is the controlling authority in respect of establishment matters of the Judicial Magistrates. Some of the Magistrate still belong to the cadre of Orissa Administrative Service and Orissa Subordinate Administrative Service as the final absorption in the judiciary has not yet taken place.

Necessary statistics showing number of criminal cases dealt with during post-separation period in the district is given below:

Year	Number of criminal cases brought to trial	Number of criminal cases disposed of
1961 (From 1st May 1961)	2,510	1,528
1962	3.816	3,971
1963	3,743	3,555
1964	4,009	4,023
1965	3,937	3,448

194. Adalati Panchayats

Panchayat administration was introduced in the district in 1950-51 and seven Adalati Panchayats were formed at Muruda, Baisinga, Agria, Bahalda, Jashipur, Kaptipada and Karanjia on a tentative basis. They are continuing as such without any change. The Adalati Panchayats have been empowered to try petty criminal cases with punishment of a fine up to Rs. 50 and civil suits to the value of Rs. 25. When specially empowered, they can try civil suits to the value of Rs. 100. Powers have also been given to them to try certain offences under the Cattle Tresspass Act.

195. Legal Practitioners and Bar Associations

The Bar Association at Baripada was formed with all the legal practitioners of the ex-State of Mayurbhanj in 1927. There was a constitution of the Association for the guidance of the members. In accordance with the rules provided in the constitution, office bearers are elected every year, which include a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, two Joint Secretaries and a Librarian.

With the increase in number of the members of the Association, the Legal Practitioner's Act was introduced by the Durbar Administration of Mayurbhanj. The members of the Bar who had practised in the State High Court of Mayurbhanj were after merger. enrolled as Advocates by the Orissa High Court. The enrolled membership of the Baripada Bar Association at present is 62.

There are three other Bar Associations at the Subdivisional level in the district at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. No library or reading rooms are being maintained at present, by these associationsl. The principal aims, objects and activities of these associations are to take such steps as may be found necessary to maintain dignity of the profession.

APPENDIX A

Incidence of crimes

Years	Murder	Culpable homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft
1905-06	5	5	4	7	271	653
1910-11	5	7	2	8	229	582
1915-16	10	8	5	..	869	1,300
1920-21	4	8	4	6	296	542
1925-26	10	8	1	8	230	374
1930-31	12	15	1	3	229	315
1935-36	8	9	3	1	230	455
1940-41	11	13	2	2	278	404
1945-46	20	9	3	2	366	414
1950-51	Not available	..	..	..	..	..
1955	26	..	18	..	316	490
1960	34	..	5	..	206	385
1964	31	..	5	..	206	385

APPENDIX B

Number of fire accidents attended by the fire brigade in the district

Period	No. of fire calls attended	No. of houses attacked	Estimated value of properties damaged in Rupees	Estimated value of properties saved in Rupees
1959	70	236	2,20,332·00	5,80,850·00
1960	82	224	11,91,332·00	2,12,704·00
1961	60	96	1,18,725·00	2,00,970·00
1962	90	263	1,94,406·00	2,39,784·00
1963	65	650	1,20,163·00	7,71,152·00
1964	76	760	990·00	4,31,950·00
1965	92	920	3,27,761·00	10,10,369·00

APPENDIX C

Admission and Disposal of Prisoners

BARIPADA JAIL

Years	Admission						Discharge					
	Convicts		Under Trial		Civil prisoners		Convicts		Under Trial		Civil Prisoners	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1960	292	30	371	10	8	.	229	27	354	12	8	..
1961	167	11	478	21	5	..	202	14	435	17	5	.
1962	259	18	512	18	1	..	212	18	494	20	1	..
1963	264	27	561	20	..	.	307	28	559	19	..	..
1964	358	28	653	27	..	..	320	29	682	27	..	..
1965	256	8	478	20	11	..	233	9	465	21	7	..

KARANJIA SUB-JAIL

Year		Remained at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Discharged	Remained at the end of the year
1960	..	16	210	214	12
1961	..	12	135	122	25
1962	..	25	170	175	20
1963	..	20	262	252	30
1964	..	30	265	256	39

RAIRANGPUR SUB-JAIL

Year		Remained at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Discharged	Remained at the end of the year
1960	..	24	481	484	21
1961	..	21	320	314	25
1962	..	25	445	416	54
1963	..	54	371	365	61
1964	..	61	417	432	46

UDALA SUB-JAIL

Year		Remained at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Discharged	Remained at the end of the year
1960	..	9	112	110	11
1961	..	11	131	140	2
1962	..	2	144	140	6
1963	..	6	190	175	21
1964	..	21	193	213	1

APPENDIX D

Civil and Criminal Cases dealt with by District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj

	Civil					Criminal			
Year	Suits	M. C. J.	Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Execution cases	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal revisions	Criminal miscellaneous cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1961—									
(*i*) Cases for disposal ..	14	33	42	15	..	59	217	42	38
(*ii*) Cases disposed of ..	5	16	4	8	..	48	149	38	38
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year.	9	17	38	7	..	11	68	4	..
1962—									
(*i*) Cases for disposal .	19	17	84	14	..	77	251	70	48
(*ii*) Cases disposed of ..	14	16	30	12	..	50	168	68	43
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year.	5	1	54	2	..	27	83	2	5

Year	Civil					Criminal			
	Suits	M. C. J.	Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Execution cases	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal revisions	Criminal miscellaneous cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1963—									
(i) Cases for disposal ..	17	23	111	12	..	85	313	37	72
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	9	11	20	7	..	59	226	36	72
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	8	9	50	5	..	26	87	1	..
1964—									
(i) Cases for disposal ..	21	31	69	10	1	68	322	25	26
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	14	20	34	8	1	55	187	23	24
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	7	11	35	2	..	13	135	2	2
1965—									
(i) Cases for disposal ..	16	25	46	9	..	69	327	32	33
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	12	20	13	9	..	40	243	29	33
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	4	5	33	..	..	29	84	3	..

Civil and Criminal Cases dealt with by Sub-Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges

Year	Civil						Criminal		
	Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Miscel-laneous appeals	Execution cases	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal Miscel-laneous cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1961—									
(*i*) Cases for disposal..	303	120	173	103	10	317	51	27	..
(*ii*) Cases disposed of ..	186	104	120	49	7	159	10	23	..
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year.	117	16	52	53	3	158	41	4	..
1962—									
(*i*) Cases for disposal ..	234	82	176	111	15	275	76	22	..
(*ii*) Cases disposed of ..	145	73	143	74	9	166	51	20	..
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year.	89	9	33	37	6	109	25	2	

	Civil						Criminal		
Year	Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Miscel-laneous appeals	Execution cases	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal Miscel-laneous cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1963—									
(i) Cases for disposal ..	193	99	140	121	18	261	62	9	1
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	139	79	109	97	17	146	53	9	1
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	54	20	31	24	1	115	9	..	..
1964—									
(i) Cases for disposal ..	146	114	146	85	..	228	60	11	9
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	81	86	105	51	2	104	37	4	9
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	65	28	41	34	..	124	23	7	..
1965—									
(i) Cases for disposal ..	224	104	171	105	9	..	57	11	2
(ii) Cases disposed of ..	120	85	126	74	7	111	50	11	2
(iii) Cases pending at the close of the year.	124	19	45	31	2	139	7	..	..

Cases dealt with by the Munsifs and Additional Munsifs

Year (1)		Suits (2)	S. C. C. (3)	M. J. C. (4)	Execution cases (5)
1961—					
(*i*) Cases for disposal	..	664	76	262	430
(*ii*) Cases disposed of	..	412	67	203	251
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year	..	252	9	59	179
1962—					
(*i*) Cases for disposal	..	675	81	283	408
(*ii*) Cases disposed of	..	400	76	231	242
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year	..	275	5	52	166
1963—					
(*i*) Cases for disposal	..	698	64	225	387
(*ii*) Cases disposed of	..	410	59	195	218
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year	..	288	5	30	179
1964—					
(*i*) Cases for disposal	..	761	76	270	394
(*ii*) Cases disposed of	..	463	73	187	221
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year	..	298	3	83	174
1965—					
(*i*) Cases for disposal	..	666	91	301	372
(*ii*) Cases disposed of	..	363	85	219	206
(*iii*) Cases pending at the close of the year	..	303	6	82	166

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

As stated in Chapter X there are offices of different Departments of the State Government in the district. The district level administrative set up of important Departments are discussed in the present Chapter.

196. Public Works Department

(*i*) Roads and Buildings

The district forms a part of the Mayurbhanj (Public Works) Division, which also includes the district of Keonjhar. So far as the district of Mayurbhanj is concerned the staff position is as follows.

The Executive Engineer (Roads & Buildings) who controls the Division is stationed at Baripada. The district has been divided into two P. W. D. Subdivisions, namely, Baripada and Rairangpur. The Subdivisions are again divided into smaller units called Sections. Accordingly, Baripada P. W. D. Subdivision has been divided into seven sections, and the Rairangpur P. W. D. Subdivision into two sections. The sections are placed under the charge of Sectional Officers, who are of the rank of Overseers.

(*ii*) Irrigation

The Executive Engineer (Irrigation Division) has his headquarters at Bhadrak in Balasore district and his jurisdiction extends over the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. The district of Mayurbhanj comprises one Subdivision under this Division with an Assistant Engineer stationed at Baripada. There are four Sectional Officers under him stationed each at Baripada, Krushnachandrapur, Karanjia and Udala. This Subdivision is in charge of maintenance of all the old irrigation projects and the execution of new schemes.

(*iii*) Rural Engineering Organisation

The Rural Engineering Organisation started functioning in Mayurbhanj since 1st April 1962. The Division covers the entire district and is divided into 4 Rural Engineering subdivisions according to Revenue subdivisions of the district. Besides, there are three subdivisions created for specific projects. The subdivisions are further subdivided into several Sections.

197. Electricity Department

Mayurbhanj is under the Superintending Engineer of the Cuttack Circle (Electrical). This Circle has 4 Divisions of which Balasore Division comprises the districts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj.

Mayurbhanj district is divided into two Electrical subdivisions in charge of Subdivisional Officers having headquarters at Baripada and Kuldiha. A number of Sectional Officers work under the Subdivisional Officers.

198. Veterinary Department

The District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer with his headquarters at Baripada looks after the livestock, poultry and Veterinary dispensaries of the district. Besides his function as the technical and administrative head of the Veterinary staff at the district level, he attends the headquarters Veterinary dispensary and conducts treatment of important cases. He is under the administrative control of the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa. There are Veterinary dispensaries and Stockman Centres managed respectively by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Stockmen in different Community Development Blocks.

199. Agriculture Department

The districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar constitute one of the six Agricultural zones of Orissa with headquarters at Baripada.

There are two District Agricultural Offices for Mayurbhanj district with their headquarters at Baripada and Rairangpur. These officers are assisted by a number of subordinate officers like Agricultural Supervisors, Overseers and other technical staff.

200. Forest Department

The district comprises two forest divisions—Baripada Division and Karanjia Division.

(*i*) **Baripada Division**

This Division consists of 7 Ranges, viz., Pithabata, Dukura, Betnoti Deuli, Udala, Kaptipada and Nilgiri. The Nilgiri Range is located in Balasore district. The forests in Jaleswar ex-Anchal and of Lakshman Khunta of Balasore ex-Anchal are included in Betnoti Range and Nilgiri Range respectively.

The Divisional Forest Officer or Deputy Conservator of Forests is in charge of the Division with headquarters at Baripada. He is assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests, six Forest Rangers, one Deputy-Ranger and a number of Foresters and Forest Guards.

(*ii*) **Karanjia Division**

This Division comprises the whole of Panchpir and Bamanghaty subdivisions and a part of Baripada subdivision. Its headquarters is located at Karanjia. It is under the charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests who is assisted by an Assistant Conservator and a number of Foresters and Forest Guards.

201. Co-operative Department

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the head of the Department at the district level. He is stationed at the district

headquarters. There are three Sub-Assistant Registrars to assist him. They inspect and supervise Credit and Weavers' Co-operative Societies. There are sixteen Block Level Extension Officers (Co-operation) to organise Co-operative Societies. The Inspectors of Co-operative Societies inspect and supervise the Weavers' Societies and Tassar Societies. They execute the demand for recovery of co-operative dues.

Apart from these, there are other officers like Research Officer (Sericulture), Special Officer (Tassar) and Weaving Supervisor to look after better production and marketing of tassar cocoons and to give technical guidance to the weavers.

An audit officer with his headquarters at Balasore, is in charge of auditing the Co-operative Societies in the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. So also a Special Officer who is *ex officio* Regional Marketing Officer looks after working of the Marketing Societies in the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar with his headquarters at Balasore.

202. Industries Department

The Department came into being in the district in 1957 and a District Industries Officer was posted that year. He works under the control of the Director of Industries, Orissa.

Besides the District Industries Officer, other technical personnels working under him are a Sub-Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Industry), 8 Block Level Extension Officers, an Industrial Supervisor and an Assistant Manager for the Industrial Estate. The Superintendent, Purna Chandra Industrial Institute also functions under the administrative control of the District Industries Officer.

203. Education Department

The district is included in the Northern Education Circle which is in charge of an Inspector of Schools having headquarters at Balasore He inspects the Secondary Schools of the district.

The District Inspector of Schools whose headquarters is at Baripada exercises control over Elementary Training Schools, Middle English Schools and Primary Schools in general. Under the District Inspector, there are four Deputy Inspectors of Schools stationed at the subdivisional headquarters. They look after the Elementary Training Schools, Middle English Schools and Primary Schools in their respective subdivisions.

The district has been divided into 42 circles with one Sub-Inspector of Schools or Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools in charge of each circle to look after Primary Schools, which are being controlled by the Panchayat Samitis.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

204. History of Local Self-Government in the district

The local self-governing bodies in the district are one Municipality, one Notified Area Council, one Zilla Parishad, 26 Panchayat Samitis and 160 Grama Panchayats.

The history of Local-Self Government in the district can be traced back to 1905 when Mayurbhanj State Regulation I of 1905 (The Mayurbhanj Municipal Regulation) was promulgated by the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and the Baripada Municipality was established with effect from the 1st June 1905. The area of the town was then about 2 sq. miles and its population according to 1901 Census was 5,617. After merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st January 1949, the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act was introduced. This has since been superseded by the Orissa Municipal Act of 1950 which was enforced from the 16th April 1951.

With a view to bringing the people of Mayurbhanj into close touch with the work of administration, 5 Praja Sabhas, one for each of the four subdivisions and another for the Capital town of Baripada were established in the year 1939. These representative bodies were intended to focus local opinion in all matters concerning the welfare of the people and also to serve as the medium for conveying such opinion to the Ruling Chief.

The constitution of the Praja Sabhas provided two-third of the members to be elected on the basis of adult male franchise and the remaining one-third to be nominated. Their term was ordinarily for three years unless sooner dissolved by the Dewan. The Dewan was also empowered to grant extension for a period up to 2 years. An order issued on the 28th January 1938 defined the delimitation of the constituencies of the Praja Sabhas and also the number of members. Rules of business of the Praja Sabhas were promulgated on the 20th May 1939. The rules kept in view the main objective that was to enable the people to take an intelligent interest in the work of administration. This also foreshadowed the establishment of a central legislature. In the Praja Sabhas no attempt was made to form political Blocks and members had always formed and expressed views independently on the merits

of individual matters. The next stage in constitutional progress envisaged in the Maharaja's message to hispeople issued just after the general elections of the Praja Sabhas in 1944-45 which reads : "It is my desire that the next important step in the direction of administrative development shall be establishment of a Central Legislature for Mayurbhanj and to my people's representatives shall belong the privilege of selecting a reasonable proportion of the members of the legislature".

The establishment of the Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad was announced by the Maharaja on the 14th March 1945. The Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad Order, 1945 was promulgated on the 23rd April and the first general election was held on the 7th August. The Praja Sabhas formed the electoral colleges. The Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad consisted of not more than 27 members of whom not more than 15 were officials. Non-official members nominated by the Maharaja represented interests of industry, commerce, trade and aboriginal population. Provision had been made in the constitution to grant the right of election when suitable constituencies were formed for representation of such interests. The powers and functions of the Parishad were defined as follows:

1. The right of making laws for all persons ;
2. The right of interpellation ;
3. The right of discussion and making recommendation on the statement of the estimated annual receipts and expenditure of the State ;
4. The right of moving and passing resolutions ;
5. The right of being informed of the finally sanctioned budget; and
6. The right of freedom of speech.

In the initial stage of establishment of Praja Sabhas, the extent of popular participation was far from encouraging. But the attendance and the nature of deliberations improved at a later stage. Baripada Praja Sabha consisted of 14 elected and 7 nominated members and the Sadar Praja Sabha consisted of 65 elected and 33 nominated members. Panchpir and Kaptipada Praja Sabhas had 54 elected and 27 nominated and 35 elected and 17 nominated members respectively. Each Praja Sabha was having at least two sittings a year. The recommendations of the Praja Sabhas on matters of development and general well-being of the people were being accepted and implemented. Parja Sabhas and the Kendra Parishad terminated before Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa in 1949.

With the introduction of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, 160 Grama Panchayats were established in this district. Their number increased to 255 with passing of the Grama Panchayats Act, 1964.

At Rairangpur, a Notified Area Council was set up on the 8th April 1960. The Mâyurbhanj Zilla Parishad and 26 Panchayat Samitis in this district were established on the 26th January 1961 in accordance with the provisions of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1959.

205. Baripada Municipality

(i) Organisation and structure

Baripada Municipality, the only Municipality in Mayurbhanj was constituted on the 1st July 1905 under Mayurbhanj State Regulation I of 1905. The area of the town was then about 2 sq. miles and its population according to the Census of 1901 was 5,617. The Municipal area was divided into 6 wards and the number of Commissioners was 14 excluding the Chairman, 5 of them being official and 9 non-official.

Among the non-official Commissioners there were 4 pleaders, 2 traders, one sardar, one land-holder and one jagirdar. The members of the Municipal Board were all nominated by the Maharaja. The number of official members was increased to 6 during 1906-07 bringing the total number of Commissioners to 15. The total number of rate-payers was 570 and 584 in 1906 and 1907 respectively. During 1912-13 he Municipality was divided into 8 wards with 15 Commissioners. During 1914-15, the Municipal Committee was reappointed with only three changes in the personnel. The administration reports during this period show that the percentage of attendance of members during the period was unsatisfactory. It became so chronic and the matter was deemed so serious that in 1921 the Chief's personal attention was drawn.

The Municipal Commissioners vacated office by resignation on the 27th December 1922 when the new constitution based on election system was brought into effect. The Municipal body under this new set up consisted of 8 elected and 2 nominated Commissioners besides one Chairman to be appointed by the Chief. The Commissioners resigned again in 1924-25, so as to vacate their seats for election of 8 more members and for nominated Commissioners on the basis of new constitution. Their term expired in 1928. The Chairman was being nominated till 1948 when the powers to elect the Chairman was extended to the Municipal Council.

On the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st January 1949, the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act was introduced. This was again superseded by the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 which was enforced with effect from the 16th April 1951. The Municipality was reconstituted and the area was divided into 10 wards with one Councillor for each

ward and one more Councillor to represent the Scheduled Castes from ward No. VIII. In the year 1952 an area of 2 sq. miles was added which has since been divided into five wards. With this the total number of wards was raised to 15 and the number of Councillors were 16 including one from the Scheduled Castes in ward No. VIII. For the election of the 15th March, 1958 the number of Councillors was raised to 17 in place of 16. The area and boundaries of the wards were not changed. Only the reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes was shifted from ward No. VIII to ward No. XIII and a seat for Scheduled Tribes was kept reserved in ward No. XI. After expiry of the term of the Municipal Council, a fresh election was held on the 6th November 1963.

(*ii*) Powers and Duties

The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Municipal Councillors and the Executive Officer who is usually a Government Officer of the rank of Sub-Deputy or Deputy Collector, exercise powers and perform duties under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950.

(*iii*) Financial Resources

The Municipality had to depend upon State patronage in its first few years of growth. The State grant was budgetted annually under the Conservancy Department.

The only rates imposed during 1905-06 were the latrine tax and the registration fees on carts. The gross income of the Municipality from all sources during 1905-06 was Rs. 5,584 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,374. During 1906-07, the Municipality got the receipts from the ferries, Baripada pond and the market and this led to corresponding reduction in the State grant. There was a further decrease in the State grant in subsequent years because of the corresponding increase in the revenue from ponds, ferries, markets and houses. From the beginning of the year 1910-11, a house tax was introduced at 6% of the annual value of the holdings and the latrine tax was fixed at Rs. 3. Objections against the revision of valuation of holdings for house rents were duly heard and decided by the Appeal Committee with the help of representatives of the rate-payers by making house to house inquiries The revision of latrine tax was dropped. New buildings for the Municipal offices were taken up. Government also contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the work as the building when completed was to provide a suitable hall for public meetings. Prior to 1921-22, the latrine tax was fixed on slab system according to the financial status of the rate-payer. In 1921-22 this was revised to one based on the valuation of holdings under Section 1 (22) of Mayurbhanj Municipal Regulation. By 1921 the Municipality owned and maintained a number of assets like the market building, Municipal Town Hall, a small hotel, a tea shop,

one Lower Primary School, one cattle shed, one cattle pound, a block of shops, 8 public latrines, two urinals, all town roads, lands, drains, road side lands, and all the Government tanks located within the Municipal area except the Himsagar tank.

The old procedure of leasing out the slaughter houses to contractors was found unsatisfactory. Three shops were therefore leased out on fixed rentals direct to the butchers.

Now the Municipality derives its resources mainly from house tax latrine tax, tax on vehicles, fees from market and slaughter houses, fees from educational institutions and from sale-proceeds of produce from lands and tanks, etc. It also receives grants from the Government year to year.

The principal items of expenditure of the Municipality are primarily for maintenance of staff for conservancy purpose, for collection of Municipal revenue, and the staff for imparting education in Primary and Secondary Schools. The Municipality has also to maintain the staff for general administration, for maintenance of roads and drainage system, for sanitary measures and public health.

The taxes on houses and latrine tax are levied at the rate of 7½% each of the annual value of the holdings. The rate of tax on vehicles is as follows:—

1. Bicycle	..	Rs. 1·50	per half year
2. Cycle Rickshaw	..	Rs. 4·00	per half year
3. Bullock cart	..	Rs. 3·00	per half year
4. Cycle Rickshaw Driver		Re. 0 50	per half year

The income of the Municipality under each item of taxation and fees for 1964-65 were as follows:—

		Rs.
1. Rates and taxes	..	80,095
2. License and other fees	..	35,317
3. Receipt under special Act	..	200
4. Revenue derived from Municipal property and power, etc.		69,646
5. Grants and contribution by Government	..	1,33,085
6. Miscellaneous	..	7,028
7. Extraordinary and debt	..	6,685
Total	..	3,32,057

(iv) Health and Sanitation

Baripada is so situated as to allow water to easily drain off. Except wells and the tanks which are meant for bathing or rearing of fish, there is no collection of water anywhere. So the necessity of a drainage system was not felt.

A small staff of sweepers was sufficient for cleaning roads and private latrines. In 1925, there were 29 sweepers under one Inspector, one Zamadar and there was a peon. The night soil was being carried in 8 refuge carts to a distance of 4 miles. The position has not much changed even after 42 years.

Baripada is generally a healthy town. There have been few cases of cholera and small-pox. Anti-malarial measures have been undertaken form time to time. Cases of cholera are promptly dealt with. The Municipality staff inspect the hotels, restaurants and other temporary establishment.

(v) Water-Supply

There was no regular protected water-supply system in the town in 1905, when the rivers, wells, two big bundhs at its northern side and a large tank called Jail tank in the centre of the town had been reserved for the supply of drinking water. The southern part of the town was being supplied with water from the Himsagar tank. The protected water-supply and electrification of the town was done simultaneously in the year 1928. The nature of water-supply was by gravity, water being pumped form an artesan tube-well. For the small population of those days, the system of water-supply proved adequate and successful. The reorganisation of the water-supply system has been taken at a cost of Rs. 22·38 lakhs which is to be spent in two phases of Rs. 4·30 lakhs during Third Five-Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) and the rest during Fourth Five-Year Plan period (1966-67 to 1970-71). Water is being supplied to the town through street hydrants. The entire scheme of reorganisation has been taken up by the Public Health Department. During the year 1964, Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000, which was placed under the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department. Besides, the Municipality has also sunk some pucca wells at a cost of approximately Rs. 1,000 each.

(vi) Electricity

STREET LIGHTING

In 1928, there were 174 street lamps entirey at Government cost. From 1949 the Municipality paid the electric charges to the Electricity Department for which it received a counter-vailing grant from the Local Self-Government Department. From the 30th November 1958 the grant

has stopped. At present there are 304 electric light posts. Besides this, there are still some kerosene oil lamps on some streets. A scheme is now under execution to substitute these kerosene light posts by electric lamps.

(*vii*) **Market**

The Municipality owns a daily market in the heart of the town since 1910 when it was handed over to the Municipality by the then Government. It has constituted the main source of revenue for the Municipality. The number of stalls increased from 60 to 66 in 1920-21. By 1925 the market had 76 stalls and had some permanent shops. Pucca drains were constructed in 1924-25 at a cost of Rs. 3,104. New construction and repairs cost Rs. 5,230 in 1930-31 and Rs. 7,704 in 1931-32. The market building now forms the nerve centre of retail trade in the town.

(*iii*) **Schools**

Besides the educational institutions provided by Government, the Municipality started a Lower Primary School in the year 1934. It was named Sriram Chandra Bidyalaya. Primary education is now free. The Municipality has also a Middle English School and a High School of its own started in 1957.

(*ix*) **Other Amenities**

The Municipality maintains two public gardens, one at the centre of the town on the bank of Badapokhari with a covered shelter and several cemented benches. The other is located near the Stadium with provision for children to play.

(*x*) **Burial Ground**

The Municipality maintains a burial ground in the town and a cremation ground called Swargadwar near Baruni-spring; the cremation ground is enclosed by a masonry wall. The practice of erecting inscribed memorial stones may in course of time congest the enclosed space.

(*xi*) **Communication**

The Municipality maintains about 32 miles of road which are motorable throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 27,235 was spent for the improvement and maintenance of these roads in 1964-65.

20b. Notified Area Council—Rairangpur

This Notified Area Council was constituted on the 8th April 1960. The area it covers consists of 8 villages including the commercial town of Rairangpur. The population of the N. A. C. is 8,112 and the number of holdings is 1,393. It is divided into 14 wards with one Councillor for each ward besides a reserved seat in ward No. 1. All the members are elected. The Subdivisional Officer, Rairangpur is the *ex officio* Chairman. The office is looked after by a part-time Executive Officer.

The sources of income are taxes and fees derived from holdings, lighting, carts, carriages, dangerous and offensive trade and markets, fisheries, pounds and slaughter houses. The N. A. C. gets grants and loans every year from Government.

The annual income, expenditure and Government grants and loans received during 1960-61 to 1964-65 are given in the table below.

Year		Income (In rupees)	Expenditure (In rupees)	Government grants (In rupees)	Government loan (In rupees)
1960-61	..	6,122	3,008	2,088	..
1961-62	..	25,902	11,073	17,908	..
1962-63	..	41,722	31,796	25,027	2,000
1963-64	..	60,759	48,660	30,744	..
1964-65	..	62,216	35,232	21,962	10,000

207. Grama Panchayats

(*i*) The Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1948 has been repealed by the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1964. In the year 1950-51, 36 Grama Panchayats were formed including 7 Adalati Panchayats. In 1953-54 the entire district excepting Baripada Municipality was covered under Panchayat administration and 158 Grama Panchayats were formed which started functioning from the 1st April 1954. Subsequently, the two Panchayat areas of Pokharia in Baripada subdivision and Kuamara in Kaptipada subdivision were split up and 4 Panchayats were formed, namely Pokharia, Pokharigadia, Kuamara and Sainkula. Thus the district has been divided into 160 Panchayats and all are functioning at present. The maximum area of an existing Grama Panchayat is 50·58 square miles, whereas the minimum area is 6·50 square miles. The maximum population of a Panchayat at present is 15,370, whereas minimum population is 1,813. At present there are 3,155 wards in these 160 Grama Panchayats. Government have now decided to have smaller units with population coverage ranging from 2,500 to 6,000 and limiting area to 20 square miles. Under this principle it has been proposed to divide the district into 255 Grama Panchayats.

(*ii*) **The Present set up**

The Panchayat administration is under the overall control of the Collector of the district. Under him there is a District Panchayat

Officer, 4 Assistant District Panchayat Officers and a number of Panchayat Extension Officers in the Community Development Blocks. Every Grama Panchayat maintains a Secretary from its own fund supplemented by subsidy from Government.

(iii) Constitution of Grama Panchayats

The Act envisages that there shall be for every Grama Sasan a Grama Panchayat which shall be the executive authority of the Grama Sasan. For the purpose of constituting a Grama Panchayat the entire area is divided into wards, but the number of wards is limited between 11 and 52. On the basis of electoral rolls of the Assembly constituency elections are held for members representing the ward. Under the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, the Sarpanch and the Naib-Sarpanch were being elected by the Members of the Grama Panchayat, but the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, envisages that the Sarpanch shall be directly elected. The Grama Panchayat is to be composed of the following members:—

(1) The Sarpanch directly elected by the electors.

(2) A Naib-Sarpanch elected from among the members.

(3) A member is to be elected from each of the wards by the persons on the electoral roll.

Since these provisions of the new Grama Panchayats Act, 1964 have not come into effect, at present the district consists of 160 Grama Panchayats, the members representing different wards and the Sarpanches and Naib-Sarpanches elected by members.

(iv) Powers and Duties

The elected office bearers of the Grama Panchayat exercise their powers and perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act. Their functions can be broadly divided into two categories, obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory functons come mainly under the category of village sanitation, water-supply, improvement of public streets, removal of unauthorised obstruction and encroachment in public streets, registration of births, deaths and marriages, maintenance and protection of public properties transferred to the Grama Panchayats, establishment and management of common grazing grounds, regulation and control of movement of cattle, supervision and maintenance of village boundary marks and maintenance of village records, regulation of melas, fairs and festivals and improvement of agriculture. The discretionary functions mainly relate to planting of trees in the public streets, regulation and maintenance

of village forest, regulation and maintenance of slaughter house, development of co-operation and promotion of co-operative stores, relief from famine and other calamity, establishment and maintenance of public reading rooms and libraries, organisation of fire service, maternity and child welfare, opening of education centres, etc.

(*v*) Financial Resources

The main sources of income of the Grama Panchayats are Panchayat tax, Licence fees from cycle, bullock carts, fee from hats, ferries, melas and cattle pounds, income from public property transferred to Grama Panchayats, grants from collected cess and grants of various nature such as Kendu leaf grant, motor vehicles grant, grant for maintenance of Secretaries and payment to Chaukidars, sanitation staff and loans for execution of remunerative schemes. The Grama Panchayats have also been entrusted by Government to executive works of simple nature within the monetary limit of Rs. 25,000 and the profits accruing from such works are also appropriated by the Panchayats for their benifit. A statement showing the income of Grama Panchayats for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given at the end of this chapter.

(*vi*) Panchayat Tax

In this district all the Grama Panchayats assess and collect Panchayat tax. 93 Grama Panchayats out of 160 have adopted the slab of rates prescribed by Government. The annual demand of Panchayat tax for 1963-64 for the district comes to Rs. 1,52,631. The collection of 1963-64 comes to Rs. 2,01,198 as against Rs. 1,21,047 for 1962-63 and Rs. 82,612 for 1961-62. Three Grama Panchayats collected building tax amounting to Rs. 341 for 1963-64.

(*vii*) Achievements of Grama Panchayats

Communication—The Grama Panchayats have tried for betterment of communication facilities in their respective areas by laying out new roads and repairing old ones. Where public lands are not available they have been able to lay out roads on private lands. The Grama Panchayat headquarters have been linked by village roads constructed out of Grama fund or local contribution either in cash or in the shape of labour.

Irrigation—102 five H. P. pumps and 6 ten H. P. pumps have been supplied to 108 Grama Panchayats of this district and these pumps are being utilised by the cultivators for irrigation purpose by taking them on hire from Panchayat headquarters.

(viii) Administration of Public Properties

Public properties mainly hats, ferry ghats, cattle pounds, orchards, waste land, tanks etc. have been transferred to the Panchayats for administration and for utilisation of all these sources on remunerative schemes. The income of Panchayats is shown in the following statement:

		1962-63	1963-64
		Rs.	Rs.
Hats	..	74,213	83,643
Ferry Ghats	..	5,744	6,963
Cattle pounds	..	20,811	18,033
Markets	..	30,024	50,710
Orchards	..	118	315
Waste lands	..	2,112	1,738

(ix) Kothchas land

Sixteen Grama Panchayats have got 888 acres of Kothchas lands. These Kothchas lands which were under the Revenue Department have been transferred to 16 Grama Panchayats from 1st April 1955. These lands are given out on Sanja basis.

(x) Pisciculture

Pisciculture is a good source of income of Grama Panchayats who take up the scheme in the tanks transferred to their control. The income derived by the Grama Panchayats is as follows:

		Rs.
1962-63	..	82,296
1963-64	..	67,967

(xi) Execution of Development Works

Grama Panchayats are encouraged to take up small development works within their jurisdiction for supplementing Panchayat income. The works are entrusted to the Ward-members and under rules the profit acrued is to be deposited in the Panchayat fund. Grama Panchayats in this district have taken works worth Rs. 37,06,626. Out of this, work worth Rs. 1,73,437 have been completed. Grama Panchayats themselves invested Rs. 3,65,265 of their internal sources for execution of works during 1964-65.

(xii) Graingola Scheme

242 Graingolas have been sanctioned in this district of which 111 belong to Grama Panchayat Department. 74 belong to Tribal & Rural

Welfare Department and 57 to Community Development Department. In these graingolas paddy collected from loanees are stored and again loaned out during lean months.

(xiii) **Village Volunteer Force**

2,177 units for men and 827 units for women functioned in this district during 1963-64 with a strength of 1,32,366 and 62,303 members and contributed voluntary labour of 1,97,312 and 60,747 man-days respectively. Half-yearly programme was approved for 2,031 units by the concerned Grama Panchayats.

208. Panchayat Samitis

There are altogether 26 Panchayat Samitis. The Panchayat Samitis constitute the Second Executive tier of Panchayati Raj hierachy and are responsible for execution of development works in the Block area. They also manage and control the Primary schools which have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. They have the power to sanction the annual budget of the Grama Panchayats under their control.

209. Zilla Parishad

(i) The Zilla Parishad started functioning with effect from the 26th January 1961. It consists of 31 official members and 30 non-official members including one lady member, one Scheduled Caste and 8 Scheduled Tribe members. The Parishad has constituted 6 Standing Committees for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(ii) **Powers and Duties of Parishad**

The primary function of Zilla Parishad is to advise Government in all matters relating to all development schemes which are under administrative control of Government. The speoific functions of Zilla Parishad are as follows:—

(1) To examine and approve the budgets of the Samitis in the district.

(2) To distribute funds allotted to the Parishad by Central or State Government among the Samitis.

(3) To co-ordinate and consolidate the plans prepared in respect of Blocks and to prepare plans for the entire district.

(4) To advise Government on the allocation of work among Grama Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis.

(5) To borrow money and grant loans, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed with the previous approval of Government.

(6) To manage such trusts and endowments and other institutions as may be entrusted to them under any law in force or under orders of Government.

(7) To advise Government on all matters relating to all development schemes which are under the administrative control of Government.

(iii) **Financial Resources**

The Zilla Parishad depends upon Government for funds. The amounts allotted are distributed amongst various Panchayat Samitis. Total amount allotted to the Parishad during 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below:

		Rs.
1961-62	..	11,09,428
1962-63	..	11,36,636
1963-64	..	10,14,926
1964-65	..	11,27,650

Income of Panchayats

Source of Income	1960-61	1961-62
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grants to Grama Panchayats for pay and dearness allowance of Chaukidars.	2,61,162	3,16,125
2. Grants to Panchayats for dearness allowance of Sanitation staff.	7,872	7,632
3. Subsidy to Grama Panchayats for appointment of Panchayat Secretaries.	35,716	41,763
4. Kendu leaf grant. ..	6,537	Nil
5. Grants for construction of Graingolas.	49,464	26,000
6. Grants and loan for Pisciculture.	9,000	43,000

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
7. Loans for other remunerative schemes.	Nil	1,250
8. Income from cess, taxes, tolls and fees which the Panchayats are authorised to impose—		
(*a*) Panchayat tax ..	68,439	76,424
(*b*) Profession taxes and others.	4,263	4,299
(*c*) Income from fees including cattle and cycle registration licenses.	22,028	16,899
9. Income from other tax sources, such as various properties like market, cattle pound, orchard, village forest, etc.	1,97,239	1,67,570

APPENDIX

List of Grama Panchayats in the district

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats		Population
(1)	(2)		(3)
	BARIPADA SUBDIVISION		
1	Rasgovindapur Sadar	..	5,044
2	Deosul	..	3,416
3	Amarda	..	4,491
4	Jhatiara	..	4,260
5	Nakichua	..	5,436
6	Badampur	..	3,883
7	Chatna	..	5,929
8	Totapada	..	4,376
9	Naljaga	.	5,117
10	Bangiriposi	..	5,973
11	Nischinta	.	3,438
12	Kusumbandh	.	4,218
13	Samsundarpur	..	3,380
14	Pathuri	..	5,966
15	Kumbharmundakanta	..	4,013
16	Chandanpur	..	5,358
17	Dhobinisul	..	2,985
18	Bhuasuni	..	3,733
19	Budhikhamari	..	5,242
20	Brahmangaon	..	5,133
21	Rajaluka	.	4,054
22	Umadeipur	..	4,931
23	Joka	..	5,011
24	Pokharidiha	..	3,756
25	Pokharia	..	5,043

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Grama Panchayats (2)		Population (3)
26	Murunia	..	5,567
27	Saraskana	..	4,851
28	Sirsa	..	5,972
29	Bhurusuni	..	3,420
30	Jalda	..	5,318
31	Kuliana	..	5,042
32	Parulia	..	5,010
33	Chandua	..	5,486
34	Nodhana	..	5,433
35	Patihinja	.	3,422
36	Kubauda	..	3,556
37	Ketunimari	..	3,210
38	Kuchai	..	5,843
39	Dumurudiha	..	5,575
40	Deuli	..	5,487
41	Bad Bhalia	..	4,648
42	Baghada	..	4,677
43	Ufalgadia	..	3,497
44	Kujudihi	..	4,985
45	Kostha	..	5,436
46	Kantisahi	..	5,672
47	Anlakuda	..	4,660
48	Fania	..	3,352
49	Chuhat	..	3,853
50	Sripadganj	..	4,309
51	Bankisole	..	4,608
52	Rajabasa	..	4,834
53	Sankhabhanga	..	4,106
54	Badjode	..	5,283

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats		Population
(1)	(2)		(3)
55	Hatikot	..	5,380
56	Suhagpur	..	4,401
57	Sankerko	..	4,555
58	Gudialbandha	..	4,506
59	Jadunathpur	..	4,524
60	Khanua	..	4,483
61	Bireswarpur	..	5,126
62	Pratappur	..	4,062
63	Sialghati	..	5,131
64	Kochilakhunta	..	4,492
65	Badasahi	..	5,831
66	Madhupur	..	5,689
67	Durgapur	..	5,720
68	Patisari	..	5.161
69	Managovindapur	..	5,148
70	Chandanpur	..	5,437
71	Kendudiha	..	5,188
72	Bansbilla	..	4,312
73	Paikbasa	..	5,301
74	Bhaluki	..	5,365
75	Balidiha	..	5,973
76	Rangamatia	..	5,357
77	Samakhunta	..	5,891
78	Kendua	..	4.844
79	Chitrada	..	5,209
80	Muruda	..	5,609
81	Barkand	..	4,132
82	Palasmunduli	..	4,397
83	Gadigaon	..	5,582

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats		Population
(1)	(2)		(3)
84	Dantiamuha	..	4,691
85	Bhaliadiha	..	4,647
86	Nuajhalia	..	3,842
87	Kohi (Gadia)	..	5,752
88	Gholmuhan	..	4,253
89	Chadheigaon	..	2,607
90	Betnoti	..	4,037
91	Merda	..	5,413
92	Anla	..	5,280
93	Sathilo	..	4,660
94	Patalipura	..	5,935
95	Purunia	..	3,298
96	Baisinga	..	4,587
97	Raghupur	..	5,680
98	Gad-Deulia	..	5,622
99	Agiria	..	5,795
100	Purinda	..	5,317
101	Dahikoti	..	4,365
102	Santra	..	3,914
	BAMANGHATY SUBDIVISION		
1	Bhalubasa	..	3,368
2	Purunapani	..	4,478
3	Sanpakhana	..	5,782
4	Kulaisila	..	5,455
5	Badamouda	..	5,652
6	Guhaldangiri	..	4,207
7	Sudarsanpur	..	4,073
8	Gorumahisani	..	4,213

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats		Population
(1)	(2)		(3)
9	Halda	..	3,264
10	Tiring	..	5,637
11	Sanbhunnu	..	5,703
12	Baddalima	..	5,843
13	Pandupani	..	5,766
14	Nupung	..	5,684
15	Gidighaty	..	4,660
16	Badpalsa	..	4,665
17	Gambharia	..	5,331
18	Antajori	..	5,921
19	Jharadihi	..	4,805
20	Bhitaramda	..	5,177
21	Jashipur	..	4,057
22	Bahalda	..	5,531
23	Soso	..	4,706
24	Kanki	..	4,982
25	Jamda	.	5,231
26	Tarana	..	4,796
27	Pasna	..	5,698
28	Baddhundu	..	5,582
29	Jarikai	..	3,385
30	Matiali	..	5,799
31	Talagaon	..	4,600
32	Talapati	..	5,007
33	Jhipabundh	..	5,655
34	Dhangdimuta	..	4,557
35	Jarda	..	5,691
36	Talakhapokhari	..	3,718
37	Badra	..	5,585

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats		Population
(1)	(2)		(3)
38	Uperbeda	..	4,167
39	Jaypur	..	5,728
40	Mayurdarh	..	5,732
41	Chuapani	..	4,309
42	Kusumi	..	5,317
43	Bada-Manda	..	5,906
44	Bankikala	..	5,787
45	Bisai	..	5,434
46	Khadambeda	..	3,058
47	Bautibeda	..	4,187
48	Luhakani	..	5,397
49	Asana	..	5,097
50	Sanpurunapani	..	5,716
51	Sargoda	..	4,638
52	Bijatala	..	5,782
53	Raihari	..	5,455
54	Banakati	..	5,623
55	Luhasila	..	5,504
56	Khanta	..	5,194
57	Badjharan	..	4,232
	PANCHPIR SUBDIVISION		
1	Thakurmunda	..	3,224
2	Digdhar (Nuasahi)	..	2,870
3	Kishdiha	.	2,788
4	Champajhar	..	2,876
5	Javak	..	3,207
6	Mahuldiha	..	2,816
7	Satkosia	..	2,005
8	Salchua	..	2,171

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats		Population
(1)	(2)		(3)
9	Bharandiha	..	2,670
10	Talpada	..	2,827
11	Padibeda	..	2,757
12	Khandbandh	..	2,885
13	Kendujiani	..	3,391
14	Hatigoda	..	2,625
15	Sukruli	..	5,414
16	Teranti		4,939
17	Chaturanjali	..	4,492
18	Arjunbilla	..	4,116
19	Jamunti	.	4,613
20	Haladia	..	5,041
21	Galusahi	..	4,717
22	Ghagarbeda	..	5.059
23	Narsanda	..	4,401
24	Bhanjakia	..	5,852
25	Godapalsa	..	5,921
26	Budamara	..	3.857
27	Panpataria	..	3,463
28	Raruan	..	4,130
29	Angarpada	..	2.690
30	Baidyanath	.	4,322
31	Karanjia	..	5,840
32	Rasantolla	..	4,771
33	Batpalsa	..	5,913
34	Badagan	..	4,780
35	Patbil	..	3,756
36	Kuliposi	..	4,413
37	Bala	..	5,198

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Grama Panchayats (2)	Population (3)
38	Dari ..	4,825
39	Dudhiani ..	2,067
40	Kerkera ..	5,068
41	Baddeuli ..	5,557
42	Bhalughat-Chitraposi ..	3,995
43	Jashipur ..	5,839
44	Mudi ..	4,627
45	Matiagarh ..	3,539
46	Ektali ..	3,515
47	Rugudi ..	4,355
48	Pantha ..	4,895
49	Podagada ..	4,157
50	Dhalabani ..	2,502
51	Baunsanali ..	4,860
52	Jamkeshar ..	5,424
53	Chakidi ..	4,098
54	Astakpuanr ..	2,422
55	Gudgudia ..	2,316
	KAPTIPADA SUBDIVISION	
1	Lakshmansahi ..	4,580
2	Basipitha ..	4,037
3	Banagara ..	4,395
4	Bapfeni ..	3,760
5	Badpathra ..	3,198
6	Bahanada ..	4,547
7	Karkachia ..	3,797
8	Gadigaon ..	3,525
9	Brundaban chandrapur ..	5,585
10	Sankhunta ..	5,186

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Grama Panchayats (2)		Population (3)
11	Ranibandh	..	5,905
12	Pasuda	..	5,124
13	Baradihi	..	2,484
14	Sainkula	..	4,866
15	Kuamara	..	5,405
16	Silaghati	..	3,206
17	Jaypur	..	4,383
18	Kusalda	..	5,979
19	Kaptipada	..	5,164
20	Jambani	..	3,323
21	Bad-bisole	..	5,079
22	Nududiha	..	4,389
23	Jayantipata samil Jamdiha	..	5.591
24	Kulialam	..	3,147
25	Badkhaladi	..	5,047
26	Salchua	..	3,717
27	Padmapokhari, Headquarters at Dulipada	..	3,309
28	Sarat	..	4,006
29	Kalamgadia	..	2,399
30	Saradiha	..	2,665
31	Labanyadeipur	..	3.335
32	Pedagadi	.	3,306
33	Bahubandh	.	4,020
34	Udala	..	4,827
35	Patasanipur	..	4,978
36	Kundabai	..	5,590
37	Sridamchandrapur	..	3,516
38	Khaladi	..	4,345
39	Kuchiladiha	..	4,532
40	Badasingaria	..	4.025
41	Radho	..	4,280

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

210. Histrorical Background

It is known from the *Vinaya Pitaka* that during the time of Buddha, Vassa and Bhanna tribes of Ukkla (Utkala) professed a school of philosophy which was called Natthikavada (Nihilism) and Akiriya-vada (Non-action). Bhanna people were very probably the ancestors of the Bhanjas of medieval period. It appears that the territory now forming the district of Mayurbhanj was inhabited by these people as early as the 6th century B. C. and this was the land of the philosophical speculation of the doctorines of Natthikavada and Akiriyavada referred to in the early Pali literature. It is further known that these people later on changed their doctrine in favour of Buddhistic thoughts and advocated the theory of causation propounded by Buddha.

From the Copper plate records of Bhanja rulers we know that there was a famous hermitage in this region known as Kotyasrama identified by Shri N. N. Basu with modern Kutling, 36 miles from Baripada. This hermitage was very likely a famous centre of culture in this part of the country in early times. During medieval period Khijjinga Kotta identified with modern Khiching developed as a prosperous township and was a centre of Orissan art and culture. The wealth of antiquities unearthed from this place clearly indicates that it was the township where the people professing Buddhistic, Jaina and Brahminical religions were living side by side and were maintaining institutions of their respective religion and culture.

The worship of Panchadevatas—Ganesa, Rudra, Narayana, Bhaskara and Ambika—which is an integral part of Hinduism is no where so pronounced as in Khiching. This township was destroyed in 1361 A. D. by Firoj Shah Toghluk, and subsequently it had to be deserted. The capital of the Bhanja rulers shifted in 1400 A. D. (1322 Saka year) from Khiching to Haripur which very soon became a famous place of Vaishnavism. The terracotta temple of Rasika Raya which was built there sometime in the 16th century A. D. was remarkable in its carving and artistic motifs. Shri Chaitanya visited Haripur on his way to Puri and the place became a notable centre of Vaishnavism till it was deserted towards the end of the 19th century.

The Bhanja kings were patrons of arts and culture. Maharaja Raghunath Bhanja (1728– 50) was himself a poet and the '*Rasa Lahari*' written by him is a Kavya of great literary merit. The famous lexicon '*Mugdhabodha Abhidhana*' was also compiled by a Ruler of Mayurbhanj whose name, however, remains unknown.

211. Beginning of Western Education

English education was first introduced in Mayurbhanj during the rule of Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja (1867—1882), who started one M. E. School at Baripada. In 1889 the M. E. School was up-graded to a High School which became full-fledged in 1893. The institution was known as the Mayurbhanj Raj High English School and was subsequently called the Baripada High English School. Since 1951 it has been renamed the Maharaja Krushna Chandra High School and dedicated to the memory of the late Maharaja, the pioneer of English education in Mayurbhanj. The school has a tradition for scholarship and students passing from the school have distinguished themselves in later life, as shown in Chapter II.

Besides, the High English School at Baripada there were 4 Middle English Schools in Mayurbhanj at the beginning of the present century and the number rose to 5 in 1907.

212. Literacy and educational standard

Literacy

Prior to 1911 Census, there was confusion regarding definition of literate person. According to 1911 Census a person is deemed literate if he is able to "write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it".

In 1911, the total number of literates in Mayurbhanj was 15,775 which represented a little over 2 per cent of the total population. In 1921 their number rose to 21,047 and in 1931 to 27,983. According to 1951 Census the number of literate persons was 98,611. The percentage of literates thus came to 9·6 of the total population of Mayurbhanj. In 1961 Census the number of literate persons was recorded as 170,679. Out of whom 106,388 persons had no educational level, while 58,248 persons were at the level of primary or junior basic education and 5,043 persons were in the standard of Matriculates and above. If we look back to determine the position of English knowing persons half a century ago we find that in 1911, in all 775 persons of whom 746 were males and 29 females were returned as literates in English. In 1921 their number increased to 1,874 of which 55 were females. According to 1931 Census the number of such literates was 1,775.

But the variation in the number of literates was remarkable during the last decade as represented by 1951 and 1961 Census. There were 483 literates per 10,000 population in 1951 and the figure rose to 1,672 in 1961.

Literacy among females was not encouraging in the past. Only 522 females were returned as literates in 1911 Census. The number

rose to 975 in 1921 and became almost double (i. e., 1,714) in 1931. In 1951 Census 10,628 females were recorded as literates and in 1961 Census there was a remarkable increase as the figure of female literates came to be 27,134.

213. Educational Standard

There was a good number of educated persons in Mayurbhanj in the beginning of the 20th century as English education was introduced there in the last part of 19th century. There were some Matriculates who passed from the local High English School at Baripada. Some of the well-to-do persons sent their children outside for higher education. Moreover a number of educated persons from different parts of Orissa and Bengal came here for service and some of them settled in different parts of Mayurbhanj. With the gradual increase of educational institutions the number of educated persons also increased considerably.

The following table gives the number of such persons according to 1951 and 1961 Census :

Census Year	Literate (Without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Middle English	Matriculation and above
1951	71,314	..	24,150	3,099
1961	106,388	59,248	..	5,043

According to 1961 Census there were 358 persons having other qualificatons as given in the table below:

	Persons		
	Total	Male	Female
(A) Technical diploma not equal to degree—	30	27	3
(B) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	81	62	19
(C) University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree—	189	188	1
(D) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.			
(1) Engineering	9	9	..
(2) Medicine ..	3	2	1
(3) Veterinary ..	4	4	..
(4) Teaching ..	42	30	12

214. Female Education

Literacy among females has been discussed in this Chapter. Sending a grown up girl to school was not being appreciated in the past. There was no separate institution for girls in the district till 1861. One Lower Primary School was started at Baripada in 1862 and continued up to 1919 when it was made an Upper Primary School. It became Middle English School in 1932 and in 1951 it was raised to the status of a High School. The institution is named after Maharani Prem Kumari the queen of Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja. The number of Lower Primary Schools for girls was only 2 in 1901. The number of such schools rose to 7 in 1920.

A Girls' M. E. School at Rairangpur was established in 1949 which was raised to a High School in 1960. Besides, there are 4 other Girls High Schools, 20 Middle English Schools and 4 Primary Schools Recently 2 Ashram Schools have been established for girls. To impart training to the Lady Primary School teachers an Elementary Training School has also been established.

The progress of female education as represented by the number of girl students in various schools and colleges of Mayurbhanj is encouraging. Although there was a single Girls' School for a very long period co-education continued in almost all the schools.

The following table shows the number of girls reading in various institutions since the beginning of the 20th century :—

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
Number of girl students.	221	377	858	1,305	7,836	34,196

According to 1961 Census 18,240 females were literate without any educational level, 8,602 were of Primary or Junior Basic standard and 246 were of Matriculation and higher standard.

215. Education for Backward Class and Tribes

In 1892 there were 4,130 students of all classes reading in different schools in Mayurbhanj. Out of them the number of Adibasi students was 1,033, i. e., 26 per cent of the total strength. The table given below shows the gradual growth of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pupils in Mayurbhanj since 1901.

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
Number of students.	1,313	3,752	3,202	6,111	..	42,351

According to 1961 Census the Scheduled Castes and Tribes represent 69·3 per cent of the total population of the district. Of them 12·4 per cent were literate and the rest 87·6 per cent were illiterate among the Scheduled Castes and 7·1 per cent were literate and 92·9 per cent illiterate among the Scheduled Tribes. Literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes in Mayurbhanj is higher than the State average of 11·6 per cent. But the rate of literacy among Scheduled Tribes is lower than the State average of 7·4 per cent.

The following table according to 1961 Census gives the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who were literate or had other educational qualifications :

Educational standard	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Literate (without educational standard) ..	9,342	36,563
Primary or Junior Basic ..	3,471	14,957
Matriculation and above ..	103	314

For improving the educational standards of these backward classes a number of Ashram Schools and Sevashrams have been established in the district by the State Government. The Ashram Schools are residential in type with six years' course of the Middle School standard imparting special training in carpentry, agriculture, weaving, spinning and other crafts. Only tribal students are admitted into these schools. Besides the Ashram Schools, a number of lower educational institutions known as Sevashrams of the standard of primary schools have been established for imparting general education of the primary standard along with some special subjects, such as, spinning and gardening. Children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are admitted into these institutions.

Facilities have been provided for free education in these institutions. For education outside their localities, stipends and lump grants are given to the students in High Schools, M. E. Schools and U. P. Schools. Reading and writing materials, such as, books, slates, pencils, etc., are also supplied free of cost at Sevashram stage.

In 1964-65 there were 101 Sevashrams and 9 Ashram Schools in the district. The details have been given in the following table:

Type of Institution	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Sevashram ..	101	..	4,452	1,305	218	1
Ashram ..	7	2	912	177	61	15

216. General Education

(i) Schools

There was only one High School in Mayurbhanj and 3 Middle English Schools up to 1903. Besides the Middle English Schools there was a Middle Vernacular School up to 1903 after which it was abolished. The number of Upper Primary Schools was 15 between 1901 and 1906. The number of Lower Primary Schools varied from year to year. There were 259 Primary Schools in 1904 but their number increased to 401 in 1915. One Guru Training School started at Baripada in 1906. Till 1916 there were 2 Sanskrit Tols, one at Baripada town and the other at Amarda. The one at Amarda was abolished after a few years. In 1919 an effort was made to set up a Tol at Jashipur which resulted in establishment of a Pathasala.

There was steady progress during the last 60 years and the number of various educational institutions rose considerably. During 1964-65 there were 53 High Schools, 225 M. E. Schools, 1,579 Primary Schools, 101 Sevashrams, 9 Ashram Schools besides 2 Music Schools, 6 Elementary Training Schools and an Industrial Training School, an Arts and Crafts School and a Nursing and Midwifery Training School.

A statement regarding the progress of education since 1901 is given in Appendices A and B.

(ii) Colleges

The first college in the district was established in 1948-49 at Baripada and named after the late Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo. Its management was taken over by the Education Department from 1st January, 1949. The college is at present located in the palace at Baripada which has been purchased by the State Government.

At the beginning the college had Intermediate in Arts and Science. It was affiliated to the Utkal University with a sanctioned strength

of 112 students in Arts and 80 in Science. During 1957-58 th strength ws increased to 128 and 112 respectively. B. A. (Pass) classe started in 1949-50 with 48 seats in each of the Third Year and Fourtl Year classes.

In under-graduate classes there were provisions for teachin English, Economics, Mathematics and Oriya to which History wa subsequently added in 1950-51. The strength of the classes was raisec from 48 to 64 in 1958-59 when Honours in History was introduced B. Sc. classes with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Honours ir Mathematics started since 1960-61.

With the changing pattern of University courses, Pre-Universit classes in Humanities and Science have been introduced from 1959-6(and the subjects taught are English, Oriya, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics History, Logic and Philosophy in Humanities and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and General Knowledge in Science.

The First Year classes of the Three-year Degree Course in both Humanities and Science started from the academic session 1960-61, During the same year the strength of the Pre-University (Science) and Pre-University (Humanities) were raised to 128 and 160 respectively The strength of the teaching staff and students in 1964-65 were 39 and 837 (741 M+96 W) respectively.

(*iii*) Private Colleges

There are three privately managed colleges in the district located at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. The Rairangpur College started in 1963-64 with Pre-University Classes in both Science and Humanities. In 1964-65, it opened its First Year Science and Humanities classes. That year the strength of the teaching staff and students in the College were 12 and 150 (140 M+10 W) respectively. The Karanjia College started in 1964-65 with Pre-University Humanities classes only The strength of its teaching staff and students were 6 and 63 (60 M+3 W) respectively. The Udala College started during 1965-66 with provisions in both Pre-University Science and Humanities classes. The teaching staff were 9 in number and there were 71 students including 5 women students.

(*iv*) Sanskrit Tol and Maktabs

The Sanskrit Tol at Baripada prepares students for Acharya Examinations of Orissa Sanskrit Association. There were 32 students on the roll in 1956-57 who were all stipendiaries. In 1964-65 there were 9 students on the roll and the strength of the teaching staff was 6.

The system of awarding stipends to all the students has been discontinued and merit-*cum*-poverty scholarships are given after the Prathama examination. This has affected the strength of students.

At present there are no Maktabs in Mayurbhanj. But there are two Urdu sections attached to the L. P. Schools located at Baripada and Dhundu in Bamanghaty subdivision.

217. Professional and Technical education

(i) Purnachandra Industrial Institute

This institute was established at Baripada on 16th July1931 with a donation of one lakh of rupees from Junior Dowager Maharani Saheba and was dedicated to the memory of the Late Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo.

The purpose of this institution is to impart training in weaving' carpentry and other handicrafts.

The courses of studies are as follows:

(a) Supervisor course in weaving on cotton. woollen, silken and tassar yarns on plain. dobbic and jacquard weave.

(b) Artisan course in weaving durry, galicha and newar, etc., on cotton and jute.

(c) Supervisor course in dyeing, calico printing and bleaching of tassar fabrics, etc.

(d) Supervisor course in carpentry, furniture making, weaving accessories and other wooden implements.

This institute was under the administrative control of the Industries Department from 1949 to 1956, after which its management was transferred to the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. The students are offered a stipend of Rs. 30 per month each and preference is given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission into the institute.

Besides this, there is an Industrial Training Institute functioning under the auspices of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department at Baripada.

(ii) Technical Training Institute

This institute started functioning at Takatpur near Baripada from 15th October 1957. The staff consist of one Supervisor and ten Instructors for imparting training in welding, fitting, electricity, allied trades, machine shop, lineman and wireman training shop, drawing and mathematics. The courses of studies are meant for electricians, linemen, wiremen, turners, fitters, machanics and welders. In 1962 there were 96 students on the roll.

(iii) Elementary Training

At present there are 6 Elementary Training Schools in Mayurbhanj to train Primary School teachers. In 1964-65 there were 580 trainees and 30 teachers in these institutions. One of these schools is meant exclusively for ladies.

(iv) Nursing and Midwifery

This institute is attached to the Headquarters Hospital, Baripada There were 61 students on the roll in 1964-65.

218. Schools for the cultivation of fine arts

There are at present two music schools in Mayurbhanj. Vocal and instrumental music and dance courses are taught in these schools. There were 78 students on the roll in 1964-65 and the number of teachers was 6. Besides, there are a number of private music and dance teachers who teach boys and girls privately. The Ustads (teachers) and students of the Chhau Dance are held in high esteem in Mayurbhanj.

219. Physical Education

Scout movement was organised in Mayurbhanj during Durbar rule. Physical training as a part of the education curriculum was introduced in March 1926 and in 1927 the Boy Scout organisation worked with credit in rendering relief to flood affected areas. In 1938 the Boy Scouts of Mayurbhanj attended the Governor's Rally at Cuttack and the Kanika Sheild for Scouting was awarded to them for being adjudged the best scouts in Orissa. In 1941 an Association was formed and affiliated to the Eastern States Agency Association and subsequently to the Central Association at Delhi in 1945. Shri Sarat Chandra Bindhani—a boy-scout of the Baripada High English School was selected to participate in the World Jamboree of Boy Scouts held in France in 1947.

At present scout organisation has been discontinued and provisions have been made for recruiting students of High Schools and Colleges for National Cadet Corps and Auxilliary Cadet Corps. In 1965-66 there were 1,200 cadets in the Senior Division and 1,400 cadets in the Junior Division including 100 girls in the latter. There is also arrangement for games, gardening, etc. in every Primary, Middle and High School of Mayurbhanj.

220. Adult Literacy and Social Education

At present the Community Development Department operates a scheme according to which one Adult Literacy Centre for men and one for women have been set-up in each Grama Panchayat. These centres run for six months in a year. In Adibasi populated villages the centres run for 9 months to one year where difficulty arises in teaching them within a brief period.

Reading and writing materials and lanterns are supplied free of cost and the progress of their education is checked by the Social Education Organisers of the respective Community Development Blocks. A total number of 25,168 adults were made literate till 31st March 1965 of which 21,862 were males and 3,306 females.

During the rule of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo educational institutions known as "Night Schools" existed in Mayurbhanj up to 1904. The number of such institutions varied from 16 to 22 annually. After 1904 modest efforts were made to re-establish this class of institutions in Panchpir and Bamaughaty subdivisions through the respective Subdivisional Officers. Night Schools for the poor children who were engaged for other works during the day were in existence in Mayurbhanj till 1949.

In order to make people socially more conscious and to spread adult literacy an officer designated as District Social Education Organiser has been posted at Baripada since 1959. He supervises the works of the 22 Social education organisers and Mukhya Sevikas posted to the Community Development Blocks.

221. Cultural Societies

(i) Baripada Sahitya Samaj

The Baripada Sahitya Samaj was organised in 1934 by a group of the then ex-State employees who had interest in the educational and cultural fields. The society functioned well till 1944 and became dormant since then. In recent years, it was again revived and at present it is recognised by the Utkal University as a learned body with the right to send a member to the University Senate.

(ii) Cultural Magazines and Periodicals

An account of the press and publication of the district is given in Chapter XVII, Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisation.

222. Libraries and Museums

I. Libraries

The only public library in the district is the Sriram Chandra Pathagar located at Baripada. It has a fine building of its own. Originally the Library was called the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Public Library built in 1899. It runs by public subscription and also gets Government aid. It is one of the biggest public libraries in Orissa.

Besides, the Colleges, High Schools and Middle English Schools are all provided with libraries. There are 229 Reading rooms and village libraries located in villages and towns of Mayurbhanj for public use.

II. Museum

(a) Baripada Museum

The Baripada museum was established in 1923 by the late Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo and is at present housed in the

building of Sriram Chandra Pathagar. The specimens of the museum comprise—(1) Palaeolithic and neolithic implements and copper axe heads, (2) sculptures, (3) historical documents including copper plates of the Bhanja dynasty of Mayurbhanj and other dynasties of Orissa, (4) gold, silver and copper coins of different periods of history, (5) sherds of terracottas, (6) stone inscriptions, (7) paper sanads, (8) painted palmleaf manuscripts and (9) seals.

(*b*) KHICHING MUSEUM

The Museum was organised in 1922 by Rama Prasad Chanda, Superintendent of the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum. It is the largest local museum in Orissa with a good collection of antiquities. It contains (1) stone sculptures, (2) lithic implements, (3) beads, (4) pottery, (5) copper plates and (6) sanads.

Till 1948, the Department of Archaeology and the Museums at Baripada and Khiching were being maintained by the Government of Mayurbhanj. They are now managed by the Government of Orissa.

APPENDIX A

Year	Number of Educational Institutions: High School	Middle English School	Primary School	Sevashram (Primary)	Ashram (M. E.)	Middle Verna-cular	Sans-krit Tol	Muktab	School for Profe-ssional & Voca-tion-al training	Night School & other Insti-tution	Total	Number of Students: Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901 ..	1	3	287	..	..	1	2	2	..	18	314	4,889	221	5,110
1911 ..	1	5	421	..	...	..	2	1	..	7	438	9,217	377	9,594
1921 ..	1	5	326	...	...	...	1	2	1	..	336	8,905	858	9,763
1930 ..	1	7	394	...	...	...	1	3	1	..	407	12,319	1,305	13,624
1965..	55	225	1,579	101	9	..	1	..	11	..	1,981	98,109	32,717	10,765

APPENDIX B

Position of different educational institutions in 1964-65 (Excluding Colleges)

Type of Institutions	Number of Schools		Number of Students		Number of Teachers	
	For Boys	For Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
High School ..	49	6	7,297	1,111	382	40
M. E. School ..	205	20	10,679	2,248	665	50
Primary School Junior Basic School ...	1,573 } 2 }	4	73,765	27,754	29,318	132
Sevashram ...	101	..	4,452	1,305	218	1
Ashram ...	7	2	912	177	61	15
Music ...	2	..	78	..	6	..
Nursing ...	..	1	..	61	..	3
Elementary Training ...	5	1	580	50	27	3
Industrial Training ...	1	..	233	..	20	..
Arts and Crafts ...	1	...	113	...	12	..

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

223. Introduction

The climate of the district is of the tropical type, it being very hot in summer and cool in winter. It is on the whole healthy in the plains and malarial in the hills. The rainfall is fairly uniform throughout the district. The majority of the population are Adibasis, who possess good physique. 12 out of 17 centenarians in 1931 were Adibasis and the Census of the same year recorded within the age-group of 90—100 years, 393 Adibasi people out of the total number of 519. In 1961 Census 238 centenarians were recorded among the total population of 1,204,043 in the district.

224. Survey of Public Health and Medical Facilities in the past

The system of indigenous practice of cure was prevalent here in the past. Even at present the Adibasi population considerably rely on the indigenous system of treatment. The practice prevalent among the Santals of the district is discussed below.

In addition to incantation and medicines, Santal diviners make use of different kinds of charms, amulets and other superstitious devices to counteract the evil influences of human and supernatural agencies. When epidemics break out amongst the Santals the village deities like Grampat, Bisano, Thakurani (Hindu goddess, Kali) together with all the gods of the holy grove are invoked by the priest as the head of the tribe. When any member of a Santal household falls ill, the head of the house arranges for an invocation to the Orau Bonga (household deity). The Santals like many other tribes, believe in women possessing a malevolent eye that can bring ruin on people by their baneful influence. The cult of the witch doctor (Ojha Guru) is very much prevalent among the Santals. People go to Jan-Ojhas, if there is any disease in the family The Ojha-Guru when called upon to treat a case of illness, may give medicine as well as recite incantations and perform sacrifices. These medicines are prepared from plants, herbs and roots. Bodding [1] has provided a list of 305 Santal prescriptions for various human diseases and 15 veterinary medicines. The human diseases for which prescriptions have been collected include fevers, low vitality, madness, smallpox,

1. Bodding--*Studies in the Santal medicine and connected Folklore* II

cholera and leprosy. There are also a few persons called 'Raranic' who have a good knowledge of herbs and roots, and administer medicine if called upon to do so. They however, do not know anything about incantations and sacrifices which are the monopoly of the specialists Jan-Guru and Ojha-Guru who are employed by individual Santals to protect them against the evil influence of *bongas* and witches.

In tracing the days of worst epidemics in the district mention may be made of the virulent form of cholera in the months of April and May, 1905 when 77 persons succumbed in Baripada and 204 deaths were reported from the interior of Baripada subdivision. Olmara reported 41 and Baisinga 181. Most of the cases appeared to have originated from pilgrims returned from Puri. Active preventive measures were taken.

The worst calamity in living memory was the rapid spread of influenza in 1918. The infection started in the later part of September and lasted up to the middle of January, 1919. Scarcely a village in all the four subdivisions escaped infection. In the most severely affected areas whole families were down with the disease, there being no one to nurse the sick. The number of attacks was difficult to estimate, probably 75 per cent of the population suffered from the disease. The total death roll on this count came to 16,803. The infection lingered in various forms next year in unhealthy areas. A Relief Committee was formed to help the sufferers. 198 deaths were reported from influenza in the subsequent year. The year also saw the death of 638 cases from cholera 1,303 pupils in different schools suffered from influenza and 99 succumbed to it.

In 1882 there was only one dispensary at Baripada and by 1892 the number increased to three. A separate out-door department of the Baripada Dispensary was opened on the 14th May 1906. Then the number of dispensaries was six and another was added in 1910-11. In 1913-14 a separate female ward with 18 beds was opend and 18 more were added to the male ward of the Baripada Hospital. The number of dispensaries continued to be 7 in the year 1915-16. The new building for King Edward Dispensary at Baripada was occupied on the 3rd June 1915 and the old dispensary building was remodelled and converted into a Surgical ward with a well equipped operation theatre. The new out-door dispensary at Udala with wards for 12 male and 12 female patients, was completed during the year. The dispensary at Muruda and Kuamara were completed and occupied during the year 1916-17. Two new dispensaries were opened in 1920, one at Jashipur and the other at Baripada in the Police Reserve Compound with indoor accommodation for 4 patients. In 1921-22 there were 10 dispensaries. Two more dispensaries at Gorumahisani and Badampahar were opened by the Tata Iron

and Steel Company. One aseptic instrument cabinet was supplied to the Rairangpur Dispensary. In 1927-28 there were altogether eleven dispensaries. The Leper Asylum at Baripada was supplied with necessary medicines, dressing and surgical instruments in 1928-29. The number of dispensaries had increased to 15 by 1934-35 and in 1936-37 there were 18 of them including four itinerant ones, one in each subdivision. During that year one temporary dispensary was opened at Olmara, a highly malarial area. A new dispensary started at Amarda on the 28th August 1938. The number of medical institutions was 21 in 1944-45 including 4 peripetatic ones. The number of non-aided dispensaries was 4, three of which were maintained by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. in their mining areas at Sulaipat, Badampahar and Gorumahisani. The fourth non-aided dispensary was maintained by the Sarbarakar of Kaptipada. By 1951-52 there were 10 hospitals 6 dispensaries, one Ayurvedic dispensary and one Police hospital in this district in addition to 3 private institutions aided by the Tatas and one Government-aided Leper Asylum. The numbers of private and public hospitals in the district rose to 26 in 1960-61.

225. Vital Statistics

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH AS REFLECTED BY THE STATISTICS, IMPORTANT CAUSES OF MORTALITY

Village Chowkidars reported births and deaths from various causes to the Thana officers who registered the occurrences and submitted a monthly return to the District Health Officer. The District Health Officer submitted a monthly consolidated return to the Health Directorate for inclusion in the State Monthly and Annual Vital Statistics Report.

Since August 1963 the Chowkidari system has been abolished in the district. The work of collecting vital statistics has, at present, been entrusted to the Grama Panchayats.

The following tables show the birth rate, death rate and Infant mortality rate of the district from 1952 to 1964.

STATEMENT I

Birth rate (Per 1,000 population)

Year	Birth rate	Year	Birth rate	Year	Birth rate
1952 ..	24·50	1957	23·79	1962	29·51
1953 ..	24·20	1958	22·36	1963	24·50
1954 ..	22·51	1959	29·42	1964	27·43
1955 ..	22·80	1960	28·34		
1956 ..	23·43	1961	26·68		

STATEMENT II

Death rate from different diseases (Per 1,000 population)

Year		Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injury	Other causes	Total
1952	..	0·02	0·19	12·29	0·45	0·17	0·25	1·46	14·83
1953	..	0·02	0·02	12·19	0·37	0·34	0·22	1·24	14·40
1954		0·01	0·01	11·01	0·40	0·29	0·16	1·47	13·35
1955	..	0·02	0·02	9·13	0·34	0·28	0·16	1·03	10 98
1956	..	0·02	0·01	10·04	0·40	0·38	0·30	1·58	12·73
1957	..	0·06	0·17	14·20	0·59	0·37	0·34	2·01	17·74
1958	..	0·09	0·55	13·75	0·41	0·36	0·25	0·83	17.24
1959	...	0·02	0·23	10·99	0·31	0·35	0·24	0·52	12·66
1960	..	0·01	0·02	9·05	0·12	0·11	0·21	0·37	9·89
1961	..	0·02	0·19	8·33	0·19	0·21	0·24	0·59	9·67
1962	..	0·06	0·09	6·54	0·13	0·19	0·74	0·87	8·62
1963	...	0·01	0·06	10·44	0·09	0·12	0·53	0·56	11·82
1964	..	0·02	0·09	7·58	0·11	0·24	0·13	0·43	8·70

Though no definite reasons can be ascribed to the slight fluctuations in the annual birth rate, it is evident from Statement II that fevers are responsible for the heavy death roll.

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 live births)

Year		Mortality rate
1952	..	87·24
1953	..	70·42
1954	..	80·35
1955	..	60·73
1956	..	68·02
1957	..	82·18

Year		Mortality rate
1958	..	72·21
1959	..	56·46
1960	..	28·34
1961	..	61·48
1962	..	53·55
1963	..	48·68
1964	..	47·54

The reasons for incidence of such high rates of infant mortality are unhygienic habits and ignorance of post-natal care among Adibasis who constitute the majority of the population.

226. Diseases common to the district

Diseases common to the district are malnutrition, malaria, typhoid, smallpox, respiratory diseases and leprosy. A few *Yaws* cases are also found among the Adibasi and Harijan people.

(*i*) Malaria

Malaria is the most prevalent disease in the district, specially in its jungle and hill tracts, and it causes the largest number of deaths.

Before 1958, there was no arrangement for taking anti-malaria measures except treatment of such cases in hospitals and dispensaries.

During the Second Plan period, 1956-57 to 1960-61, the district was included under the National Malaria Eradication Programme and anti-malarial operation started from 1958. Several rounds of D. D. T. spray were conducted and anti-malarial drugs distributed as a curative measure. After the completion of D. D. T. spray, surveillance operation was taken up from November 1960. According to this programme house to house visit was made for treatment of malaria cases.

As a result of anti-malarial operation, incidence of the disease has been considerably reduced.

(*ii*) Leprosy

Prior to merger there was a Leprosy colony at Baripada with 106 beds managed by a Christian Mission. There were also a Medical Officer and a Compounder for anti-Leprosy drive in the ex-State. After merger, the Leprosy conlony at Baripada continued to function with

financial assistance from the Government of Orissa. The expenses on account of diet are, however, met by Mission authorities.

The Government of Orissa has opened Leprosy centres at Deuli• Khunta, Raghunathpur and Bheden. 366 Leprosy patients were receiving treatment in these clinics during 1960.

Leprosy Pilot Project has been established with its headquarters at Betnoti. A Medical Officer, 6 Leprosy Assistants and clerical staff are working in the Project.

In 1964, 6,973 persons were examined and 1,025 cases treated under the Project.

(iii) **Filaria**

There is no specific arrangement for prevention of Filaria in the district except treatment of cases in the hospitals and dispensaries.

(iv) **Dysentery and Diarrhoea**

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea are large during the month of February and March. Generally speaking the causes of these diseases are due to unprotected water-supply and general ignorance of the people. In 1964, 2,029 cases of diarrhoea and 3,233 cases of dysentery were treated.

(v) **Cholera and Smallpox**

Deaths from these two diseases are less than in many other districts of Orissa. The deaths from Cholera and Smallpox from 1955 to 1960 are given below:

CHOLERA			SMALLPOX		
Year	Attack	Death	Year	Attack	Death
1955 ..	6	2	1955 ..	37	6
1956 ..	20	10	1956 ..	51	9
1957 ..	68	23	1957 ..	374	117
1958 ..	208	89	1958 ..	292	32
1959 ..	48	16	1959 ..	314	48
1960 ..	Nil	Nil	1960 ..	39	Nil

In 1964 there was no Cholera epidemic in the district, but there was outbreak of smallpox by which 32 villages were affected with 146 attacks and 38 deaths.

(vi) **Skin disease**

The disease is specially found during winter among some classes of people. Its occurrence is due to lack of knowledge of personal hygiene and untidy manner of living. To this is added the scarcity of water both for washing and drinking purposes which is felt in many places in the interior.

227. Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

At present there are 13 Hospitals, 15 Primary Health Centres and 9 Dispensaries (7 Allopathic and, 2 Ayurvedic) as shown below. Besides, there is a Mobile Health Unit stationed at Chitraposi.

(i) Hospitals

There are hospitals at Baripada (Headquarters hospital and Police hospital), Rairangpur, Karanjia, Udala, Bahalda, Jashipur, Thakurmunda, Kuamara, Muruda, Baisinga, Bisai and at Bangiriposi.

(ii) Primary Health Centres

They are at Betnoti, Bangiriposi, Jharadihi, Khunta, Kaptipada, Raruan, Sirsa, Dukura, Manda, Tato, Sukruli, Kostha, Badasahi, Bijatala and at Jamukeswar.

(iii) Dispensaries

They are at Amarda, Šuliapada, Gagarbeda, Jamda, Chandua, Balidiha and Batpalsa. There are Ayurvedic dispensaries at Baripada and at Nuagaon.

The following are the staff in the district:—

Hospitals			Dispensaries		
Doctors	..	34	Doctors	..	4
Staff Nurses	..	21	Kavirajas	..	6
Pharmacists	..	40	Pharmacists	..	7
Technicians	..	3	Others	..	20
Midwives & Dais	..	52			
Ohters	..	172			

There is provision of X'Ray in the District Headquarters Hospital at Baripada. It is also provided with a full-fledged Clinical Laboratory and one Regional Laboratory.

(iv) Primary Health Centres

As shown above, there are 15 Primary Health Centres looking after both curative and preventive measures in their respective areas. Each centre has a medical officer, a health visitor, a Sanitary inspector, besides other nursing attendants.

There are three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres located at Baripada, Badasahi and Rairangpur. The centre at Rairangpur is maintained by the Orissa Red Cross Society. Besides, there are 15 Maternity centres located in rural areas which are managed by the Health Department.

228. Family Planning

There is a District Family Planning Bureau at Baripada under the management of a Family Planning Medical Officer. Two types of Family Planning units, viz., Sterilization unit and I. U. C. D. (loop) unit are functioning. Other common methods of birth control are also being followed.

Sterilization units have been attached to the District Headquarters Hospital and also to other hospitals located at Rairangpur, Karanjia Udala, Sarat, Baisinga, Bahalda and Khamar. The Primary Health Centres at Bangiriposi, Sirsa, Manda, Tato, Kostha and Badasahi have a sterilization unit each. The Bureau has been provided with a mobile sterilization unit. Besides I. U. C. D. (loop) units have been opened recently in Headquarters Hospital at Baripada and in the Subdivisional Hospitals at Rairangpur and Karanjia.

229. Private Hospitals

There are three private hospitals at Badampahar, Gorumahisani and Sulaipat, maintained by the Tata Iron & Steel Company for the employees working in the mines. These institutions do not receive any aid from Government. Besides the above, there are a few medical practitioners having private practice at Baripada and Bahalda.

230. Sanitation

(*i*) Administrative set up for the maintenance of Public Health and Sanitation

The District Health Officer is the administrative head of the public health staff in the district. There are Health Inspectors, Office Assistants and menials working under him.

The district is divided into 12 Health Ranges each having a Health Inspector and a Sanitary Inspector. There is a special Sanitary Inspector to assist the District Health Officer. The Public Health Staff attached to Baripada Municipality consists of an Assistant Health Officer, a Health Inspector, a Vaccinator and two Disinfectors. Their emoluments are borne by the State Government.

(*ii*) Activities of Health and Sanitary Organisations

The people of the district are lacking in proper sanitary habits. Both towns and villages present insanitary conditions, particularly in rainy season when the living condition deteriorates due to muddy lanes and stagnant water. An old proverb in the district states "*Bohu Bilei machhi—tiniku na bachhi*". which means that it is not possible to avoid taking the food touched by the daughter-in-law who has to cook the food. the cat who is searching out food wherever hidden and the fly who is persistent.

The Public Health staff undertake protective measures for epidemic diseases like smallpox and cholera. Vaccination against smallpox is carried out throughout the year except in May and June. Anti-cholera inoculations are also given to check the outbreak. Besides, water sources are regularly disinfected.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, 1956-57 to 1960-61, a Leprosy Pilot Scheme was started. Its activities have already been noted.

The Health staff generally engage their attention towards maintenance of good sanitary conditions. Samples of food-stuff are occasionally taken for examination by the Government Public Analyst. The urban areas of the district have open drains which are regularly being cleaned by the conservancy staff. Protected water-supply exists only in Baripada town. The Public Health (Engineering) Department looks after the water-supply scheme.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

231. Labour Welfare

(*i*) The district is important from the point of labour employed in mining industries. There are eleven iron-ore mines and five china clay mines, in which about 7,000 workers are employed.

The working class comprises mostly the Adibasis, who work in different spheres as labourers. Majority of them are illiterate. The technical and skilled personnel manning the factories and transport services belong mostly to non-Adibasi classes. Many of the workers depend for their living entirely on the wages they earn from their services. Some of them have cultivable lands which are however inadequate to maintain them through the year.

A District Labour Officer working under the Labour Commissioner, Orissa, has his office at Baripada. He attends to enforcement of Labour laws and welfare of labour.

The Tata Iron & Steel Company have two Welfare Officers at Badampahar and Gorumahisani.

(*ii*) Activities of Labour Department

The Labour Department, Government of Orissa, has provided 20 industrial tenements under Small Income Housing Scheme at Baripada or the benefit of workers. These tenements have been given on subsidised rent to the workers.

Land has already been taken by the Labour Department at Rairangpur for the purpose of constructing a Multipurpose Labour Welfare centre and some industrial tenements.

The District Labour Officer has been declared by the Government as Inspector under the following Labour Acts:

1. Minimum Wages Act
2. Payment of Wages Act
3. Orissa Ships and Commercial Establishments Act
4. Employment of Children Act
5. Factories Act (as Additional Inspector)

The above Acts and Rules framed thereunder are being implemented to safeguard the benefits of the workers. Besides, the labour employed by the contractors are covered under the Fair Wages clause and P. W. D. Electricity Department Contractors' Labour Regulations.

The District Labour Officer is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Tata Iron & Steel Company have provided various amenities for their workers at Gurumahisani and Badampahar. These have been discussed in Chapter V—Industries.

The State Transport has also provided a Library and Recreation Clubs in the district for its workers.

232. Excise

Prohibition has not been extended to the district because of the preponderance of Adibasi population. Prior to the merger, the Opium Act of 1878 and the Mayurbhanj Excise Act were in force. After merger, the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, the Opium Act, 1878, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and the Orissa Opium Smoking Laws Act, 1947 came into operation in the district.

In 1957, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 came into force.

Medicinal opium is supplied to the addicts through Excise Officers. The Doctors in charge of Government hospitals examine the addicts. Only those addicts whom the Doctors recommend get the supply of medicinal opium. They are thus entitled to get at a time their monthly quota or one Tola, whichever is less. Nobody except a registered addict can possess opium. The registered addicts are given opium ration cards signed by the charge Sub-Inspector of Excise and the Medical Officer.

The Civil Surgeon considers appeals made by an opium addict for enhancement of opium quota.

233. Welfare of Backward Classes

(*i*) Mayurbhanj has been declared a Scheduled District. The total district population in 1961 was 1,204,043 of which 729,764 and 104,273 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively. About 70 per cent of the population is tribal.

The District Magistrate is the head of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department in the district. From 1st April 1963 to 31st May 1965 the Tribal Welfare section merged with Grama Panchayat section at the district level and the District Panchayat and Tribal Welfare Officer was in charge of these

two sections. But this system has since been discontinued. The District Welfare Officer is now in charge of the day-to-day business of the Department and works under the general control and supervision of the District Magistrate. The Subdivisional Officers and Block Development Officers execute plans and pIcgrammes of the department in their respective jurisdictions. The Assistant District Welfare Officers are attached to the Subdivisional Officers while the Rural Welfare Inspectors and Social Workers are attached to the Blocks.

(*ii*) **Educational and Cultural Advancement**

The following types of Schools have been opened in the district by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

1. Higher Type Ashram School

It was established at Bisai in Bamanghaty subdivision during 1955-56 and is at present manned by seven teachers. It has 59 Scheduled Tribe and 3 Scheduled Caste students on the roll. Students from Ashram Schools get admitted into this school for higher education up to Class XI standard. Specified training in Agriculture and in one of the Crafts like tailoring or carpentry are imparted to them. Each student is eligible for a monthly stipend of Rs. 23. Admission is restricted to students from the seven northern districts, namely, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. Besides the general education and vocational training, the students are trained in village cleaning, sanitation and co-operation. At times, they are taken out in excursions to different places. They are also trained in various kinds of games, adibasi dances and other cultural activities.

2. Ashram School for Boys

These are residential schools. Admission is open only to the Adibasi students. Education is imparted up to Middle English standard besides training in vocations like carpentry, weaving, tailoring smithy, agricultural operations, poultry rearing, bee-keeping, etc. There are seven such schools in the district each having more than 100 tribal students on the average. These Ashram Schools are located at Nalaguja, Jamda, Chandua, Basipitha, Kendumundi, Sarat and Pondupani. The students in these schools learn the habit of discipline, self-help and live a corporate life. After passing the M. E. School Examination, they are admitted into High school for higher education. Each student is given a stipend of Rs. 20 per month to cover the expenditure of boarding. The mess committee formed in the Ashram School manage the mess under the guidance of the teachers.

On different occasions, the students are taken out to exhibitions and to different places on excursion.

Students other than the Scheduled Tribes are sometimes allowed admission in these schools as day scholars, but they are not eligible for stipends and such other concessions as are allowed to Adibasi students.

The teaching staff of an Ashram School usually consists of a Headmaster, four Assistant teachers, a Tailoring teacher, a Carpentry teacher, an Agricultural teacher and a Hindi teacher.

3. Ashram Schools for girls—or Kanyashram

There are two Kanyashrams—one at Rairangpur and the other at Thakurmunda. Education is imparted up to M. E. standard and the students appear at the common Middle English School examination. Besides the Headmistress, there are three Assistant Mistresses on the teaching staff in each Kanyashram.

Apart from the general education, vocational training like tailoring, weaving, music, dancing, poultry rearing, cooking, etc., are provided in the school. Social and cultural activities in line with those in the Ashram Schools for boys are also organised. The girls also go on excursions and participate in various cultural performances.

Each student is eligible for a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 to cover the expenditure for food, clothing and medicine.

4 Sevashrams and Upgraded Sevashrams

These are day schools. Though priority is given to the tribal students in the matter of admission, other students are also admittede They receive education up to L. P. standard in Sevashrams and U. P. standard in Upper Sevashrams. Reading and writing materials and garments are supplied once a year and sometimes twice. In addition to general education they get training in vocations like spinning and gardening and sanitation. There are 26 Upper Sevashrams and 75 Lower Sevashrams. The total strength is 5,871 out of which 3,683 belong to Scheduled Tribes and 602 to Scheduled Castes.

The teachers in the Sevashrams are called 'Sevaks'. Apart from teaching in the Sevashrams, the teachers have other jobs to perform, such as, reading newspapers to the villagers. distribution of common drugs and medicines, settling petty disputes amicably, etc. At times they also join the students in the village sanitation work. Education is free. The Sevashrams provide co-education.

(*iii*) Economic Uplift

The Mayurbhanj Tenancy Regulation, 1904 conferred on the tenant the tenancy right and contained laws regarding administration of land Though under this law no provision existed for giving any special

right to the tribals, as a practice, preference was being given to them in the matter of granting lease of land. This was prevalent during Durbar Administration. It continued after the amalgamation of Mayurbhanj with the State of Orissa and the tribals got preference over non-tribals in getting lease of land.

The Durbar Administration made ample provisions to protect the interest of tribals in the transfer of their immovable properties to non-tribals so that the latter could not take advantage of the backwardness and ignorance of the tribals. The policy is being continued.

(iv) Housing facilities

During the period from 1955 to 1965 Government have sanctioned Rs. 3,80,850 for building 550 units of houses for the Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 65,955 for building 102 units for the Scheduled Caste people of the district.

(v) Village Welfare Centres

Eight such centres have so far been established in the district. The Village Welfare Guide holds charge of the centres and works in twelve adjoining villages. He conducts Night schools, distributes medicines, helps in improving village sanitation, persuades the villagers to bring about amicable settlement of petty disputes, gives assistance to start industries like bee-keeping and poultry rearing. Above all, he is to exert his best to give to the people an impetus to participate in all developmental activities carried out in the village.

The Village Welfare Centres are located at the following places :

Baripada Subdivision	..	1. Budhikhamari
		2. Patharnesa
		3. Joka
Bamanghaty Subdivision	..	4. Tiring
Kaptipada Subdivision	..	5. Ranibandh
Panchpir Subdivision	..	6. Tatto
		7. Mahuldiha
		8. Chainbainsa

(vi) Medical relief

Two Allopathic dispensaries have been started by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department of which one is located at Chandua in the Baripada subdivision and the other at Bijatola in the Bamanghaty subdivision. One Mobile Health Unit has also been established at Chitraposi in Panchpir subdivision.

An Ayurvedic dispensary and a six-bedded hospital are under construction at Balidiha in Baripada subdivision and Sarat in Kaptipada subdivision. One Maternity ward has been constructed at Rairangpur in 1958-59. It is attached to the Rairangpur Hospital.

234. Charitable Endowments

(i) Ratha Charan Kalkei Prize Fund

Shri Hari Krishna Patnaik of Rairangpur has donated Rs. 100 (one hundred) for the R. K. Trust Fund in the memory of his parents.

The Subdivisional Officer, Bamanghaty administers the said fund. The Headmistress of the Rairangpur Girls' Middle English School awards the prize out of the accrued interest of the fund to a girl student of that school adjudged best in cooking.

(ii) Ichhabati Devi Medal Fund

Shri Radha Gobinda Das, I.A.S. (Retd.) of Baripada has donated a Government Promissory note of 4 per cent Orissa Government loan of 1958 on the face value of Rs. 500 (five hundred) to be applied in trust for award of a medal in the memory of his mother Ichhabati Devi.

The District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj is the administrator of the Fund.

Out of the income accruing from the said fund, the Headmistress of the Prem Kumari Girls' High School, Baripada, awards a silver medal every year to the most accomplished student of the said school and such number of books with the medal as the fund permits. In choosing the girl, her spiritual bias and piety are preferred among other accomplishments.

(iii) Maharaja Purna Chandra Scholarship Fund

Routrai Saheb Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo has endowed a scholarship fund of which the Maharaja is the administrator. He has invested Rs. 50,000 in 4 per cent Government Securities and has appointed a committee for the management of the proceeds of the fund. The proceeds of the fund are to be spent in awarding scholarships to residents of Mayurbhanj not exceeding Rs. 50 a month each for technical education.

(iv) Sriram Chandra Bhanja Memorial (Water Supply) Fund

The fund was created in 1920 for the purpose of irrigation in Mayurbhanj. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja was taking special interest for irrigation schemes and as such the fund was intended to commemorate the works of this enlightened ruler. The Durbar Government was contributing a sum of Rs. 10,000 every year towards the corpus of this fund. By the time of merger on 1st January 1949 an amount of Rs. 81,546 was in the Mayurbhanj State Bank

to the credit of this fund. By 1960 the total amount in the credit of the fund was Rs. 86,120 out of which Rs. 67,835 was spent on various water-supply schemes of the district. The Collector is the administrative officer of this fund.

(v) Hobby Prize Fund

Shri Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S., then President, Board of Revenue who is an old boy of Krushna Chandra High School at Baripada (which was previously called Mayurbhanj Raj High English School) has donated three per cent Government Promissory note of the face value of Rs. 600 to be applied in trust for the award of prizes from the income therefrom. The District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj administers the fund.

> Object—The object of the donation is to encourage hobbies among those students who will do well in their studies. The income accruing from the said fund shall be spent on awarding two prizes of the value of Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 for the first and second prizes respectively. As desired by the donor, the competition for the prizes should be confined to the top three students in General Proficiency. Only the student of the M. K. C. High School, Baripada are eligible for it.

Procedure

Both boys and girls shall be allowed to compete. Students should not be allowed to compete in subjects allied to the subjects they have taken up for study in class examinations.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICES ORGANISATION

235. Under Durbar Administration

The idea of associating people with the administration of the State was conceived by Maharaja Srirama Chandra Bhajna Deo who was the Ruler of Mayurbhanj State from 1892 to 1912.

The Mayurbhanj State Council was formed to formulate laws and regulations and to sanction budgets for the administration of the State. Both official and non-official members were nominated to this body. Similar steps were also taken by the same Ruler in the formation of the Municipality at Baripada in 1905. It then consisted of fourteen Commissioners excluding the Chairman, most of them being non-officials the system of election was, however, introduced first in the year 1922 when Commissioners were elected from among the rate payers for each of the wards of the Municipality. The next step taken at popular representation was the establishment of Praja Sabhas for various sub-divisions in 1939. These were advisory bodies composed of two-third non-official members and one-third officials. The non-official members were elected on the basis of male adult franchise. This was followed by the formation of Central Legislature in 1946 known as Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad, which again was composed of a majority of non-official members, two-thirds of which were recommended by the different Praja Sabhas. This Kendra Parishad later formed the Constituent Assembly. A State Legislature had also been formed with large scale transfer of power, details of which have been mentioned in Chapters II and XIV.

236. Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislatures

The first General Election was held in 1951-52. For purpose of election to the State Legislature, the district was divided into eight constituencies, two of them being double-member constituencies. Of the total ten seats, five were reserved for Scheduled Tribes, two for Scheduled Castes, and the remaining three were general seats. Details of these constituencies are given in Appendix I.

The election was keenly contested and out of the ten seats in the district, Congress and Socialist parties secured four seats each and of the remaining two seats, one went to the Ganatantra Parishad (now Swatantra) and the other to the Independent (Jharkhand Party). Total

number of valid votes polled in the General Election was 182,895. The votes secured by various political parties were as follows :

Socialist (Now P. S. P.)	..	60,670
Congress	..	54,345
Ganatantra (Now Swatantra)	..	23,662
Independent	..	44,218

The district is represented by one member in the Lok Sabha and for this election the candidate put up by the Congress party was elected defeating his other two rivals. Out of total valid votes of 108,238 the Congress party captured 48,830 votes, the Socialist party (Now P. S. P.) 37,670 and the Independent candidate 21,738.

For the second General Election held in 1957, the total number of seats allotted to this district remained unchanged, but there were a few changes in the party position. The Congress party which captured four seats in the previous election was reduced to 2 and the Praja Socialist Party which was formerly known as Socialist Party came down from 4 to 2. The Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra) which secured only one seat in the first election increased its hold in the district by capturing three seats. The Jharkhand party also captured 3 seats. The seat in the Lok Sabha was captured by an Independent candidate. Out of 194,501 valid votes for State Legislature, the Political Parties secured following number of votes :

For State Legislature		
Congress Party	..	47,293
Praja Socialist Party	..	37,100
Ganatantra (Now Swatantra) Party	..	46,977
Communist Party	..	13,193
Independent including Jharkhand Party	..	49,938
For House of People		
Total number of vaild votes cast	..	97,175
Congress Party	..	22,709
P. S. P.	..	12,530
Ganatantra (Swatantra) Party	..	28,796
Independent	..	33,140

The Two-member Constituencies Abolition Act, 1961 came into force on the 10th March 1961. As it was decided to hold mid-term elections in Orissa in the first week of June 1961, the finalisation of action under this Act assumed special urgency. The Election

Commission was of the view that the elections should be held on the basis of the single member constituency and as a result of such bifurcation total seats allotted to this district remained unchanged at 10 and as usual six seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates. The picture that emerged out of this election was different from that of the previous elections. The Congress Party captured 7 seats and the Praja Socialist Party obtained the other three.

Out of 596,426 citizens eligible to exercise franchise in this district, 172,217 citizens exercised their right. Out of a total of 159,661 vaild votes cast, votes secured by political parties were as follows :

Congress Party	..	58,047
Praja Socialist Party	..	36,336
Ganatantra (Now Swatantra)	..	28,306
Communist Party	..	3,790
Independent	..	33.182

For the election to the House of People, the Congress Party captured the seat by securing 33,824 votes. Its rivals were Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra) which captured 26,545 votes and an Independent candidate 13,333.

237. Political Parties and Organisations

Local and All-India hold on the District

Among the political parties operating in the district, the Indian National Cogress, the Swatantra Party, the Praja Socialist Party, and the Communist Party are of All-india standing. The Communist Party has very few adherents.

The Jharkhand Party which has got its organisation in a few districts of Orissa has of late acquired a position of importance in the political domain. Of these parties the Congress, the P. S. P. and Swatantra have got full-fledged organisations. The other parties are less active.

The Congress Party has been able to maintain its hold in the district excepting the election held in 1957. It secured four seats in the first elections, two in the second and seven in the mid-term elections held in 1961.

The Praja Socialist Party has been able to maintain its strength in the district. It secured four seats in the first General Election, two in the second and three in the mid-term elections. The Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra) captured one seat in the first election three in the second and non in the mid-term election

held in 1961. The Jharkhand Party got one of its candidates elected to the State Assembly in the first General Election. It increased its number to three in the second elections, but could not secure any seat in the mid-term elections.

238. Newspapers and Magazines

A printing press was first established in Mayurbhanj by Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja Deo (1868—82). A fortnightly paper called 'Mayurbhanj Pakshika Patrika' edited by Sri Hariprasad Das was published from Baripada in April 1879. The main objective of the magazine was to review the political and technical matters of Mayurbhanj in simple Oriya. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo came to power in 1892 and he started a full-fledged State Press at Baripada from which a monthly literary magazine called 'Utkala Prabha' was published in April 1891 and continued regularly for five years. The aims and objects of this magazine were to encourage the educated community for enriching Oriya literature by contributing articles of merit. This journal published articles relating to science, philosophy, religion, politics, etc. Many young writers took the opportunity and were suitably rewarded. From a private Press at Baripada called the Baripada Sammilani Printing Company's Press, the weekly paper 'Monorama' was published from October, 1905 and continued for four years. It got into trouble for ventilating anti-Bengali tension and had to be stopped. The press was removed to Calcutta. A quarterly journal named 'Mayurbhanj Gazette' published both in English and Oriya started in the year 1931-32. The Oriya edition of the Gazette known as 'Bhanja Pradeepa' started from October, 1934 and the English portion called 'Mayurbhanj Chronicle' from October 1935. 'The Mayurbhanj State Gazette' an official fortnightly publication started in January 1936 and continued till 1949. In 1940-41, a supplement to the Mayurbhanj Gazette named 'The Mayurbhanj Information Bulletin' was published from the 22nd July 1943. 'Chandrika' a monthly literary paper edited by Sri Mahesh Chandra Mohapatra appeared for a year in 1951-52 and then disappeared because of financial troubles. After merger a fortnightly newspaper dealing mostly with local news known as the 'Mayurbhanj Jagarana' was published for a short period in 1963. Another news magazine 'Janata' was published from Baripada, but it is defunct now. From Rairangpur a news magazine in English 'The Hint' also appeared in 1964.

No newspaper or news magazine is published at present from this district. Papers of All-India importance like The Statesman, Hindusthan Standard and Amrita Bazar Patrika and newspapers of State importance like Prajatantra, the Samaj, the Kalinga, the Matrubhumi

are in circulation. Besides these daily papers, periodicals like the Asantakali, the Jhankar, the Niakhunta, Meena Bazar, Sansar, Desh (Bengali), Illustrated Weekly of India (English) are in circulation in the district.

39. Voluntary Social Service Organisations

(i) Bharat Sevak Samaj

A branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj is functioning in this district. This branch was inaugurated in 1956. It has one Honorary Convenor as its head and it has extended its scope to the interiors to participate in various nation-building activities. In order to assist the District Convenor in discharging his duties a paid assistant has been appointed. This branch has more than one thousand general members and forty-five active members besides many sympathisers and helping members. The organisation has taken up works in 45 village units. One Lok Karya Kshetra has been opened in the village Sankerko under Badasahi Block. Besides one Honorary Block Convenor, there are three paid workers at present working in the Lok Karya Kshetra. In 1960-61 the Branch organised six camps. Some road construction work has also been done.

(ii) District Red Cross Society

This is a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and has been functioning since pre-merger period. The society has a standing fund of Rs. 8,100 which has been invested in purchase of stock certificate. The income is used for giving financial aid to deserving patients The District branch also engages itself in other Red Cross activities.

(iii) District Council for Child Welfare

The District Council for Child Welfare has been recently organised under the auspices of the State Council for Child Welfare. This body is at present having seventeen members and an official as *ex officio* President of the Council. In 1961, the Council undertook the management of five Social Welfare Centres in the district which were previously managed directly by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

(iv) Missions

There are two Christian Missions operating in the district. The Protestant Mission at Baripada looks after the Leprosy Asylum at Baripada for which it gets Rs. 5,000 as Government grant annually. The Roman Catholic Mission is functioning at Nangalkata.

(v) Seva Sangha, Baripada

It has been started since Durbar time and it functions within the jurisdiction of the Baripada Municipality. This organisation has a stage and an auditorium. There is also a proposal for constructing a Hall.

The main work of the Seva Sangha is to burn the dead bodies of persons who do not have any relatives and also to supply fuel to the poor people for cremation purposes.

(vi) State Social Welfare Advisory Board

The activities of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in the district is confined to giving grants to deserving voluntary institutions concerned with Social Welfare. Five original pattern project centres were initially started by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board during the Second Plan Period (1956-57 to 1960-61) and they are now being managed by the District Council of Child Welfare of which the District Magistrate is the Chairman. The pattern of assistance given by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board which is now being continued by the District Council of Child Welfare can be seen in Appendix II.

(vii) Co-ordinated Community Welfare Extension Project Centres

There are ten Welfare Extension Project Centres in Khunta Block II, where one Mukhya Sevika, six Grama Sevikas, two Craft teachers, four Dais and six Balwadi teachers are employed in order to carry on the programmes of welfare of women and children such as Balwadi, milk distribution, Maternity services and Adult education etc.

There is a Chairman of Project Implementing Committee assisted by six non-official members, three officials and three Block Advisory Committee representatives to look into the management of these centres.

Grants from the Central Welfare Board to the institutions operating in the field of Social Welfare flow through its counterpart at the State level and the amount of grant, made to different institutions in the district, is given in Appendix III.

APPENDIX I

1951-52 Election

Panchpir Constituency	.. Double member
Kaptipada Constituency	.. Single member
Khunta Constituency	.. Single member
Baripada Constituency	.. Double member
Bahalda Constituency	.. Single member
Rairangpur Constituency	.. Single member
Bangiriposi Constituency	.. Single member
Muruda Constituency	.. Single member

1957 Election

Baisinga Constituency	.. Double member
Udala Constituency	.. Single member
Karanjia Constituency	.. Single member
Jashipur Constituency	.. Single member
Rairangpur Constituency	.. Single member
Bahalda Constituency	.. Single member
Bangiriposi Constituency	.. Single member
Baripada Constituency	.. Double member

1961 Election

Baisinga Constituency	.. Single member
Udala Constituency	.. Single member
Karanjia Constituency	.. Single member
Jashipur Constituency	.. Single member
Rairangpur Constituency	.. Single member
Bahalda Constituency	.. Single member
Bangiriposi Constituency	.. Single member
Baripada Constituency	.. Single member
Muruda Constituency	.. Single member
Khunta Constituency	.. Single member

APPENDIX II

Welfare Extension Project Centres in Mayurbhanj district for Activities concerning women and children

ORIGINAL PATTERN PROJECT CENTRES

Name of the Centre	Activity	Budget	Pattern of Assistance
		Rs.	
1. Raghunathpur	Balwadi-*cum*-Mahila Mandal.	540	Salary of Grama Sevika-*cum*-Balawadi Worker, Rs. 45 per month.
2. Purnachandrapur.	..	300	Nashta or supplementary food at the rate of Rs. 25 per month.
3. Podastia ..	..	300	Materials for recreation and education. Rs. 25 per month.
		180	Materials for social education, adult literacy, books, recreation, etc. at the rate of Rs. 15.
4. Sankerko ..	Maternity Indoors.	1,080	Salary of Midwife at the rate of Rs. 90 per month.
		480	Salary of Dai at the rate of Rs. 40 per month.
		730	Medicines at the rate of Rs. 60 per month.
		240	Milk for weak women before and after delivery at the rate of Rs. 20 per month

Name of the Centre	Activity	Budget	Pattern of Assistance
		Rs.	
5. Basipitha ..	Crafts ..	720	Salary of trained instructor at the rate of Rs. 60 per month.
		240	Raw materials at the rate of Rs. 20 per month.
	Contingencies for all activities.	500	
	For one centre	5,300	
Total ..	For five centres	26,500	

APPENDIX II-A

Co-ordinated Community Welfare Extension Project Centres

There are ten Welfare Extension Project Centres in Khunta-II Block, viz., (1) Badakhunta, (2) Ranibandha. (3) Kuamara, (4) Bhandagaon, (5) Chaturi, (6) Saenkela, (7) Kusalda, (8) Pasuda, (9) Balijoda and (10) Baradihi. One Mukhya Sevika, six Grama Sevikas, two Crafts Teachers, four Dais and six Balwadi teachers are employed and carry on programmes on welfare of women and children.

The Chairman of the Project Implementing Committee manages these centres. She is assisted by six non-official ladies, three officials, the Block Development Officer, Khunta, Subdivisional Officer, Kaptipada and Medical Officer, Khunta, as well as three Block Advisory Committee representatives.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing list of voluntary Institutions in Mayurbhanj district who received Grant-in-aid from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi against equal matching contributions from other sources.

Name and adress of the Institutions	Date of Establishment and registration number	Period of sanction	Amount sanctioned	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1. Chelia Gruhalakshmi Co-operative Society, P. O. Badasahi.	14-7-1956	1-1-1957 to 31-12-1957	3,000	Vocational training for women.
	No. 128/MB, 28-5-1956.	1-10-1959 to 31-3-1961	2,000	Construction of workingshed.
			1,000	Equipment for Craft Class.
2. Nari Mangal Samiti, Ageria Grama Panchayat, Betnoti	1-7-1956	1-1-1957 to 31-12-1957	16,000	Maternity Centre
3. Pedagadi Gruhalakshmi Co-operative Society, Kaptipada.	No. 122/MB, 6-6-1956.	1-1-1957 to 31-12-1957	2,500	Vocational training for women including purchase of Sewing Machine.
4. Kasturiba Nari-Samity, P. O. Baisinga.	—	1-4-1959 to 31-3-1960	500	Children's Library
			1,000	Craft class for women.
5. Jabar Sisu Raija, P. O. Baisinga.	..	Ditto	500	Games and Children's sport and equipment.
6. Gunanidhi Mahila Samity, Bairatpur, P. O. Jaida (Udala).	—	1-4-1960 to 31-3-1961	1,500	Craft classes and women's club.
7. Bairatpur Gunanidhi Gruhalakshmi Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bairatpur. Udala.	No. 273/MB, 12-7-1960.	1-4-1961 to 31-3-1962	1,500	Consolidation and improvement of the Society.
8. Bijoylakshmi Mahila Samiti, Vill. Manda, P. O. Radho (Udala).	—	Ditto	500	Craft class for women.
9. Gruhalakshmi Mahila Samiti, Radho.	..	Ditto	500	Craft class for women.
10. Nari Mangal Samiti, Vill. Dugudha, P. O. Udala.	..	Ditto	500	Recreational programme of women.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

(Population figures are as in 1961)

240. Adipur

This village is situated on the bank of the Baitarani, at a distance of about 3 miles from Khiching and 19 miles from Karanjia. According to tradition, it is named after Adi Bhanja who is said to have first come to Adipur from Jaipur in Rajputna. It is said that one brother of Adi Bhanja settled at Jyotipur in Keonjhar, on the bank of the river Baitarani. Here vast relics of temples and sculptures are found like those in Khiching and Benusagar, belonging to Buddhist, Jaina or Hindu culture.

At one time, there were 22 zamindars under the Bhanja-Rajas. Four of them were Bathuris and one Bathuri Mohapatra had his headquarters at Adipur. In early times, the Bathuris were also known by the name of Bathula or Batula. Images of the gods and goddesses worshipped by these people have been disinterred from the ruins of Arjungarh. Relics of a moat also exist here.

Close to this place, 11 Siva lingas have been preserved and they are locally known as 'Ekadasa Rudra' just near these Siva lingas the Khairbhandan river meets the Baitarani and the confluence is known as 'Dumuhani'.

The village lies in Raruan police-station. It has a population of 477 with 242 males and 235 females.

241. Amarda

It is a big village in Baripada subdivision situated at a distance of 37 miles from Baripada to the east. It is connected by bus service throughout the year. There is an ancient tank which is the largest in the district and is said to have been excavated by Balabhadra Bhanja who ruled from 1423 to 1454. There is a Middle English School, a Dispensary, an Agricultural Office and a Grama Panchayat. According to tradition the villagers of Amarda, instead of supplying articles of food, entertained Chaitanya and his followers on their way to Puri with firewood and for this reason the village is called Kathua (wooden) Amarda even to the present day. The Jagannath Trunk Road from Puri to Calcutta was once passing through this village which served as the resting place for all saints, missionaries and travellers for a long time. The place was known as Amardaka Tirtha in early time when

it was a seat of Matta mayura sect of Saivism. In one mediaeval inscription called Madarda. A large aerodrome was constructed here during the Second World War (1939—1945). The place gained importance as a temporary shelter for displaced persons from East Pakistan when the influx was heavy. The village is in Muruda police-station and has a population of 1,470 with 796 males and 674 females. There is an Inspection Bungalow very close to the village.

242. Badabelakuti

The village is 22 miles from Baripada and 7 miles from Badasahi. The ruins of an old fort and a rampart may be seen in the northern part of this village. On the west of the fort is a Siva linga two and half feet high, called Sitaleswar. It has no Gauri Patta. Several stone images of gods and goddesses are found in a hut situated in front of this Sitaleswar linga. One of them is ten armed Mahisamardini Durga, known among the common people by the name of Budha Chandi (or Buddhist Chandi). On the left is the figure of four armed Vishnu. By the side of the latter is the image of a two-armed goddess known as Kanaka Durga. In the western part of the village, there is an old Siva linga called Lokanath. It has a Gauri Patta. The puja of these deities is performed by the Angirasa Brahmans. There are two more Siva lingas—one high and known as "Hariharara Durga". Another old linga in a hut by the side of this village which was once entertained in an old temple and fragments of stone which once formed part of the temple lie scattered. Several pieces of stones of the shape of Chaitya lie scattered at the outskirt of the village. These are called Bhimakand by the common folk.

The village lies in Khunta police-station and has a population of 489 with 237 males and 252 females.

243. Badadhundu

It is situated on the bank of the river Kharkai on both sides of the road leading to Chainbasa from Bahalda.

There is a mosque, Primary Urdu School and the Grama Panchayat office. The inhabitants are mostly businessmen dealing in ready-made garments and stationery articles. It is an old village inhabited mostly by Mahammedans.

244. Badasahi

Badasahi is 6 miles on the south of Pratappur and 17 miles away from Baripada. The present area was formerly occupied by 4 prosperous villages, viz. Languli, Patapur, Balimundali and Kumarsasan. The area has now become an extensive field and bears vestiges of vast ruins, but the present village is called Badasahi (literally large village). The extensive heaps of ruins, numerous tanks, images of gods and goddesses

pertaining to different religious creeds scattered in various places and the ruins of big temples bear eloquent testimony to the past glory of this village. Old Jain and Buddhist relics, as well as, those belonging to different sects of Hindu religion are found here. It is difficult to ascertain the causes leading to the ruin of this one time prosperous village. An interesting tale developed on the decay of the place and its subsequent rebuilding. The old residents state that there was a Tahsildar's Cutcherey in village Kosali on the east of Badasahi even during the time of Raja Damodar Bhanja. At that time it was a populous village and was under Brahmin influence. Being afraid of Maratha invasion, Raja Damodar fled from his capital to Bamanghaty. The story goes that during the absence of the Raja and the royal family, the State elephant (pata-Hati) became wild and broke his iron chain and found his way from Haripur fort to Badasahi. Shortly before this the Tahsildar managed to bury all the royal treasures underground and fled with his family. Those inhabitants who continued living there got tired of the ravages of the mad State elephant and eventually left the place. Thus Kosali, Balimundali, Kumar-sasan and Patapur became totally deserted. Within a short time of this incident, these prosperous and populous places became dense forests. Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja gave these and several other adjoining villages such as Barapada, etc. to his daughter as her dowry. For this reason, no other member of the royal family made any attempt to settle here. The Officers in the employ of the Raja's daughter did their best to reclaim the jungles and once more the place became habitable. The soil was very fertile and attracted agriculturists who reclaimed all the jungles. Thus gradually the area was converted into a vast agricultural tract. Through the exertions of an old Santal of the place, Brahmins and other respectable Hindus came to live in the northern part of Patapur. Early in the present century at the time of clearing the jungles, the temple of Pasa-Chandi was discovered.

The people of the locality have vague traditions about treasures being hidden in the place. About 500 ft. to the east and 200 ft. to the south of this land are situated two big old tanks called 'Kotibrahmi' and 'Bodhi-Pokhari'. On the outskirt of the village Kosali. north of Kotibrahmi tank, an image of the twenty-third Tirthankara (Parswanath Swami) has been discovered. This stone image seems to be very old. An image of Vishnu has also been found in the village Kosali.

Among the vast ruins of Badasahi, there is a stone temple which stands in the eastern part of the village. The temple, although now in ruins is an object of much interest. It is commonly called the temple of Pasa-Chandi, a grim skeleten figure with eight arms. The original temple was 21ft. 6" high and its base 12 ft. The artistic beauty was

of a high order as evident from the sculptures on the top of the temple. But the plaster having entirely come off, there is now no means of forming an idea of its architectural excellence. The stone temple too indicates the influence of the Dravidian style of architecture. The original image of the goddess Pasa-Chandi was brought to Baripada and in its place a figure (one and half cubics high) of Narasinghi has been installed.

Tradition goes that the temple of the goddess was built by the Bhanja Raja Bikramaditya. The Sasan which was granted here by his youngest son, Prince Balabhadra Bhanja was known among the people as Kumar Balabhadra Sasan. This name was later corrupted to Kumarsasan and later still to Koma-sasan. The ruins of this Kumar sasan still exist in the northern part of Badasahi. Fragments of stone with artistic carvings were found underground. The place holds potentialities for systematic excavation. The place where Kumar Balabhadra Bhanja used to live became famous as Kumar Sali which is now called Kosali and lies a mile to the east of Badasahi. People at one time worshipped Pasa-Chandi of this place as the presiding deity of Badasahi and its neighbouring villages. In the Tantras, she is called Rudra Bhairavi.

On the bank of a large tank in Badasahi is a small figure popularly known as Chandra Sena. The villagers regard Chandra Sena as the Chief deity of the village. In its honour 'Udaparba' or 'Chadaka Puja (hook-swinging festival) is celebrated with great splendour. Every year on the full moon day of 'Baisakha', ten to fiften thousand people gather at this place. Brahmins are not entitled to perform the Puja. The Dehuris or the priests of the deity who do so are people of the village of a lower class in the old order of caste system.

About 200 yards on the south-east of the temple of Pasa-Chandi there is a very old tank called Bodhi-Pokhari. Half of it has become marshy and is known as Bilgadia. It has now been brought under cultivation. Chandra Sena used formerly to stand on the bank of the tank. The term Bodhi-Pokhari recalls Buddhistic association.

On the left side of Chandra Sena is the image of a goddess with two hands. She is popularly but erroneously called Kalika. She holds a kind of broom-stick peculiar to Mayurbhanj in her right hand and in her left hand a jar. There is the figure of an ass by her side.

There are more than fifty tanks in Badasahi and its neighbourhood. Of these nine are very large. The popular belief here is that these big tanks were excavated five to seven hundred years ago. During the re-excavation of Tala Pokhari, three small swords of the size of daggers

were found. The water of this tank occasionally forms whirlpools in Baishaka or Jaistha after Udaparba. These are clearly perceptible and then fishes die and float on the surface of the water. The popular belief is that this fish mortality is the precursor of the rainy season. Formerly, owing to superstitious belief nobody touched the water of this tank.

Of the presiding deities of the village, Chandra Sena, Kalika and Routani are the chief. Routani is the figure of a goddess with 4 hands seated on a throne. It is a figure of Dharma.

Old manuscripts written on palm leaves are found in many houses. Among them a few Bengali manuscripts were noticed written in Oriya characters. Of these, Satyanarayan of Sankarcharya deserves mention. The manuscript is divided into sixteen palas or chapters. The total number of Slokas is about 5,000.

This village is now inhabited by people of all castes, aboriginal and non-aboriginal.

Rasa Jatra is celebrated on Rasa Purnima day in November with great eclat. During this festival large number of people from different parts of Mayurbhanj assemble here.

It has a Police-station, and a Veterinary dispensary. It is one of the largest weaving centres of the district. It has a population of 1,822 with 935 males and 887 females.

245. Badampahar

It is situated at a distance of 19 miles from Rairangpur, the headquarters of Bamanghaty, and is connected by a good road from Rairangpur and a line of the South-Eastern Railway from Tatanagar. It is 71 miles from Baripada and 56 miles from Tatanagar. It is a mining area opened during the year 1921-22.

The ore of this mine has a distinctive grade. It is light and spongy and sometimes flaky and the iron content averages 56 to 57 per cent. On account of its porous texture, it is easy to smelt.

Here the ore crowns the top and lies in boulders on the flanks of high hills which have core of granite. This mine provides employment for a large number of people. The Tatas have established an M. E. School, a Hospital, a well furnished Club for the labourers and two good Bungalows which serve as Rest Houses for travellers.

It is a big timber depot. All the timber coming from Jashipur is despatched to outside market through this Railway Station. A weekly market sits here on every Sunday which is fed by commodities mainly from Panchpir subdivision. There are six Saw mills, a Forest office, a Post office and a Police-station.

The population of the mining area is 4,332 with 2,283 males and 2,049 females.

246. Bahalda

It is situated at a distance of 62 miles from Baripada and is connected by good roads. It was the old headquarters of Bamanghaty subdivision till 1918 after which the offices have been shifted to Rairangpur. There are a High School, an M. E. School, 3 L. P. Schools and two U. P. Schools managed by the local Grama Panchayat. Besides, there are Forest office, Agriculture office, Civil Supplies office, a Granary, a Veterinary dispensary, a Hospital and a Textile office.

A weekly market sits here on every Sunday in addition to the daily market.

Bahalda is famous for the Inda Festival which is partly financed by Government contribution and partly by the Khichakeswari temple budget. The festival begins on the eighth day of the moon and closes on the day of full moon of Bhadrapada, called Inda Purnima. Thereafter the Inda Mela continues for more than a month. The festival fall in August and September.

Khichakeswari is the presiding deity of the village.

Tassar cloth manufactured in this area is collected here in a centre opened by the Industries Department. Many tassar weavers live in the neighbouring villages. The village has a population of 2,851.

247. Baldipur

A village in Badasahi Police-station of Baripada subdivision. It is important for the find of pre-historic implements, particularly the polished Neo-lithic celts. A big tank close to the village is the spot of various pre-historic finds. It is in this tank that polished stone tools are found along with Neo-lithic pottery.

The population of the village is 303.

248. Balidiha

A village nine miles from Baripada and situated at the foot of the Similipal hills. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja constructed an Anicut here by bunding up the river Palpala to form a reservoir from which a number of irrigation canals and distributaries have been taken to the neighbouring areas. It has got a Dak Bungalow on the top of hillock with a good view around. The population of the village is 1,241.

249. Bangiriposi

It is situated at a distance of 22 miles from Baripada on the Baripada-Rairangpur Road. It is on the eastern side of the Bidubhandai Ghat which borders the Bamanghaty and Baripada subdivisions. The village itself is the centre for collection of forest produce of the Similipal hill ranges. It is connected with regular bus and train services. There is a Police-station, a Dispensary, an Inspection Bungalow, a High School and a Forest office. The local *hat* sits here every Wednesday.

It has a population of 293 with 149 males and 144 females.

250. Baripada

Baripada lying at Latitude 21° 56′ north and Longitude 87°27′ east is situated on the bank of the Burhabalanga and is the headquarters of the district of Mayurbhanj. It is connected by light-railway (2′-6″ gauge) with Rupsa junction, a station on South-astern Railway. It is also connected with Udala, Rairangpur, Karanjia, Tatanagar and Midnapore by all weather roads. . Several fair-weather roads open from here during the dry season.

Before the Bhanja Rulers left Hariharpur and settled here, the place had political importance. It was originally a small village which gradually grew into a town and subsequently became the capital of Mayurbhanj

The place possesses various objects of antiquarian interest. It has been mentioned by Major Rennell in 1779 A. D. as Burpuddah (see J. Rennell's Bengal Atlas, sheet Nos. VII and IX). It can be gathered from different sources that the place was developed into a town by Maharaja Baidyanath Bhanja Deo. Since then it has passed through successive stages of development and has attained its present position.

According to N. N. Basu the name of the town owes its origin to the fact that the Bauri or Bathuri tribe were the original inhabitants of this place. The name Baripada appears to be a corruption of Bauripada. But no Bauri is traceable now in the town. According to some the name is derived from the peculiar geographical location. Baripada literally means ' the land of water'. The town is surrounded on three sides by the rivers Burhabalanga, Chipat, Jarali and Sarali.

Extensive ruins of a mud fort now known as Bag Samala Gada is traceable to the north-west of the present town. The major portion of this ruined fort is now covered with jungles. Near the fort is to be found the old temple of Ambika Devi which has recently been remodelled. At the time when the temple was built the place was probably in a flourishing condition. A small portion of the jungle has of late

been cleared and houses in ruins are now visible here and there. These relics clearly show that the place was once thickly populated. There is very little doubt that the main fort was built by the Bhanja Rajas who subsequently moved to this place and settled here permanently.

Besides the ruined fort, there is an old temple which is popularly known as the temple of Bada Jagannath. It was built by Raja Baidyanath Bhanja after the style of Kakharua Baidyanath temple of Mantri. It is made of laterite stone with ornamental carvings. Within the enclosure and adjoining the boundary wall of the temple small rooms are to be found all round lying apart from each other. They are dedicated to various gods and goddesses whose images are enshrined therein. In a small room within the temple enclosure is to be found an image of Lokeswara Bodhisattwa (Locally called Anantadeva) with four hands. It is an object of beauty and is made of black chlorite. The existence of this image indicates Buddhistic influence.

Among the other prominent temples in the town are the temples of, Sri Radhamohan, Sri Banthia Jagannath and Sri Chaitanya.

Baripada has been the capital of Mayurbhanj from the beginning of the 19th century. The palace of the Maharaja is the biggest building in the town. The temple of Khichakeswari the presiding deity of the Raj-family is situated inside the palace building. This is believed to be the Goddess of Khiching which was enshrined when the capital was established here. Besides Khichakeswari temple, there is another temple of Lakshmi Narayan Jiu which shows that the royal family was devoted to Vaishnavism as well as to Saktism. In the Durbar hall within the palace all Durbars used to be held during the ex-State administration. The swimming pool which was constructed by the present Maharaja was fitted with all rare fixtures and appliances and is said to be the first of its kind in Orissa. It is no longer used as a swimming pool, but holds the College library. There are three courtyards in the palace. The Durbar hall is on the first floor of the first courtyard. The second courtyard contains the temple of Khichakeswari, the Maharaja's office, the audience hall, and a big pandal on which was performed the famous Chhau Dance. In the third courtyard stands the Lakshmi Narayan temple and the big hall which separates the Ranihanspur (Queen's apartment) covering a very large area & extending up to the bank of the river Burhabalanga. This building now holds the Maharaja Purna Chandra College for which purpose the Government of Orissa purchased the palace from the ex-Ruler.

Next in importance among the building is the Belgaria Palace which was meant during the Durbar administration to accommodate royal guests. It is a big picturesque building situated on a small hillock with a commanding view of the country.

The various educational institutions located in this town include a College, three High Schools (one for girls and two for boys), one Sanskrit tol, one Guru-Training School and a few Primary Schools.

About a hundred yards away from the Maharaja Krushna Chandra High School, are the headquarters of the district administration housing almost all the Government offices and courts. In the main Collectorate building there is a beautiful hall styled as Assembly Hall which housed the Legislative Assembly of the ex-State.

To the extreme south of the town is the Ranibag situated on the bank of the river Burhabalanga. It is a nice garden with fruit and flower trees. It also shelters the monument of the late Queen Maharani Lakshmi Kumari, wife of Maharaja Srirama Chandra Bhanja Deo. In the garden there were toy Railway lines over an area of about three acres where petrol driven engines hauled the toy train. It also once sheltered birds and animals of interest.

Very near the town flows the spring called Baruni at the source of which is the temple of Lord Siva. The famous festival of Sivaratri is observed here with due pomp every year when about 12,000 people congregate.

In front of the Railway Station is the Circuit House called Vishram Bhawan. It is a double storied building with 12 suites of rooms. Adjacent to it stands the Inspection Bungalow of the Public Work Department.

The market is centrally located. To the east of the market is the General Hospital.

The Jail is located to the north-eastern end of the town at a distance of about half a mile from the Government Offices. It has an attached Hospital.

The town has got three Cinema houses. Two of the Cinema houses are located by the side of the market and the other is at the extreme north-eastern end of the town.

The town has all the modern amenities like electricity and protected water-supply.

The library known as Sriram Chandra Pathagar is located in the heart of the town. It contains a good number of rare books. A part of the building houses a museum of archaeological finds.

Car festival, Dasahara, Udaparba are the prominent festivals observed in the town.

The town has a Municipality established since 1905. It is divided into 15 wards and has a population of 20,301 with 11,407 males and 8,897 females.

251. Barhaipani

A beautiful spot in the Similipal hills where the water is falling from a height of 1,308 ft. There is a small village called Barhaipani in the deep Sal jungles. It is at the source of Burhabalanga. The volume of water during the rains is considerable but during summer the stream becomes very thin. There is a Bungalow near the fall.

252. Betnoti

It is an important trade centre of Baripada subdivision and is situated at a distance of 16 miles from Baripada. It is on the Mayurbhanj light Railway line connecting Rupsa and Talbandh. It has a Police Station, a High School, an Inspection Bungalow, a Tahsil Office and a number of rice mills. A large weekly market sits here on Fridays. It is a centre for collection of the surplus rice of the areas coming under Betnoti and Badasahi Police Stations. The place is assuming importance industrially.

The revenue mouza has a population of 404 persons with 212 males and 192 females.

253. Bhimkund

Bhimkund is a large and deep pool of the river Baitarani It is situated in the vicinity of Booring village in Thakurmunda Police Station. It is 24 miles from Karanjia. A new road from Kendujiani on the 15th mile of Karanjia-Thakurmunda Road has been laid out by Government to Booring. The legend goes that Bhima, the second Pandab, used to take his bath here in this pool when the Pandabas lived in disguise in Biratnagar, the present Kaptipada. Here the Baitarani flows through a gorge in steps forming a series of picturesque rapids until it settles down in the pool called Bhimkund. At one place the gorge is hardly four feet wide in winter. Here the Baitarani disappeared underground to reappear at the Bhimkund pool. In the flood of 1927 the top rock of the tunnel was blown off and the present gorge appeared. Bhimkund is encircled by precipitous stone walls. During Makar festival in mid-January about a thousand persons gather here from various parts of the district and from Keonjhar to take bath on the auspicious day.

254. Bisai

An important village in Bamanghaty subdivision situated at a distance of 32 miles to the north of Baripada. From here the roads

lead to Karanjia on the west of the hills and to Keonjhar. It has an Inspection Bungalow and a Police Station which is situated in Kendulia a mile off the place. There are a dispensary, an M. E. School and a Forest Office. A weekly market sits here on every Saturday.

It has a population of 1,156 with 638 males and 518 females.

255. Booring

The river Baitarani has touched the western border of the Panchpir subdivision near the village Booring. At this place the river-bed is full of rocks. A big *Mela* is held here during Makar Sankranti in January when thousands of people congregate and perform Puja. (*See Bhimkund*).

The village has a population of 342 with 162 males and 180 females.

256. Devagrama

The village lies 12 miles west of Mantri and 30 miles from Baripada. It is otherwise called Deogan. The river Sone flows close to this village. Ruins of old temples are seen in the village on the banks of the river.

The place was a centre of Brahmanical influence and abounded with temples and images of different deities. A change in the course of the river might have been the cause of ruin of these temples. The images of Ganesa and Parvati with a Siva Linga in front of them lie neglected near a tree. The image of Chamunda with eight arms on a heap of stones is also found. The sculptural beauty of the goddess and the pedestal around reveal excellent workmanship. Fragments of stone supposed to be part of the ruins of Chamunda temple are still lying in the river-bed.

Tradition attributes the erection of this temple in Devagrama to the king who erected the Kakharua Baidyanath temple but it is more likely that this is earlier than the Kakharua Baidyanath.

The village has a population of 898 with 492 males and 406 females.

257. Dhudhua or Durdha

It is a hillock to the north of Badakhunta in Kaptipada subdivision, 18 miles from Baripada. There is a waterfall here whose sound is heard from a long distance. The name derives its origin from this sound (from 'dhu' 'dhu' sound). The area of the hillock is about 5 acres. To the south of it lies a pool the water of which runs into another pool which overflows into the river Gangahara.

The pool from which the water fall issues a second time is a Gauripatta, which contains a Swayambhu Linga. Its accounts find mention

in a work called Ganga Bauni Mahatmya. At the foot of the Pitha, there is a pool called 'Rohini Kunda' or Domani Kunda by the local Santals. Formerly a big *Mela* used to be held here on Baruni day in Chaitra.

258. Dubigada

Three miles to the north-east of Podadiha, in Kaptipada subdivision lies the Dubigada hills. Situated on a high plateau, it once occupied an advantageous position over the surrounding country and commanded an uninterrupted view of the country around. There is no fort now on this hill but there are sufficient traces left to show that at one time a fort existed. There is a lake on the hill containing clear water.

259. Ghatsila and Haladighat

To the east of Dhudhua rises a hill called Ghatsila. Here, in a cave, may be seen the image of a four armed goddess called Lakhai Chandi. She is represented with a goat and a lion under her left and right feet respectively.

Three hundred cubits away from this place lies an oval stone which the people call 'Khuda Putuli'. It is popularly believed that Bhima pressed his knees on this stone, the impressions being still visible on it. Ruins of three brick built temples may be found at three different places at Ghatsila.

Quarter of a mile to the south-east of Ghatsila stands a hillock named Haladighat. According to local tradition Sita stopped here for some time during her exile and prepared turmeric for cooking food for Rama. Hence, it is named Haladighat.

260. Gorumahisani

It is a mining centre situated at a distance of 62 miles from Baripada and 10 miles from Rairangpur. connected with the latter by a motorable road. The South-Eastern Railway serves this mine by a broad gauge line and connects it with Tatanagar which is 40 miles from this place.

The ore crowns the top and lies in boulders on the flanks of high hills which have a core of granite. Very little of the original solid ore has been worked out. Only the boulders and the broken rubbles derived from the solid ore have been mined out on the hill slopes. On top of the hill there is the P. N. Bose memorial consisting of a huge boulder of iron-ore resting on a concrete stand.

This mine provides employment to a large number of labourers of the district and from places outside the district.

The climate is healthy and its surroundings are pleasant. There is a workshop here belonging to the Tata Iron and Steel Company which manufactures simple tools required for work at the site.

There are a Police-Station, Hospital, one L.P. School for Girls, two M.E .Schools, three big Bungalows and a well furnished club. Very near to the mine area, there is an air strip belonging to the TISCO.

Besides the institutions of the TISCO there are many Government offices and a Grama Panchayat office.

The area belonging to the Company is electrified and there is water-supply arrangement in the colonies and in the Company's buildings.

The population of the village (Mine area) is 3,474 with 1,726 males and 1,748 females.

261. Gudugudia

It lies in Panchpir subdivision 17 miles from Jashipur. Being situated on a high altitude this place is comparatively cool. There is an Inspection Bungalow here. It has a beautiful natural scenery which attracts visitors from outside during summer. There is an experimental garden of the Forest Department. Plantation of oranges, cinchona, tea, etc., are tried in the neighbouring area.

262. Haldia

The village is situated at a distance of 10 miles from Baripada on a diversion from the Baripada-Rairangpur Road. It has a big water reservoir which comes under medium irrigation scheme. It is a place of natural beauty. There is an Inspection Bungalow close to the reservoir.

263. Haripur

A place in Baripada subdivision, situated 10 miles to the south-east of Baripada. Haripur was the capital of Mayurbhanj before the headquarters shifted to the present town of Baripada. The vast ruins afford ample and interesting material for antiquarian research.

Hariharpur is the correct name of present Haripur Maharaja Harihar Bhanja founded the town in 1322, Saka, corresponding to 1400 A. D. The place was called Hariharpur after his name and the headquarters shifted there from Khiching.

The favourable geographical situation and charming surroundings were probably responsible for selection of this place as capital. But close examination of the ruins that surround the village and its neighbouring hill fort called Kusumia or Banakati Gada, leads to the conclusion that it was an important place even before the time of Harihar Bhanja.

Hariharpur finds prominent mention in the writings of the Vaishnava poets of Gaudiya school as it is associated with Sri Chaitanya who passed through this place on his way to Puri.

Hariharpur as capital of the Bhanja Rajas had to face the onslaught of the Muslim invadors from Bengal from time to time. The hill recesses nearby, provided shelter for the royal family and the paiks of Mayurbhanj could repel the invadors on account of the strategic position and the heavy fortification of the place. Daud Khan, the Sultan of Bengal is known to have taken refuge here when he was attacked by the powerful army sent by Emperor Akbar.

Raja Baidyanath Bhanja, who was a devoted Vaishnava built here a magnificent brick temple in honour of his tutelary god Rasika Raya. This temple now broken in most parts and overgrown with vegetation, is still regarded as a vestige of the glorious deeds of the Bhanjas. Nowhere in Orissa is found a brick built temple of such superior workmanship.

A little to the north of the courtyard of the said temple lies the ruins of the Ranihanspur. It formed the south-western portion of the palace and consisted of the apartments with adjoining bath rooms. No trace now exists of the inner apartments.

To the east of this and on the north of the courtyard of the Rasika Raya temple, once stood the Durbar hall and the retiring chamber studded in front by sculptured stone columns and arches of fine designs. A portion of the floor of the old rooms and the wells have recently been unearthed.

A few specimens of earthen pots were found within the niches of some apartments. But only a small portion of the spacious palace has since been excavated.

To the north-west of the palace and behind the old court stands the temple of Radhamohan. This is a plain rectangular block of building made of bricks and covered with lime plaster.

The Rasika Raya temple stood facing the inner apartments and the beautiful workmanship of its walls offers a contrast to the austere and simple look of the Radhamohan temple. The latter has not only lost its roofs but also a large portion of it is in ruins. As a work of art, it is far inferior to that of the Rasika Raya.

On the south-east of the temple of Rasika Raya and outside the ort enclosure lies the temple of Jagannath. The image of Jagannath which was formerly being worshipped in the temple has now been brought to the neighbouring village Pratappur. The general belief is that this temple was constructed by Raja Harihar Bhanja in imitation of the Gaudiya style of architecture.

There is a stone image of Mahisamardini Durga known by the name Gadachandi, in the bamboo thicket of Barapada, a place situated close to Haripur.

The goddess was formerly enshrined on the south side of Haripur Gada.

There is a small stone image of goddess Kota Basini at present known as Kotasini, standing by the side of the image of Mahisamardini in the aforesaid bamboo grove of Barapada.

264. Itagada

The thick jungle known as Badakaman lies to the west of Pathuriagada in Kaptipada subdivision. Ruins of a large brick-built fort called Itagada are to be found in this jungle. The walls of the old castle still exist. This was built entirely of large bricks. The forest region is still dense and is frequented by wild animals.

265. Jamda

Situated at a distance of 10 miles from Bahalda, it is a big village, mainly inhabited by Adibasis. There is an Ashram School for educating Adibasi boys. There is a Math here dedicated to Sri Sri Gopal Jiu.

266. Jashipur

Jashipur is 60 miles from Baripada on the Baripada-Karanjia Road passing via Bisai. There is an M. E. School, a Police-Station, a Forest office, and an old Math. It has a semi-urban atmosphere and is the centre for collection of timber, fuel and other forest produce of the neighbouring Similipal hill areas. The timber and the sleepers collected here are exported to outside markets via Badampahar Railway Station. It may be called the timber town of Mayurbhanj. It is a revenue collection centre. From here pucca roads lead to Karanjia, Baripada, Raruar, Rairangpur and Gudugudia.

Jashipur Math is at present the biggest institution in Panchpir subdivision. No papers are, however, available to throw light on its date of establishment. It is understood that the records (Madalapanji) which were in the Math have been destroyed by fire and floods. According to the late Mahanta Balakram Das, it was founded some time after the Bhanja Rulers shifted their capital from Adipur to Haripur.

As for its origin, there is a legend that when the Bathuri Zamindar Jashu Digar of Jashipur was bathing in the river Bhandan he saw two Chautis (Receptacles made of leaves) floating nearby with two 'Salagrams'. He extended his hands to catch these Chautis and caught one by his right hand. But when he stretched his left hand for the other Chaut

it sank down. It is said that the two Salagrams represented Lakshmi and Narayan. The Zamindar got Narayan but lost Lakshmi. However, he installed the Salagram thus obtained under the name of Sri Sri Raghunath Jiu. The late Mahanta Balakram Das describes his fact in his Itihasa, but he further states that Babaji Lachhman Das, the first Mahanta of Jashipur Math brought Sri Sri Raghunath Jiu from Rajnagar Math in Keonjhar. Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja granted and in favour of the Math in 1226 Fasli (1819 A. D.).

A few other Sanads were also granted in favour of the aforesaid Math eating the period from 1226 to 1260 Fasli. The then Mahanta having applied to Maharaja Sri Jadunath Bhanja Deo for a consolidated Sanad of all grants, such a Sanad was granted in 1852 A. D. Later Maharaja Srinath Bhanja Deo also granted a Sanad in favour of this Math in the year 1864 A. D. A reference to these Sanads reveal that they were Debottar grants.

Jashipur is an old village. There is an old fort of Bathuri Zamindars. The fort is situated on a small hillock. The descendants of these Bathuri Zamindars are living at present at this place. To the north of this fort flows the river Khair and to the south of it the river Bhandan. These two rivers meet at a distance of half a mile to the west of this fort.

The population of this place is 2,035 with 1,024 males and 1,011 females.

267. Jharadihi

The village Jharadihi is situated at a distance of 7 miles from Bahalda and is connected by a pucca road. There is a railway station here on the line from Badampahar to Tatanagar. There is an M. E. School a Post office and a Forest office. A weekly market sits here on every Thursday. There is an asbestos mine situated about 3 miles from this place.

The population of the village is 346.

268. Jhinkpada

It is situated on the road from Udala to Kaptipada. Here is the story current almost of the same as that of Anasuya, one of the famous 'Pativratas' of Puranas. The Saint who tortured locusts appears to have finally wished that they should be transformed into Siva Linga, the Jhinka to be Linga of diamond and Jhintika the Sakti. This was granted. Since then there exists the Siva Linga called Jhintikeswar (or Jhinkeswar as is now called). Those having no children worship the deity on the first Monday of each month.

Though first Monday of each month is a very auspicious day for the purpose, the first Monday of Magha is considered to be the best and on this day three to four thousand people, mostly females, assemble here. There is a Bamphi (well) nearby where the devotees take their bath.

269. Kanthi Math

A village about 30 miles from the district headquarters on the eastern border near Basta Railway Station. Here is located a big Math with the temple of Sri Chaitanya.

It has a population of 145 persons only.

270. Kaptipada

Situated at a distance of 32 miles from Baripada to the south-west of Udala, it has an M. E. School, a dispensary and a palace of the ex-Sarbarakar. It was the capital of the Raja of Kaptipada which is said to have belonged to the Birata family. Since long the family ceased to have any ruling power and was continuing as a Sarbarakar under the Mayurbhanj Raja. The estate has recently been abolished and has been taken over for management by Government. Durga Puja is celebrated here with great pomp and splendour during Dasahara.

A historical account of the Kaptipada family is given in Chapter II.

It has a population of 1,695 with 845 males and 850 females.

271. Karanjia

It is the headquarters of Panchpir subdivision, and lying at a distance of 75 miles from Baripada it is connected with it by a good road. There are a Dak Bungalow, a Post office, a High School, a Hospital, a Sub-Jail, and various subdivisional offices of the Government.

Karanjia was the seat of the old zamindars of Bathuri community At present there remains a hamlet named Gadasahi in the vicinity of Karanjia where the old zamindar families are living and enjoying a good area of Lakharaj lands. Karanjia is well known in this district for the Dol festival of the presiding deity Sri Sri Syamaraya Mahaprabhu of Karanjia Math, which is celebrated generally in the month of Falguna with grandeur. It is managed by a Committee of non-official members. A manager appointed by the Committee is entrusted with the arrangement for running the festival and for keeping its accounts. The cost of the festival is met from a fund called Dol Fund, contributed by the tenants at the rate of one and half pies per rupee of the land revenues throughout the Panchpir subdivision. On behalf of this deity nine other deities of this subdivision are invited on this occasion and the festival begins from Trayodasi prior to Dol Purnima. There are permanent pandals (Mandap) in the Dol field one for each deity. Dol Mela continues for a week. More than four thousand people assemble here on this occasion.

It is a big village with a population of 2,852.

272. Kesari

This place is on the bank of the river Baitarani. Here the river passes through a narrow stony gap. There is a pool in the shape of a well with a small hole underneath by the side of this water passage. During Makar Sankranti Mela, people dive into the pool and come up through this hollow with a hope that the previous sins will be washed away. This *mela* sits for a day only A large number of people gather and take their bath in the pool as well as in the river.

273. Kesna

It is situated near Khiching in Panchpir subdivision and is famous for black and green stone out of which various fancy utensils are made by the local sculptors.

274. Khiching

A village 16 miles north-west of Karanjia with which it is connected by a fair-weather road. It is 91 miles from Baripada and 42 miles from Badampahar railway station. A group of temples and other archaeological remains belonging to medieval period are of great interest. The name Khiching is derived from Khijjinga Kotta which was the capital of Khijjinga mandala. Khijjinga mandala was ruled by the kings of the Bhanja dynasty the founder of which is said to be one Birabhadra who is also called Adi Bhanja. According to tradition he was born of the egg of a pea-hen and was brought up by the sage Basistha. In the line of Adi Bhanja was born Kottabhanja. Kottabhanja's son Digbhanja and the latter's son Ranabhanja constructed magnificent temples and beautified the capital town. The ruins of the ancient city extend far beyond the limits of the modern village from the bank of the Khairbhandan on the north to that of the Kantakhair on the south. These two hill streams meet below the site and their combined stream discharges its waters into the Baitarani 3 miles below. About 5 miles to the north of Khijjinga lies Kolhan in Singbhum district of Bihar and to the right of the Baitarani stretches the Keonjhar district of Orissa. From the geographical position it appears that Khijjinga was at one time the capital of a principality comprising the present Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts and a part of Singbhum district. A discussion of archaeological ruins of Khiching finds place in Chapter II. The presiding deity of the place is Kichakeswari (Khijjingeswari) the family goddess of the Ruling chiefs of Mayurbhanj.

The site was first visited by Lt. Tickell some time before 1840 and after that by Archaeologist Begler between 1874 and 1876. By that time the main temple which was in ruins was known as Khandia Deul and the area was strewn with images and broken pieces of temples. The

Durbar Government paid attention to the reconstruction of the broken temples in 1924 and it was decided to build a new temple for Kichakeswari on the site of Khandia Deul. The work started in 1925 and was completed in 1934. The present temple is 75 feet in height and entirely reconstructed by local masons with the old materials. Every year a big *mela* is held here during the Sivaratri festival when a large number of pilgrims gather to worship Kichakeswari and Nilakantheswara Siva close to the temple compound. There is a museum where images of various gods and goddesses belonging to the medieval peroid as well as pre-historic tools have been preserved.

275. Khunta

This is a big village in Baripada subdivision situated on the eastern border of the district. It is one mile away from Basta Railway station. There is a big temple of Raghunath Jiu here with a Math. A *mela* sits here on the day of Pausha Paurnima. It is a Block headquarters .

It has a population of 176 persons.

276. Khunta (Kaptipada)

Sixteen miles to the south-east of Baripada this is an important village. To the south-west of the Dak Bungalow here, brick ruins of an ancient fort are found. The fort was formerly called Chhotara or Chhotarao Dada. Tradition says that from this place Chhotrao, a scion of the Bhanja Raj family defended his kingdom against the repeated attacks of the enemies. The place was once deserted. and has only in recent times been reinhabited. It is now a prosperous village with a Police-station, an M. E. School and various Departmental offices of the Government.

277. Koinsari

About 28 miles from Baripada is Koinsari a *village in Kaptipada* subdivision. This village was known as Biratpur, being the capital of the Birata Kings. The ruins of this ancient capital are still known as Koinsari gada. The river Devanadi flows north and east of Koinsari gada. To the south-east runs the river Sone and on the west extends a moat. The two rivers meet at the entrance of this old fort. Amidst the ruins of the latter, people point out the remains of the ancient Kutchery, the palace and the houses of the Babuans and the temples of Siva and Kanaka Durga. Two Babuan families of the Birata Bhujanga dynasty still live at Koinsari. Now reduced to poverty they take pride in being descendants of Bhujanga Kshatriyas. The village has a population of 743 persons.

278. Koolialam

It is a big village near Samibruksha and is situated on the bank of the Kusabhadra. It has a big Math dedicated to Gopinath Jiu.

It has a population of 476 persons.

279. Krushnachandrapur

It is situated at a distance of 9 miles from Baripada on Baripada-Balasore Road. One mile to the north of it, is a place called Nangalkata, where is located a big Roman Catholic Church.

Its population is 724.

280. Kuamara

It is a big village in Kaptipada subdivision having a Math dedicated to Nrusingha Gopal Jiu. The M. E. School here, an old institution, has since been converted to a High School. There is a tank in this village which is very big and is called Krushna Sagar. According to popular belief there is a water nymph here in this tank who grants boons.

It has a population of 997 persons.

281. Kuldiha

Situated at a distance of 5 miles from Rairangpur the place was noted for its defunct China Clay Factory which produced varieties of crockery. A weekly market sits here on every Monday. There is a railway station near this place.

It has a population of 645.

282. Kulgi

A place in Bamanghaty subdivision, is inhabited mostly by the patras who produce very good tassar products, including saris, dhotis. kantias, drills for shirts and coats.

It has a population of 2,019 persons.

283. Kuliana

A village in Baripada subdivision situated at a distance of 11 miles from Baripada. It has one M. E. School, a Police station, a Forest Office and Agricultural Office. A big weekly market sits here on every Sunday. In Kuliana proper and in the neighbouring villages of Kalabadia, Kcilisuta, Nuabari, Pratappur, Kendudiha, Sandim, Brahmanagaon, Dudhamara, Patihinga, Pariakuli and Mundhabani, Palaeolithic artifices have been found. Various stone implements have been discovered in these villages in course of investigation. A separate brochure has been published by the Calcutta University on excavations in Kuliana.

284. Kuradiha Gad

Kuradiha is situated at a distance of 29 miles from Baripada and about 5 miles to the east of Mantri. Here there are extensive ruins of an old fort called Kuradiha gada. The date of its construction has not yet been ascertained. In form it was octagonal with eight rooms, one at each corner. The size of the bricks used in this fort is 9″×6″×2″. Besides the brick-built rooms, there are to be found on its northern side the ruins of one built of stone. In the centre there is a beautiful Bamphi (big well) with stone pavements. This Bamphi is 15′×15′ in size and has a flight of 26 steps, each being 2 cubits broad. On the left side of the steps, there is a stone platform on the northern edge of the well. It is said that here the Rajas and the gentry of the locality assembled in the evening and played chess and used the spacious platform as recreation ground. There was only one entrance in front of the platform. If this were closed the place became perfectly safe from the attacks of the enemies. It is said that formerly there was a stone canopy over this platform which no longer exists. On the eastern side was the main gate. A stone temple of Gada-Chandi once stood here. Though it has now disappeared, a Kalasa belonging to the broken temple has been placed to mark the site of old Gada-Chandi. When the fort of Mantri fell into the hands of the Marathas, Raja Damodar Bhanja hastened to Kuradiha gada with his troops; but owing both to the treachery of his own General, as well as, to the unscrupulous conduct and the military strategy of the Marathas, he was compelled to leave the fort. He had stored up there a large quantity of rice so that he might be able to hold out for a long time. Before leaving the fort, however, he is said to have set fire to the stock.

After the flight of Damodar Bhanja the Marathas demolished the fort of Kuradiha. Heaps of bricks and stone are to be found on all sides. These are the relics of the fort. The place has now become covered with jungle. The water of the Bamphi is still very clear and is used by the people of the neighbouring villages for drinking purposes. On the south-eastern side of the fort, there is another tank which is overgrown with dense woods. It has a flight of stone steps. But its water is not fit for use. There is a big village adjoining the fort inhabited by both tribal and non-tribal people.

285. Kuting or Kutling

Kuting or Kutling, a very ancient place, is situated at a distance of 32 miles from Baripada and is surrounded on all sides by hills. The ruins of many ancient temples and several Siva Lingas are found in this spot. It is said that the name of Kutling (of which Kuting a contraction) originated from the circumstances of a countless number

of Siva lingas having been found here. On three sides of the village flows the river Devanadi while on the fourth is the fort near which the river Sone and Devanadi meet.

It has a population of 780.

286. Kanpur

A village on the eastern border of Mayurbhanj about 30 miles from Baripada. Famous for the Math of Syamananda, it is situated on the old pilgrim route.

Its old name Narasingpur finds mention in Khan-i- Dauran's accounts and in the 'Rasikamangal'.

287. Lakshmiposi

It is situated at a distance of 7 miles from Jamda in Bamanghaty subdivision. The place is important for the brass ware made by the local Thattaris (Bell-metal smiths).

288. Lulung

A place in Baripada subdivision situated to the south-west of Baripada. It is noted for its natural beauty being surrounded on three sides by hills of the Similipal ranges. There is a Rest Shed at the foot of a hill. Fine stone utensils are available here.

290. Machhla Math

Situated in Pir Taldandi, some images of Siva and many other gods and goddesses were excavated here. There is a Bamphi (big well) named Arjundiha near the Math. A *mela* sits here during Sivaratri.

291. Mahuldiha

A small village about 2 miles from Kaptipada. It is notable for its association with activities of the great terrorist leader Jatin Mukherjee, popularly known as Bagha Jatin, who had his secret headquarters here in 1915. Bagha Jatin was for sometime working in the Bengal Secretariat. As he was not on good terms with the authority he resigned Government service and joined the revolutionary party in 1913. He organised the terrorist society in Bengal to fight against the British Government. The outbreak of the first World War offered opportunities to the terrorists for getting foreign help in their fight against the British. Bagha Jatin who was organising armed revolution in India, found the Province of Bengal unsuitable for working out his mission and selected the forest clad village of Mahuldiha in the interior of Mayurbhanj for his terrorist activities. Manindranath Chakravarti, a Bengali resident of Kaptipada, gave him a piece of homestead land measuring about 2 Mans 13 Gunths, in that

village where he built his hut* This remote village was visited rom time to time by many terrorist leaders notable among whom were Debiprasad Ray and Rashbehari Bose. Bagha Jatin was directing his revolutionary activities from this village by keeping contact with the terrorist society in Calcultta and other parts of Bengal through Saileswar Basu who had opened a small shop in Balasore town under the name Balasore Emporium where he was apparently dealing in bicycle parts and was doing cycle and watch repairing. The Balasore Emporium was suspected by the Criminal Investigation Department to have some connection with an armed robbery at Howrah station in 1915. The Emporium was raide d early in the morning of 4th September, 1915 by an official party consisting of Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Calcutta Police, Bird, the Assistant of the Commissioner, N. Denham of Criminal Investigation Department, Kilby, the District Magistrate, Balasore, the Superintendent of Police and one Reader Sub-Inspector of Police. But nothing of importance could be found inside the shop. The party found a piece of paper on the floor on which was written the word 'Kaptipada'. and after cross examination they could come to conclusion that the shop-keeper had association with some people residing at Kaptipada. The official party then proceeded towards Kaptipada without delay and reached the Kaptipada Rest Shed by 8 P. M. Jatin Mukherjee could know of their arrival at Kaptipada and immediately decided to leave the place with his associates. Manindranath Chakravarti pursuaded them not to leave Kaptipada, but to hide somewhere in the neighbouring jungle for the time being. But they considered the place insecure and left for Calcutta before it was too late.

The next morning large number of people gathered round the Rest Shed as the sudden visit of European Officers with a number of elephants had created a commotion in the locality. The official party could know from the people that one Bengali Sadhu whom they regarded as Guru was residing in the village Mahuldiha with some of his trusted disciples. They further learnt that the Sadhu had a Pujaghar where he with his disciples used to perform Puja. He was very often going deep into the neighbouring jungle for Shikar when the people were requested not to come to the jungle lest they would meet any accident. The official party soon came to conclusion that the Bengali Sadhu of Mahuldiha could be no other than Jatin Mukherjee. The party immediately proceeded towards the village on elephants, but found the rendezvous completely deserted. There were signs of hurried escape. Some clothes were left disorderly in one room and in another some books, manuscripts and topographical maps were left scattered on the floor. In the courtyard there was a

* *Vide* Cadastral Survey Map (1936-37), Plot No. 412/1.

pit filled with sand where the party were doing physical exercises. Not being able to get further information about Jatin and his associates, the official party returned to Balasore in the afternoon that day.

Bagha Jatin and his friends were attempting for an escape towards Calcutta. They mistook the route to Baripada as the trunk road to Calcutta and while proceeding hurriedly with suspicious look they drew attention of the village people who naturally were curious about them. Some villagers teased them, and even followed them on the road. They threatened the pursuers with their pistols and at one time while so threatening to scare them away an accidental shot was fired as a result of which one Raju Mohanty fell down dead. The police got information of this accident and chased the culprits with the help of the villagers. Bagha Jatin and his party being very much tired concealed themselves behind a big ant hill on the bank of a tank. There was exchange of fire between the police and Jatin's party. Chittapriya received bullet wound at the jaw and died on the spot. Jatin and Jyotish got seriously wounded. Manoranjan and Niren were captured. Bagha Jatin died in the Balasore Hospital the next day. Subsequently the three surviving accused Jyotish, Manoranjan and Niren were tried. Jyotish was sentenced to transportation for life and the other two were sentenced to death by hanging. Manindranath Chakravarti of Kaptipada who gave land to Jatin to reside with his associates at Mahuldiha was confined to jail at Baripada for nine years. He was released in 1923, but was kept under Police surveillance for five years more.

292. Mantri

Mantri is situated seven miles to the south-east of Badasahi and 24 miles from Baripada. The place is well known throughout Orissa for the temple of its presiding deity, Kakharua Baidyanath. The people here were required to offer three *manas* of paddy to the deity, a practice not yet altogehter given up. The name Manatraya or Manatri (literally three *mana*) is said to have originated in this way.

Thousands of people come here from distant parts to present offerings to the deity. During Sivaratri, jatras are held in honour of this god. Nearly 10 to 15 thousand pilgrims assemble in this festival. and give offerings to the temple.

Tradition says that a Raja of the Soma Vamsa was attacked with leucoderma; his whole body being depigmented with white patches, he was called 'Kakharua'. From the fact that the Raja's disease which gave him the look of a Kakharu (water melon) was cured by Baidyanath, the god came to be called Kakharua Baidyanath.

By the side of the above temple there is an old reservoir. It is called the Kundi or Kunda. Water is to be found in this Kunda throughout the year and the place is connected with the river Gangahara. Gangahara and the Kundi surround the Baidyanath Kshetra on three sides. The Kundi is very deep. The architectural design and workmanship of the temple are that of the 15th or 16th century A. D. We also find that in the Madala Panji of Jagannath temple mention is made of a Raja named Kakharua. W. W. Hunter has probably misread it as Katharua. According to the Panji the Raja who reigned from 1454 to 1456 was assassinated by his Minister, Govinda Bidyadhar, who having murdered Raja Kakharua, and the whole royal family secured the throne for himself. At Managobindapur, which is only a mile to the east of Mantri extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen. People believe that this castle was built by Govinda Bidyadhar who probably called himself Managovinda on coming to the throne. The descendants of Managovinda are now living in a village called Tentulimunda, 4 miles to the south of Mantri. It is said that they have in their possession the copper plate grants of Govinda Bidyadhar.

The Baidyanath temple is divided into three parts: Natamandira Jagamohana and Mula Mandira.

There were some inscriptions in the Kakharua Baidyanath temple attached to the temple wall. According to the Pandas of the place, Pruthinath Bhanja, the youngest brother of Jadunath Bhanja, while building the Natamandira had the stone inscriptions plastered over so as to completely obliterate them. He is also said to have seized the copper plate grants and had them removed from the place.

Many Sanskrit and Oriya manuscripts are to be found in the houses of these Pandas.

This temple is picturesque in appearance. It attracts travellers from long distances. There are some erotic scenes on three sides of the Mula-mandira. On the spire of the temple there is a Trisula (trident) of Siva and on the Mohana there are beautiful images of various gods and goddesses. A mile to the east of the temple is the river Gangahara. Devotees after bathing in the river come to worship in the temple.

There are remains of an ancient fort about half a mile to the west of the temple. Tradition has it that Ramchandra Bhanja Raja of Mayurbhanj constructed it and lived in it for sometime. It is further stated that adjoining it there was once a big town. and that at one time both the fortress and the town were thickly populated.

A number of pucca roads lead from this village joining Badasahi in the north-west, Betnoti in the north-east, Kuamara in the west and Baisinga in the east. There is a police out-post and one Government granary at this place.

The village has a population of 1,220.

293. Meghasani

One of the chief mountain peaks in Mayurbhanj district situated in 20° 28′ north and 86° 7′ east; its height is 3,824 ft. There was a Dak Bungalow close to the summit. Only the walls are standing. It is a place with excellent natural beauty.

294. Mulapal (Ratanpur)

It is situated in Panchpir subdivision on the banks of Salandi and at the foot of a hill. Ruins of the ancient fort belonging to Zamindar of Ratanpur Pargana are traced here. At present there remains a mound surrounded by jungles, probably on the ruins of the old fort. A furious battle is said to have been fought here between the ruler of Ratanpur and Gangeswar Dev, King of Puri as described by poet Radhanath Rai, in his epic 'Parvati'. But there is no evidence of such a battle having been fought. On the other hand, Chodaganga Dev, the founder of the Ganga rule in Utkala fought the Kalcharuis of Ratnapur in Madhya Pradesh and was defeated by them. The water of Salandi is said to contain health-giving properties.

The deity Sri Dadhibaman Jiu at present in Digdhar village was previously presiding there at Ratanpur. The ruler of Ratanpur was of Bhuyan community. At present his families are enjoying Lakharaj lands.

It has a population of 308.

295. Muruda

A big village situated on the bank of the river Jambhira. There are a police-station, an M. E. School, a dispensary, a Grama Panchayat, a Forest Office, and an Inspection Bungalow. Population 1,243.

296. Pathuriagada

Situated two miles to the west of Kutling in Kaptipada subdivision, it is surrounded on the west by the river Devanadi, on the east by a channel called Raktianal, on the south by another channel and on the north by a vast moat. The place is covered on all sides by stone walls, which probably accounts for its being named Pathuriagada. A large and spacious flight of stone steps may still be seen on the bank of

Devanadi. Extensive ruins of brick-built walls are still visible on all sides. Mounds of old brick debris are found in many places round this fort. In course of excavations, a crucible for melting gold was discovered here.

297. Pedagadi

This is situated at a distance of six miles from Podadiha and four miles from Udala. The place is famous for the temples of Nrushingha and Jhadeswar Siva. The village is best known for having skilled blacksmiths who can manufacture light arms including swords and Bhujalis of excellent quality. Population 1,122.

The village was a centre of Sanskrit learning. More than a hundred years ago, two distinguished scholars, Basudeva Tripathy and Dasarath Misra, lived in this village.

298. Pratappur

Pratappur is 11 miles to the south-east of Baripada and is only 6 miles from Krushnachandrapur station. This place is bounded on the south and west by the river Burhabalanga.

Pratappur was formerly called Ramchandrapur after the name of Ramachandra Bhanja Deo who founded it. The place, which is only a village now, was once a flourishing town and its date of foundation was much earlier to that of Hariharpur A dilapidated temple of Dadhibaman and an indigo factory both founded by Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja Deo are amongst the old relics of the place. At one time it yielded a good crop of indigo. There is a small hut in which the images of Jagannath, Dadhibaman and Mahaprabhu Chaitanya are worshipped.

An interesting tradition about the advent of these deities in Pratappur are current among the local Pandas. Raja Prataprudra, the far famed monarch of Orissa was a devoted follower of Chaitanya, and when the latter was to leave Orissa with a view to visit Brundaban, the Raja had an image of Chaitanyadev made of neem wood. He wanted to keep this image with him, and derive some solace during the absence of his spiritual master. When, however, Chaitanya at last left Orissa, the Raja took the images of Dadhibaman and Chaitanya with him and started for Brundaban. On reaching Pratappur known at that time as Ramchandrapur, the king fell seriously ill and feeling that his end was drawing near, he appointed 54 Pandas for the worship of the two images. He also made an endowment of a property yielding an income of Rs. 2,000 a year for the purpose. After the death of Raja Prataprudra Dev, the name of the village was changed to Pratappur in honour of the death of the illustrious Raja and it has since been known by that name. The construction of the temple with these images was commenced by the then Bhanja Raja, but when completed, local tradition says that the temple

was destroyed by Kalapahada. The images were removed secretly to the fort of Hariharpur in order to be saved from the ruthless hands of the iconoclast. When Hariharpur had again to be deserted on account of Maratha raids during the reign of Damodar Bhanja Deo, the images were brought back to Pratappur and Raja Jadunath Bhanj Deo subsequently had a temple erected there for Dadhibaman. The other two images were afterwards placed in it. Of the 54 Pandas appointed for their worship, the descendants of one only have survived.

Hundreds of pilgrims assemble here to celebrate the birth anniversary of Chaitanya on the Dol Purnima. On this occasion, they sing the name of Hari day and night without stop. On the Makar Sankranti day a festival is held in honour of Dadhibaman which is attended by hundreds of devotees. Population of the village is 960.

299. Rairangpur

Rairangpur, the headquarters of Bamanghaty subdivision is situated at a distance of 53 miles from Baripada on the Baripada-Tatanagar Road. It consists of 8 villages namely, Baidaposi, Mahuldiha, Kuchaibudi, Ichinda, Takuranibeda, Amladuba, Pichhilaghati and Rairangpur. It has a High School, Middle School for girls, a Subdivisional hospital, a Veterinary dispensary, and many other Subdivisional office buildings. It has become the seat of Subdivisional office since 1917, soon after the suppression of the Santal Meli.

On account of its growing importance, there is a Post & Telegraph office, a Police Wireless station and a Pigeon Service station. It is connected by a broad gauge railway line with Tatanagar and Badampahar. There is a Railway station here.

The industrial importance of this place is gradually growing. It is mainly inhabited by businessmen coming from within and outside the district.

For convenience of the outsiders, there are two Dharmasalas in the town. Besides, there is an Inspection Bungalow and a Rest house maintained by the Government.

A branch of the Mayurbhanj State Bank was functioning here since 1938. It is a flourishing business centre being in close proximity to the three iron mines, viz., Gorumahisani, Sulaipat and Badampahar, the main feeders of the TISCO.

A vanadium factory was established here as large titaniferous vanadium ore deposits were found in the Bamanghaty subdivision.

There is a well furnished club which was constructed through Public effort. Besides, there is a Cinema hall.

Durga Puja festival is observed here with great pomp for a period of seven days. Dramas, operas and Chhau dances are performed by the people on that occasion.

There is an old temple of Siva which now stands in a dilapidated condition. A new temple has very recently been constructed by its side. Uda Jatra or Chaitra Parba and Sivaratri or Jagar Jatra are the main festivals of this temple.

There is a Math here dedicated to Sri Raghunath Jiu. It was established by a Sadhu and is now being managed by the Government. It is maintained by the income from the lands allotted for the purpose as well as the voluntary contribution of the public known as 'Pahikia'. The temple is kept neat and clean having a good garden, a well and a granary.

The town has a population of 8,119. It is next to Baripada in population and is the second town in the district.

300. Rajabasa

Situated at a distance of 6 miles from Baripada to the east. There is landing strip constructed during the *Durbar* regime.

301. Ranibandh

Three miles to the west of Badasahi lies the village of Ranibandh

There was a stone fortress at this place and some twelve tanks are situated on all its sides and one in the middle. On the northern border of the latter, ruins of a very old Siva temple are to be found. Lying scattered on all sides of the tank are carved stones some of which are fine specimens of old architectural designs and workmanship. On all sides of the tank runs a stone pavement. On the outskirts of this village, two Buddhist images are noticed

The local people believe that many images of gods and goddesses are lying buried here which may be brought to light by excavation.

302. Raruan

A big village situated on the banks of Bhandan river at a distance of 16 miles from Karanjia to its north-west. There are a Forest office, an M. E. School and a Police-station.

Maharaja Basuli Bhanja Deo accepted his first wife from Ganga dynasty and the second wife from Kadamba dynasty. He got two sons from his two wives on the same day, the son of the second wife being older by some minutes. Hence the question arose as to how the two sons would be named. At last the son of the second wife was known as Bada Kuanr. Bada Kuanr's families subsequently shifted to Raruan and lived there. Basuli Bhanja died at Puri and

Tikait Jagannath Bhanja Deo after marriage with the daughter of Gajapati Prataprudra settled at Haripur. The present Kshatriyas who now live at Raruan claim to be descendants of Bada Kuanr. The population of the village is 2,177.

303. Samibruksa

Two miles to the south of Podadiha is seen the peak of a hill known among the people as Samibruksha. The hill is about 500 ft. high. On the western side of the hill there are five caves which from a distance look like small rooms. Tradition says that the five Pandavas hid their arms in these five caves before proceeding to the court of the king of Birata. On the 'Trayodashi Tithi' that is the Baruni day in the month of Chaitra, water running down the eastern side of the hill is believed to be sacred. Attracted by the sanctity of the water, people gather here from distant places at the time of the *Mela*. On the Makar Sankranti day another *mela* is also held, when 2 to 3 thousand pilgrims assemble and the common folk of the place sing and dance at a place on the northern part of the hill.

At the foot of the hill, there is a monastery of a *Babaji* where the *Bhagavat Purana* and other religious books are worshipped.

304. Sathilo

One mile from Betnoti Railway station and seven miles from Badasahi is the ancient village Sathilo. This village shows heaps of ruins over an area of about 100×50 cubits. These ruins are of an old fort that had on the eastern and western sides two big tanks. In front of the ruins of the fort stone slabs on which artistic figures appear in base-relief with other fine carving have been preserved in a hut. These slabs indicate the existence at one time of some temples. Images of Durga-basini, Nursingha, Krushna and other deities are found. They bear marks of ravage made by time and other agencies. Population 839.

305. Samakhunta

A place at a distance of 3 miles from Baripada, situated on Baripada-Balidiha Road. There is a Government Agricultural farm where scientific cultivation is undertaken.

306. Siddhaguha

Siddhaguha stands on a hill named Sindhuramundi, eight miles from the Inspection Bungalow of Udala, the subdivisional headquarters of Kaptipada. It is 4 miles away from the village Khalari.

307. Simla

A place on left bank of the river Burhabalanga. There is a temple for Simileswar Siva. A big *mela* sits here during Sivaratri

which continues for a week. About 5,000 people assemble here some of whom even come from outside the district and offer Pujas to Siva. The place presents a picturesque natural beauty. It is situated on the 16th mile on Baripada-Rairangpur Road.

308. Similipal

It is a place on the Similipal hill ranges with a Forest office and a Police out-post. In front of it is the hill called Burhabalanga from which originates the river Burhabalanga. It is a place of natural interest and abounds in wild elephants and tigers. This is a centre for various forest produce like timber, honey, etc.

309. Sirsa

It is a big village on the bank of Subarnarekha river. It is famous for tassar industries. There are a High School, Rest shed, Post office and a Forest office. There is a beautiful spot in this village locally known as Merughaty where is located a temple of Mahima religion. A *mela* sits here during Makar Sankranti which continues for a week. Population 1,059.

310. Sulaipat

Situated at a distance of 11 miles from Rairangpur and 63 miles from Baripada, the district headquarters of Mayurbhanj, it is famous for the adjacent hills containing iron ore.

It is not directly served by the Railway line leading from Tatanagar and is four miles away from Kuldiha, the nearest Railway station. The TISCO has built a 24" gauge tram line from the mine to a loading siding situated 3/4 miles south of Kuldiha. There is one U. P. School, one Hospital, two Rest houses and one Police out-post.

311. Takatpur

Situated to the west of Baripada at a distance of two miles, it is named after Takhat Kumari, Dowager Maharani who took great interest in starting an Agricultural farm in this village. The work commenced on the 10th March 1933. The farm covers an area of about 600 acres. Its activities are not confined to agriculture only and attempt has been made to develop horticulture. poultry, dairy, farming, weaving and cottage industries. There is an L. P. School. A bundh about 1,500 feet in length and 24 ft. in height has been erected for purposes of irrigation.

There is a temple here known as Banabihari Mandir.

312. Tentaposi

This village is situated in the Bamanghaty subdivision about 13 miles from the Subdivisional headquarters. It is on the left bank of the river Kanhu.

It is an old village and tradition has it that it was an important place during the regime of the Dharua rulers where they fought against the then Bhanja rulers and were defeated and driven out. There are ruins of an old fort and a moat here.

The population of the village is 1,029.

313. Thakurmunda

Thakurmunda is an old village in Thakurmunda pargana. It was the seat of the old zamindar of Saunti community of this pargana. It is 24 miles away from Karanjia and 99 miles from Baripada. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti, a *mela* locally called 'Uda Jatra' is performed here which continues for a week. More than 2,000 people assemble here on this occasion and the devotees swing on a post in honour of the god Siva.

There are various Government institutions like dispensary, Forest office and a Police-station. Population 1,254.

314. Udala

It is the headquarters of Kaptipada subdivision. It has a College, a High School, a Hospital, a Sub-jail, a Sub-treasury and the court buildings along with various Government offices of Subdivisional level.

The village is of recent origin. Its population is 1,261.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE I
AREA AND POPULATION—1961

Name of district, Subdivision, and Thanas	Area in sq. miles	No. of Towns	No. of villages		Population					No. of houses occupied	No. of persons per sq. miles
			In-habited	Un-inhabited	Urban	Rural	Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mayurbhanj ..	4,021·8	2	3,671	252	28,420	1,175,623	1,204,043	640,756	599,287	219,655	299
Sadar Subdivision ..	1,618·4	1	1,753	183	20,301	488,052	508,353	257,608	250,745	87,754	314
Baripada P. S. ..	343·9	1	160	10	20,301	42,804	63,105	33,502	29,603	11,780	183
Badasahi P. S. ..	126·3	..	188	12	..	73,242	73,242	36,450	36,792	11,933	580
Baisinga P. S. ..	122·6	..	231	44	..	60,254	60,254	30,401	29,853	10,966	492
Betnoti P. S. ..	102·6	..	115	9	..	38,421	38,421	19,227	19,194	4,200	375
Muruda P. S. ..	162·2	..	250	15	..	72,576	72,576	36,598	35,978	12,307	447
Saliapada P. S. ..	136·3	..	195	7	.	49,274	49,274	24,581	24,693	8,211	362
Kuliana P. S. ..	151·1	..	235	49	..	53,580	53,580	27,095	26,485	10,428	355
Bangriposi P. S. .	473·4	..	379	37	..	97,901	97,901	49,754	48,147	17,929	207

Bamanghaty Sub-division.	736·8	1	746	22	8,119	286,855	294,974	146,444	148,530	58,400	400
Rairangpur P. S. ..	130·7	1	158	5	8,119	58,710	66,829	33,163	33,666	12,770	511
Badampahar P. S. .	85·1	..	81	1	..	41,168	41,168	20,642	20,526	8,141	484
Bisai P. S. ..	194·6	..	182	6	..	48,715	48,715	24,443	24.272	9,759	250
Gorumahisani P. S. ..	69·3	..	75	3	..	25,490	25,490	12,675	12,815	5,637	368
Bahalda P. S. ..	134·8	.	124	3	..	58,989	58,989	28,979	30,010	11,450	438
Tiring P. S. ..	122·3	..	126	4	..	53,783	53,783	26,542	27,241	10,643	440
Panchpir Subdivision ..	1,188·1	..	708	37	..	221,044	221,044	109,733	111,311	40,931	186
Karanjia P. S. ..	317·6	..	161	4	..	56,483	56,483	28,161	28,322	10,124	178
Jashipur P. S. ..	341·6	..	239	14	..	64,218	64,218	32,152	32,066	12,456	188
Raruan P. S. ..	138·9	..	152	11	..	61,169	61,169	30,008	31,161	11,080	440
Thakurmunda P. S. ..	390·0	..	156	8	..	39,174	39,174	19,412	19,762	7,271	100
Kaptipada Subdivision	478·5	..	464	10	..	179,672	179,672	90,971	88,701	32,570	375
Udala P. S. ..	254·3	..	206	2	..	87,699	87,699	44,933	42,766	15,932	345
Sarat P.S. ..	119·2	..	47	..	..	22,643	22,643	11,444	11,199	4,091	190
Khunta P. S. ..	105·0	..	211	8	..	69,330	69,330	34,594	34,736	12,547	660

TABLE II

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS OF MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Names	Place	Duara'ion—Month	Approximate visitors in thousands
Chandan Jatra ..	Jashipur ..	3 days—May and June ..	5
Gundicha Jatra ..	Baripada ..	3 days—June and July ..	2
Ditto ..	Karanjia ..	1 day—June and July ..	5
Ditto ..	Digdar ..	1 day—June and July ..	1
Bahuda Jatra ..	Baripada ..	3 days—June and July ..	11
Ditto ..	Karanjia ..	1 day—June and July ..	1
Ditto ..	Digdar ..	1 day—June and July ..	1
Inda Jatra ..	Bahalda ..	7 days—Angust and September.	1
Kumar Jatra ..	Deogan ..	1 day September and October.	5
Ditto ..	Bispur ..	Ditto ..	5
Durga Puja ..	Baripada town	3 days—September and October.	5
Durga Puja ..	Betnoti ..	Ditto ..	1
Makar Jatra ..	Sirsa ..	7 days—January ..	2
Ditto .	Pratappur ..	1 day—January	1
Ditto ..	Mahadev Deuli	3 days—January ..	2
Makar Mela ..	Barkishori ..	1 day—January ..	1
Ditto ..	Bhimkund ..	Ditto ..	1
Shivaratri ..	Barunighat ..	1 day—March ..	6
Ditto ..	Simla ..	7 days—March ..	10
Ditto ..	Mantri ..	7 days—March .	10
Ditto ..	Deosul ..	3 days—March .	5
Ditto .	Khiching ..	7 days—March ..	7
Dola Jatra ..	Purunia ..	1 day—March ..	3
Ditto .	Karanjia ..	3 days—March ..	13
Uda Parva .	Thakurmunda	7 days—March and April..	1
Ditto ..	Raruan ..	3 days—March and April..	6
Ditto ..	Muruda .	4 days—March and April	2
Ditto ..	Chitrada ..	1 day ..	5
Ditto ..	Baripada ..	1 day ..	5
Kukuda Uda ..	Kuliana ..	3 days ..	2
Ditto .	Saraskana ..	2 days—February ..	3

TABLE III

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Category of workers	Male	Female
Cultivator ..	220,487	138,114
Agricultural Labourer ..	75,092	87,266
Professional, Technical and related workers ..	3,958	309
Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers.	792	33
Clerical and related workers ..	1,710	50
Sales workers ..	3,435	570
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.	10,163	2,818
Miners and Quarrymen and related workers ..	4,751	2,636
Workers in transport and communication occupations.	1,415	1
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified.	35,510	28,311
Service, sport and recreation workers ..	3,078	1,218
Workers not classifiable by occupation ..	1,700	301

TABLE IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF POST OFFICES (UP TO 1ST AUGUST, 1965)

BARIPADA H. O.

Second Class

Ambadali S.
Anlakuda E.
Badabhalia ES.
Badadhenkia E.
Badamundabani E.
Badapathara E.
Badapheni E.
Badjod E.
Baghra E.
Baiganbaria
Baldiha E.
Bangra E.
Bankisol E.
Baunsbilla ES.
Basipitha E.
Belang E.
Bhaliadiha E.
Bhududakata E.
Budhikhamari-Betnoti E.
Chadeigan E.
Chaksuliapada E.
Chandrapur
Chanduashram ES.
Dakoipodadiha E.
Dantiamuhan E.
Deuli
Dharmpur E.
Dukura E.
Futukisol E.
Garia S.
Itamunda E.
Jamsol
Jadunathpur E.
Kainfulia E.
Kamalasol E.
Karamsol E.
Kandana E.
Kanimahuli E.
Keutunimari E.
Khanua ES.
Kodalbandha E.
Kostha S.
Krishnachandrapur S.
Kuchei S.
Kui ES.
Kujidihi ES.
Nichuapada E.
Nuhajhalia E.
Paktia E.
Purulia E.
Patharchakuli E.
Rajabasa ES.
Rangamatia ES.
Saluadahar E.
Sankerko S.
Sankhabhanga ES.
Saragchhida E.
Singda E.
Samkhunta ES.
Suliapada S.
Sureidhihi
Takatpur E.
Tungasol E.
Ufalgaria E.
Uthaninuagan E.

BADAMPAHAR—R. PCO

Basilapir E.

BAHALDA—R. PCO

Badadalima S.
Bahalda Road R.S.R.
Dundu ES.
Indukhuli

Kulgi E.
M. G. Works R.
Moranda E.
Pandupani E.
Surudajashipur E.
Tarana E.
Tiring S.

BANGIRIPOSI--R. PCO

Bedhakudar E.
Bhuasuni ES.
Budhikhamari E.
Chandanpur ES.
Danadar E.
Ghatkuanri E.
Hinjili E.
Joka ES.
Kusumbandhi ES.
Manda S.
Nischinta E.
Pandhara
Pokharia E.
Ratila E.
Saragadajashipur E.
Sarsakana S.
Sanjambilla E.

BARIPADABAZAR--R. N. D. T.

Baripada Court--R. N. D. T.

Baripada RS. EDSO. R T. N.D.

BARSAHI—R.

Charada E.
Deulia S.
Gendagadia E.
Kuradia E.
Madhapur S.
Orachandbilla E.
Patrapada E.
Pratappur S.
Pruthunathpur E.
Rangapani E.
Ranibandha S.
Singitia
Suhagpur E.

BETNOTI--R. PCO

Agria ES.
Aguad
Balia E.
Bajipur E.
Chandanpur S.
Dahikoti S.
Dhanpur E.
Durgapur S.
Jugal E.
Kanchisol E.
Kendudiha E.
Kochilakhunta S.
Kuliana-Barasahi E.
Mantri S.
Muktapur E.
Nuagan ES.
Purikhunta E.
Purinda E.
Sansa E.
Sialighati E.

GORUMAHISANI—R.

Anlajodi R. S. E.
Guhaldangri E.

JASHIPUR--R. PCO

Asana E.
Badagan E.
Bakurtala E.
Bala E.
Barakamunda E.
Batpalsa S.
Bhanjakia S
Chakidi E.
Chanchbani E.
Chhelgadhudi E.
Dari E.
Durdura E.

Godapalsa E
Gudugudia E.
Hatibari E.
Jamakeswar E.
Mandabaruan E.
Matiagarh E.
Niunti E.
Sirakuli E.
Tangabilla E.
Tato S.

KAPTIPADA--R.

Badakhaladi E.
Jadida E.
Kalamgaria E.
Katuria E.
Labanyadeipur E.
Raipal E.
Salchua E.
Sanbisol E.
Sarat S.
Sundal E.

KARANJIA--R. PCO

Baunsdiha E.
Champajhar E.
Chitraposi ES.
Digdhar E.
Indupur E.
Kendujiani E.
Kendumundi ES.
Kerkera E.
Kuliposi ES.
Rasamtala E.
Sandeuli E.
Singada E.
Talpada E.
Thakurmunda S.

KHUNTA—R. PCO

Atanati E.
Bahanada E
Banakati E.
Bhandagan E.
Bholgadia E.
Dhanghera E.
Gayalmara E.
Karkachia ES.

KUAMAR—R.

Arpata E.
Bardihi E.
Bhimda S.
Chaturi E.
Jaipur S.
Kusalda S.
Pasuda E.
Patisari E.
Purunabaripada ES.
Sainkula
Tentuligan S.

KULIANA—R. PCO

Badachhatra E.
Budamara RS. E.
Dhangrisol S.
Dhobanisol ES.
Golamundakata ES.
Jaganathkhunta ES.
Jalada S.
Kothabilla E.
Kumbharmundakata E.
Nabedhi ES.
Nadhana S.
Nuagan ES.
Pandraralashi ES.
Rajaloka ES.
Sansarposi E.
Sirsa S.

MURUDA—R. PCO

Anua E.
Bachhuripal ES.
Barkanda
Bhairangisol E.
Chitrada S.
Gadigan S.

Gholmuhan ES.
G. Khuntapal ES.
Khuntapal ES.
Khuruntia ES.
Mamunda E.
Manida E.
Musagaria E.
Nalagaja S.
Patpur E.
RAIRANGPUR R. PCO.
Ambilidihi
Badamtalia E.
Badra S.
Bautibeda E.
Bijatala S.
Bisai S. PCO.
Gambharia ES.
Halda E.
Hatbhadra S.
Hesada ES.
Jamda S.
Jarkanda S.
Kadambeda E.
Kundulia E.
Kusumi E.
Luhakani ES.
Pasana E.
Pratapgarh R.
Purunahati
Raihari F.
Sanpakhana E.
Saragada E.
Suleipat R.
Talagan E.
Tamalbandha E.
Uparabeda E.
RAIRANGPUR BAZAR—R. T. ND.
RARUAN--R.
Arjunabilla E.
Baidyanath E.
Bhramarpcsi E.
Budamara E.
Budhigambharia E.
Chaturaujali E.
Denua E.
Galusahi E.
Ghagarbeda E.
Haldia E.
Jamuti E.
Khiching E.
Naksara E.
Nuagan
Raikala E.
Sukruli S.
UDALA--R. PCO.
Bairatpur E.
Brundabanchandrapur S.
Chadada E.
Dimagaria E.
Dugudha E.
Jaida E.
Jualia E.
Khaladi S.
Kundabai ES.
Nudadiha ES.
Peragadi S.
Podadiha S.
Radho S.
Salmunduli
Sriramchandrapur S.
Teltihudi E.

Note--

R. Post Office in direct communication with R. M. S.

S. Branch Offices vested with Savings Bank power.

RS. Railway Station

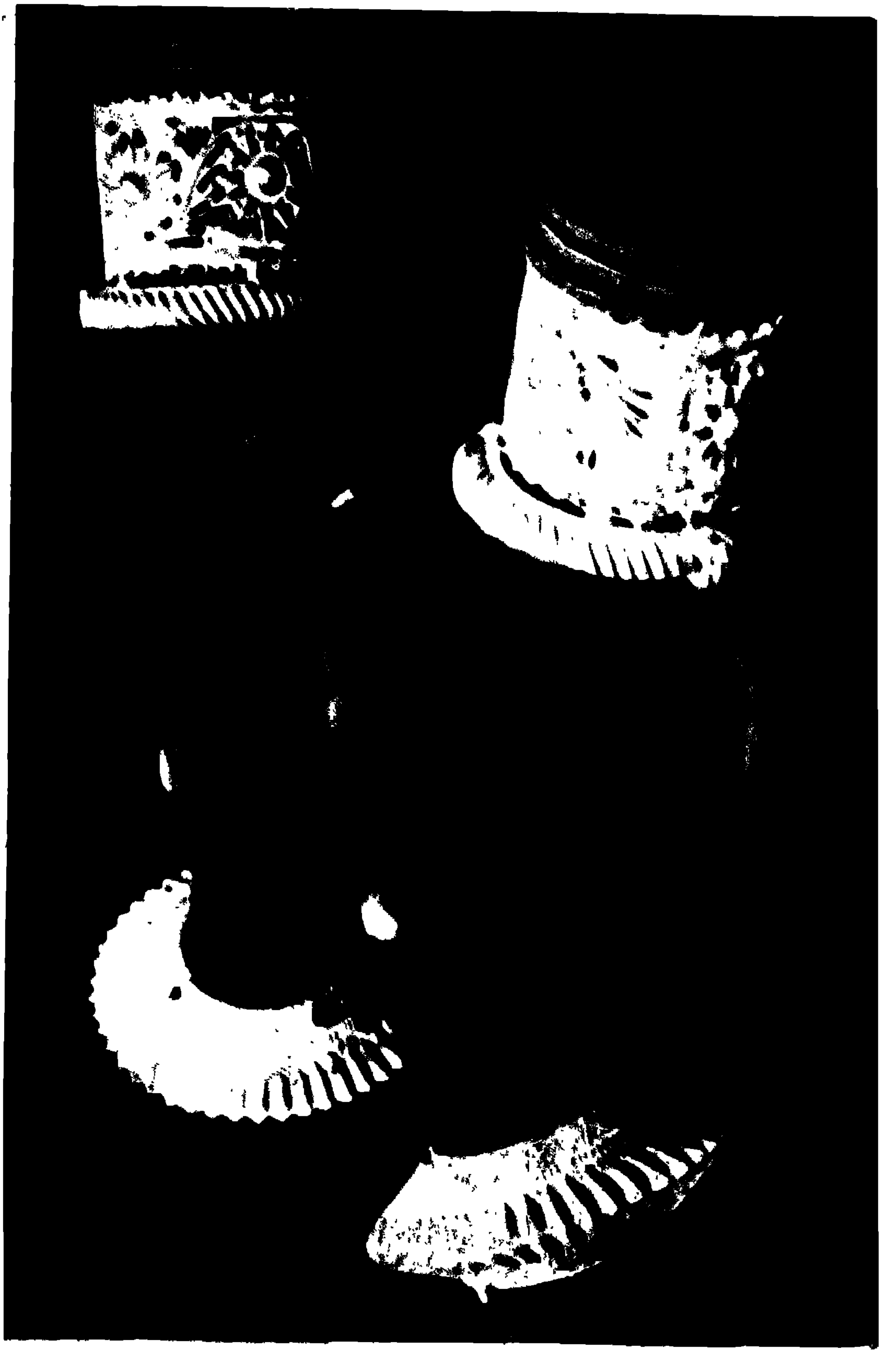
E. Experimentnl Branch Offices

ND No delivery Office

T. Town Post Offices

PCO. Public Call Offices

PLATES

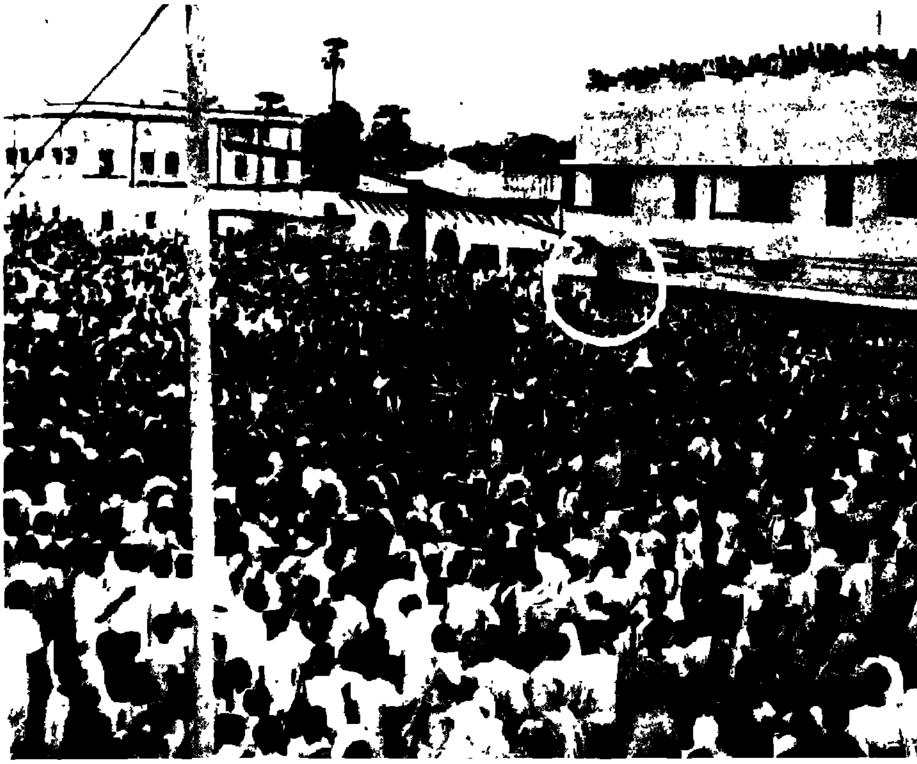




Santal
Photo: P. Bindhani, I

3humij Dance
Photo: P. Bindhani, Baripada





Uda (Flying) Jatra
Photo P. Bindhani, Baripada

Archery competition at Baripada during Dasahara (note the girl competitor)
Photo. P. Bindhani, Baripada





Adibasi women buying German silver Jewellery from a non-Adibasi merchant in a village market
Photo: Home (Public Relations) Department

Cock-fight in a village market
Photo: Home (Public Relations) Department



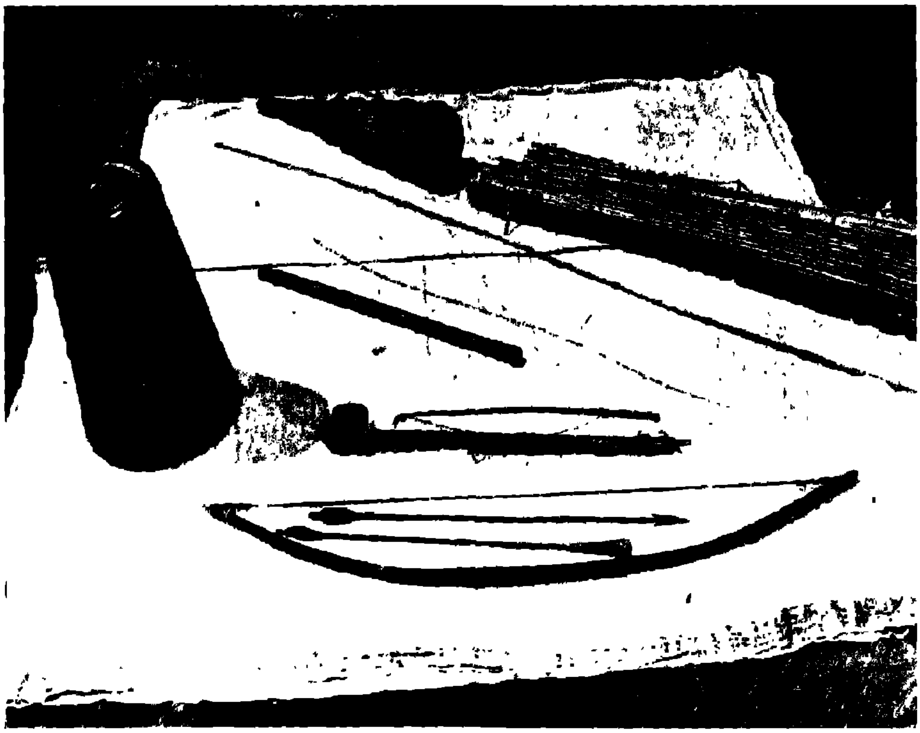


Chhau Dance in the Baripada Palace



War Dance by Chhau Party

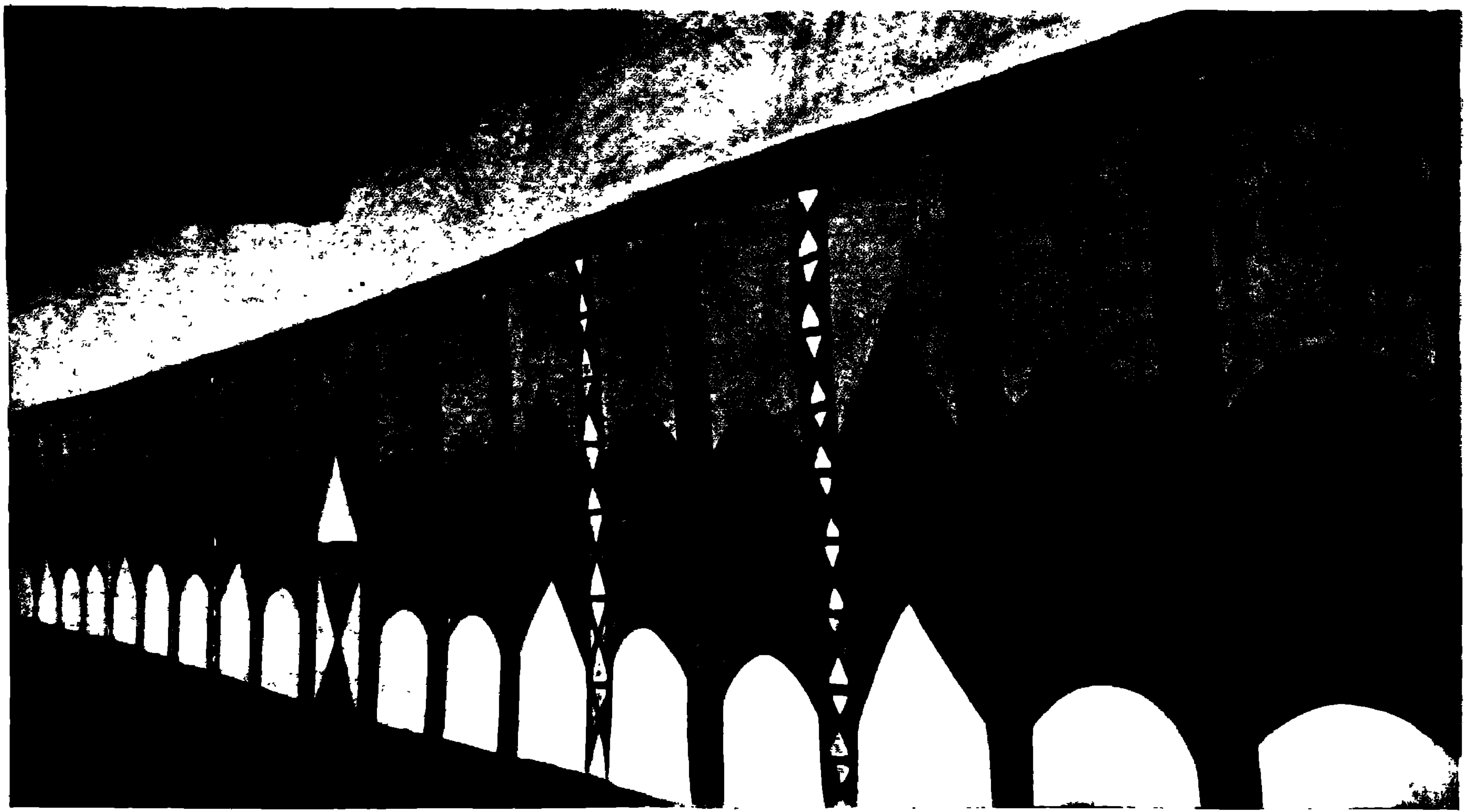
Photo: Home (Public Relations) Department



Musical instruments and implements of Santa
Photo: Tribal Research Bureau

Wild elephants caught in stockade with tame elephants
(Courtesy, Census of Mayurbhanj State 1931)





Painted wall of the house of Karia Maihi



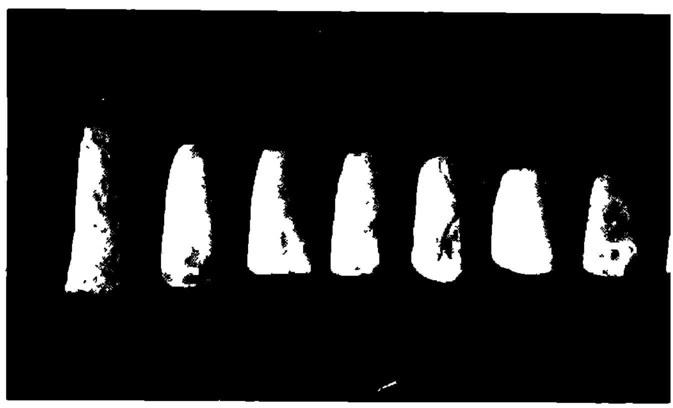
Barhaipani Falls on Similipal hills
Photo Home (Public Relations)Department

Bhimkund
Photo: Anand Gopal Bhat





acolithic implements



Neolithic implements

pper implements

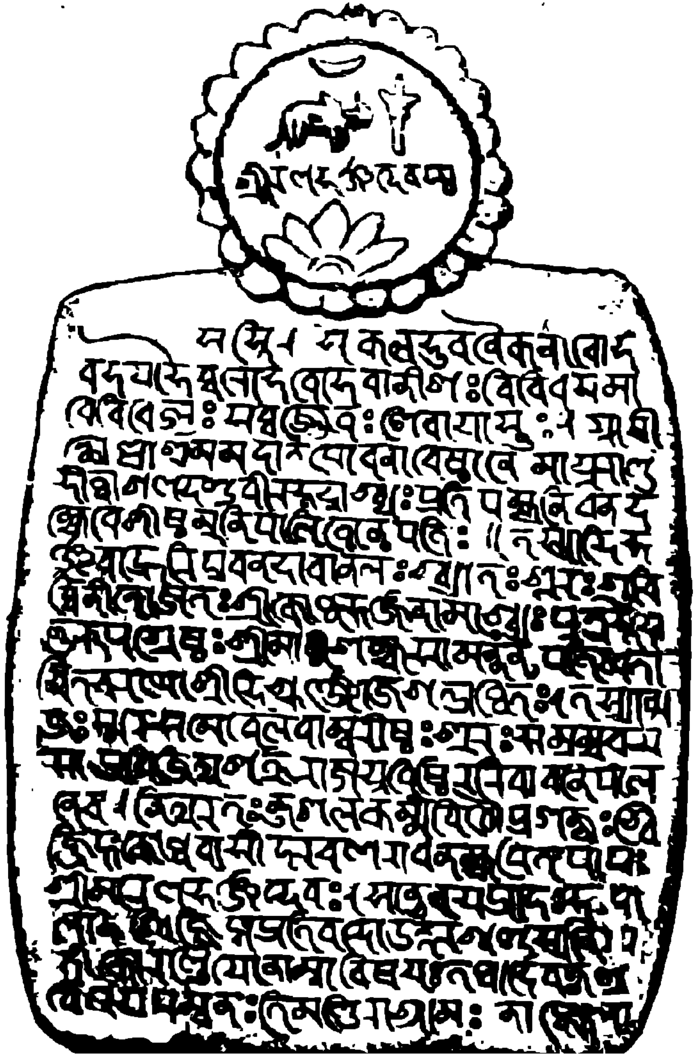


Prehistoric Implements of Mayurbhanj

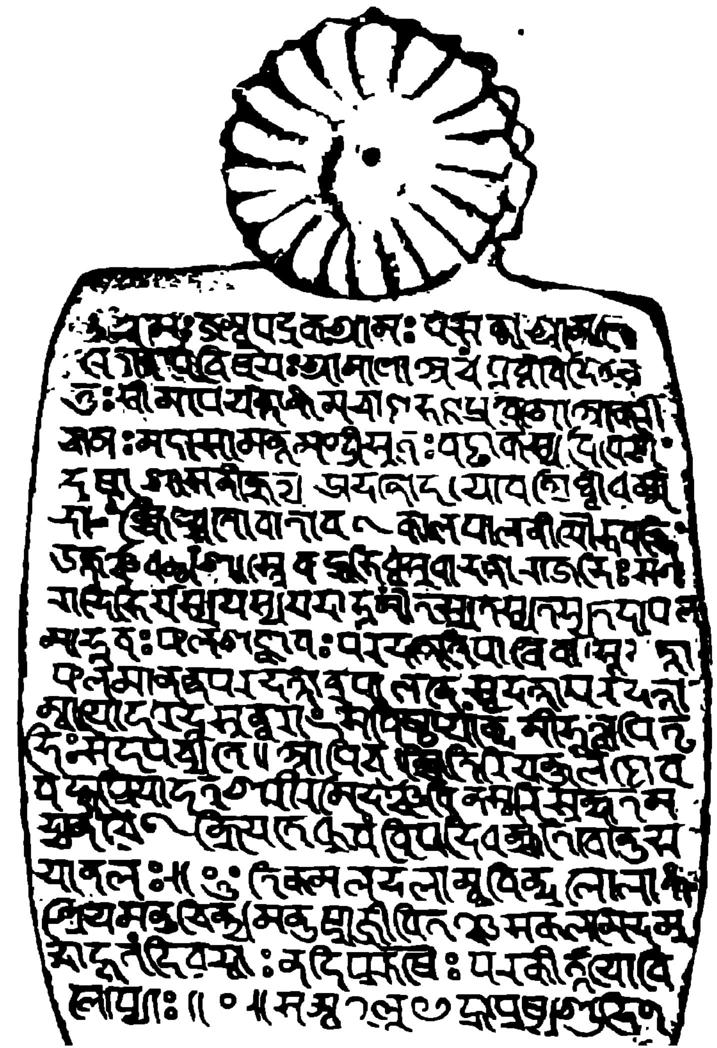
Photo: Cultural Affairs Department

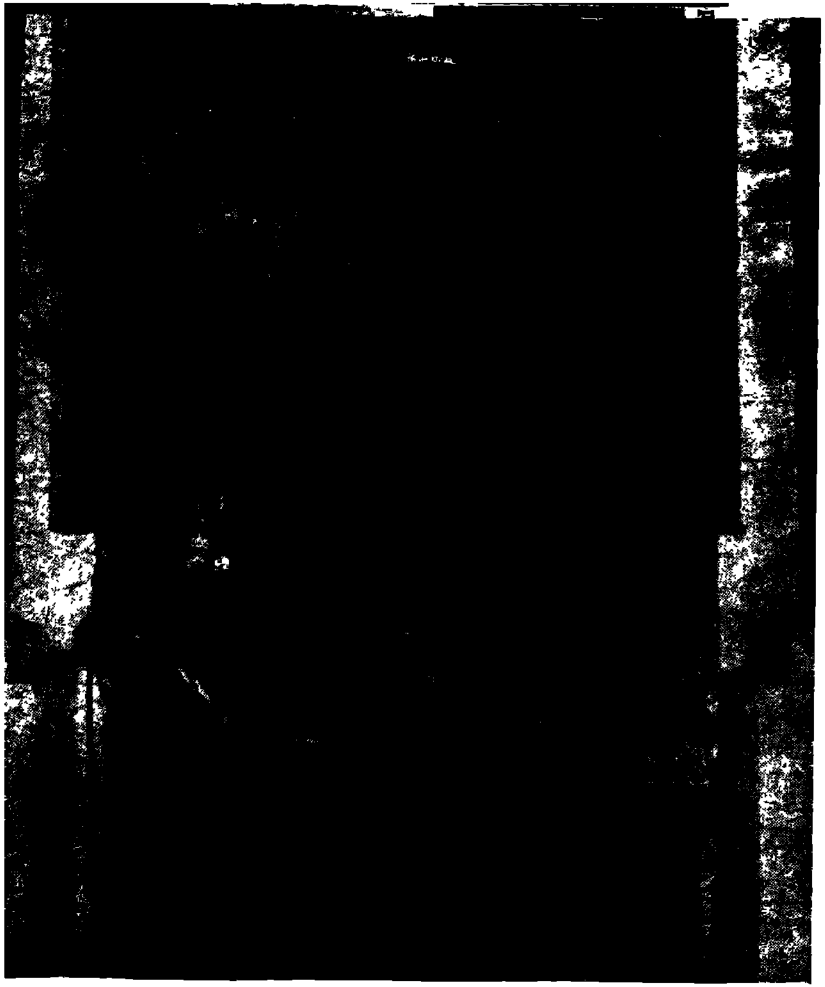
Bamanghaty Copper plate Grant of Ranabhanja, dated year 188 (924 A.D.)

Obverse>



<Reverse





Uma-Maheswara, Khiching
Photo: Home (Public Relations) Department



Mahishamardini Durga, Khiching
Photo : Home (Public Relations) Department



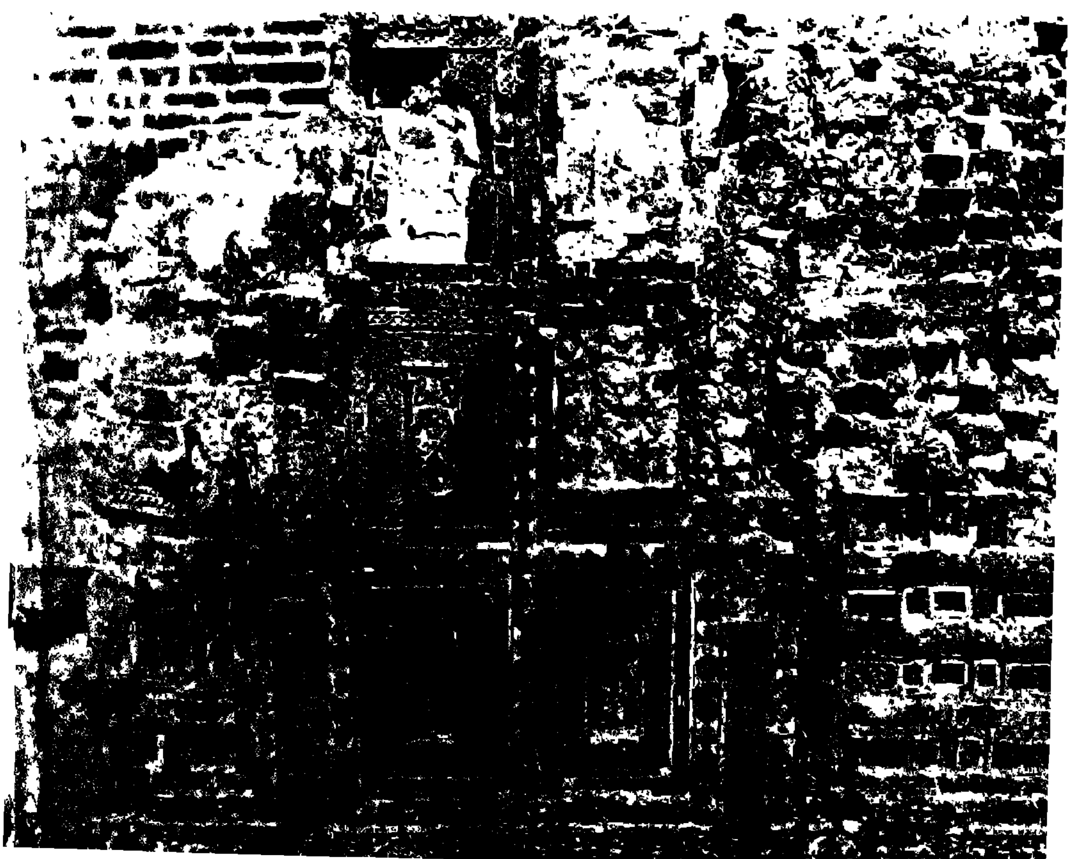
Main temple of Khiching

[illegible] Gopal Bhattacharya



Ruins of Haripur, capital of Mayurbhan
the beginning of 15th to the end of 18th c
(Courtesy, Census of Mayurbhanj St

Part of the ruined brick temple of Rasika Raya, Haripur
(Courtesy, Census of Mayurbhanj State, 1931)





Statue of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo



His Highness Maharaja
Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, K.C.I.E.; G.C.I.E.



Monuments containing foot prints of former Rulers of Mayurbhanj.

Photo: P. Bindhani, Baripada

Cremation Ground at Baruni Spring, Baripada

Photo: Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd.)





Sriram Chandra Pathagar, Baripada
Photo : Home (Public Relations) Department

P. N. Bose Memorial, Gorumahisani
(Ten ton iron ore boulder on top of the concrete stand)
Courtesy, TISCO

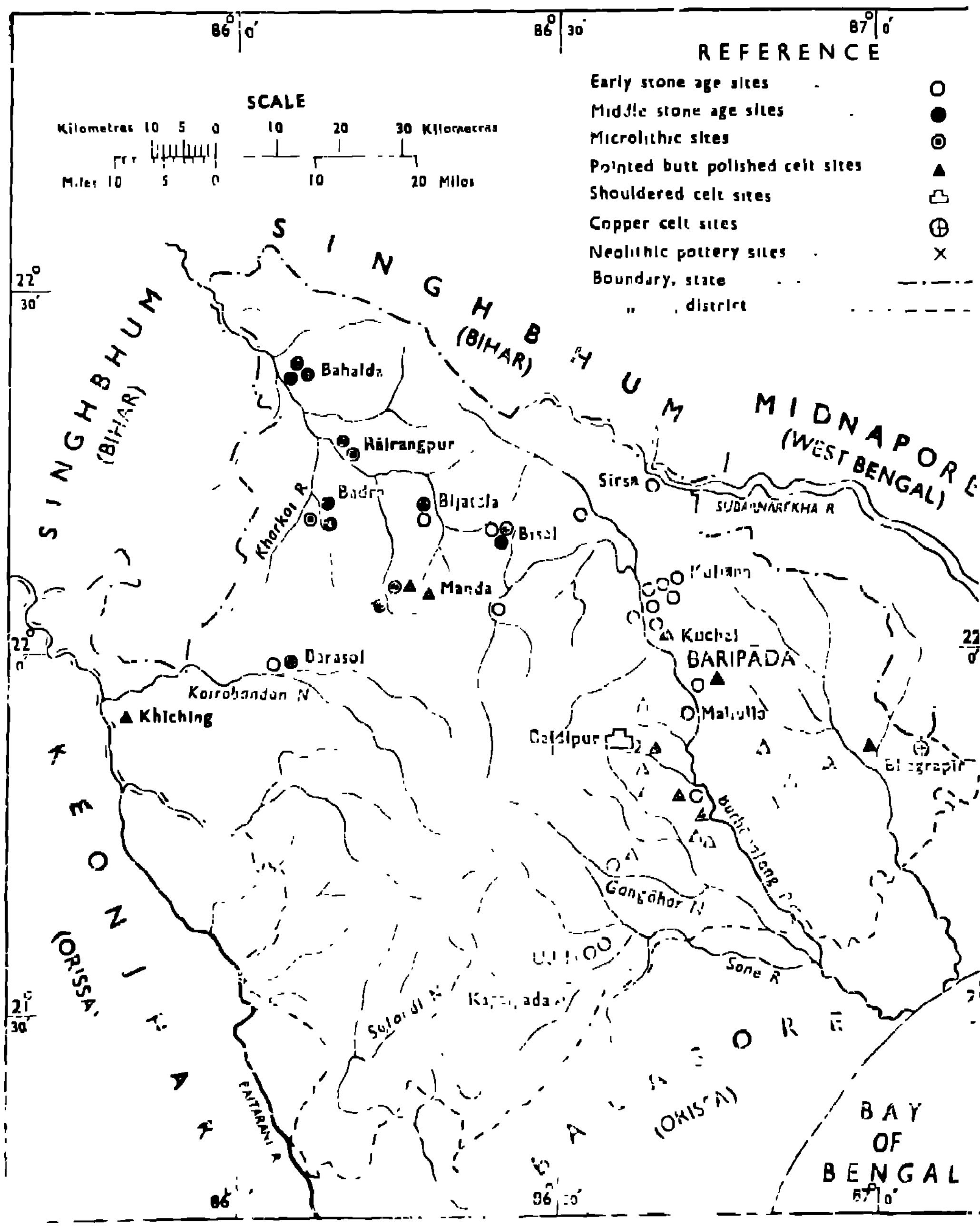


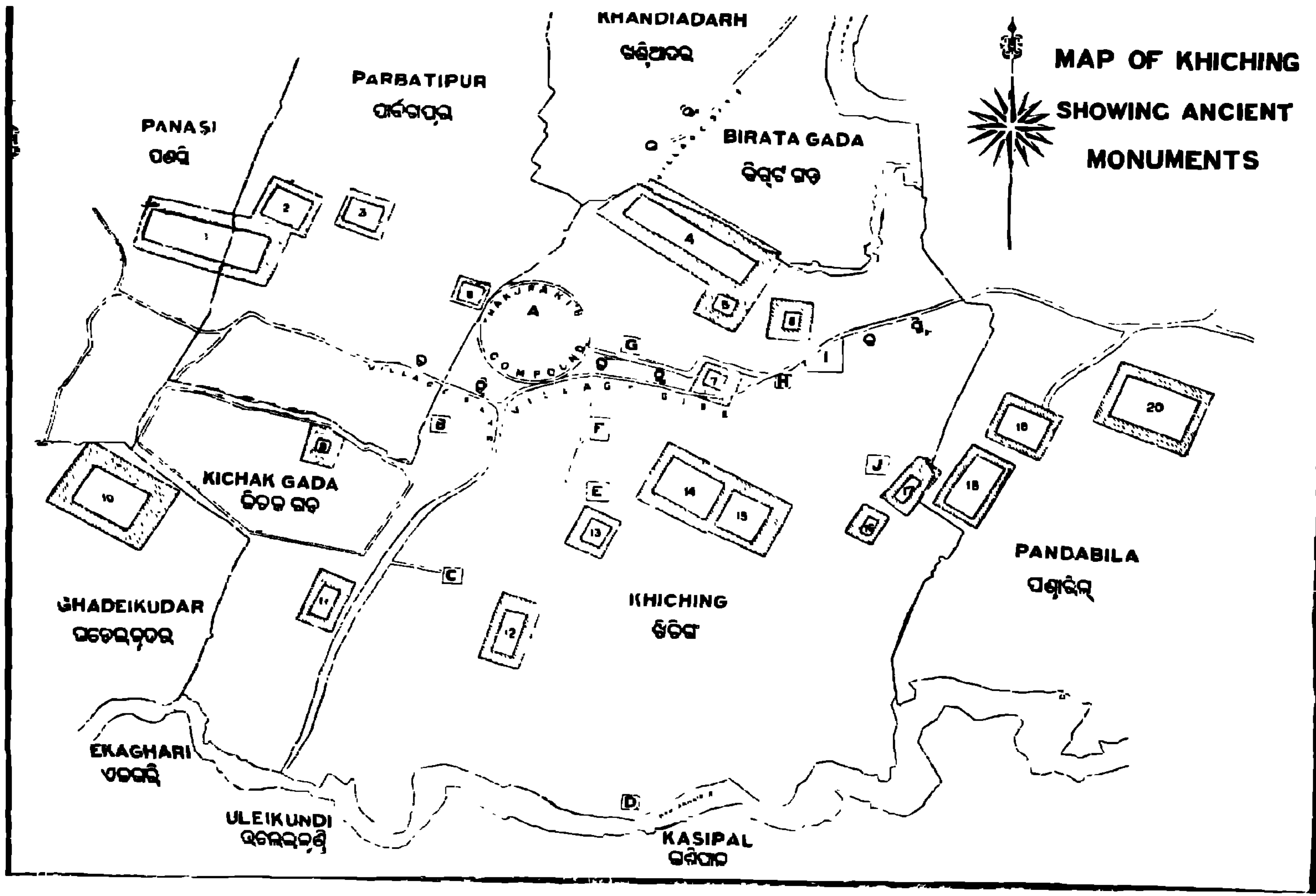


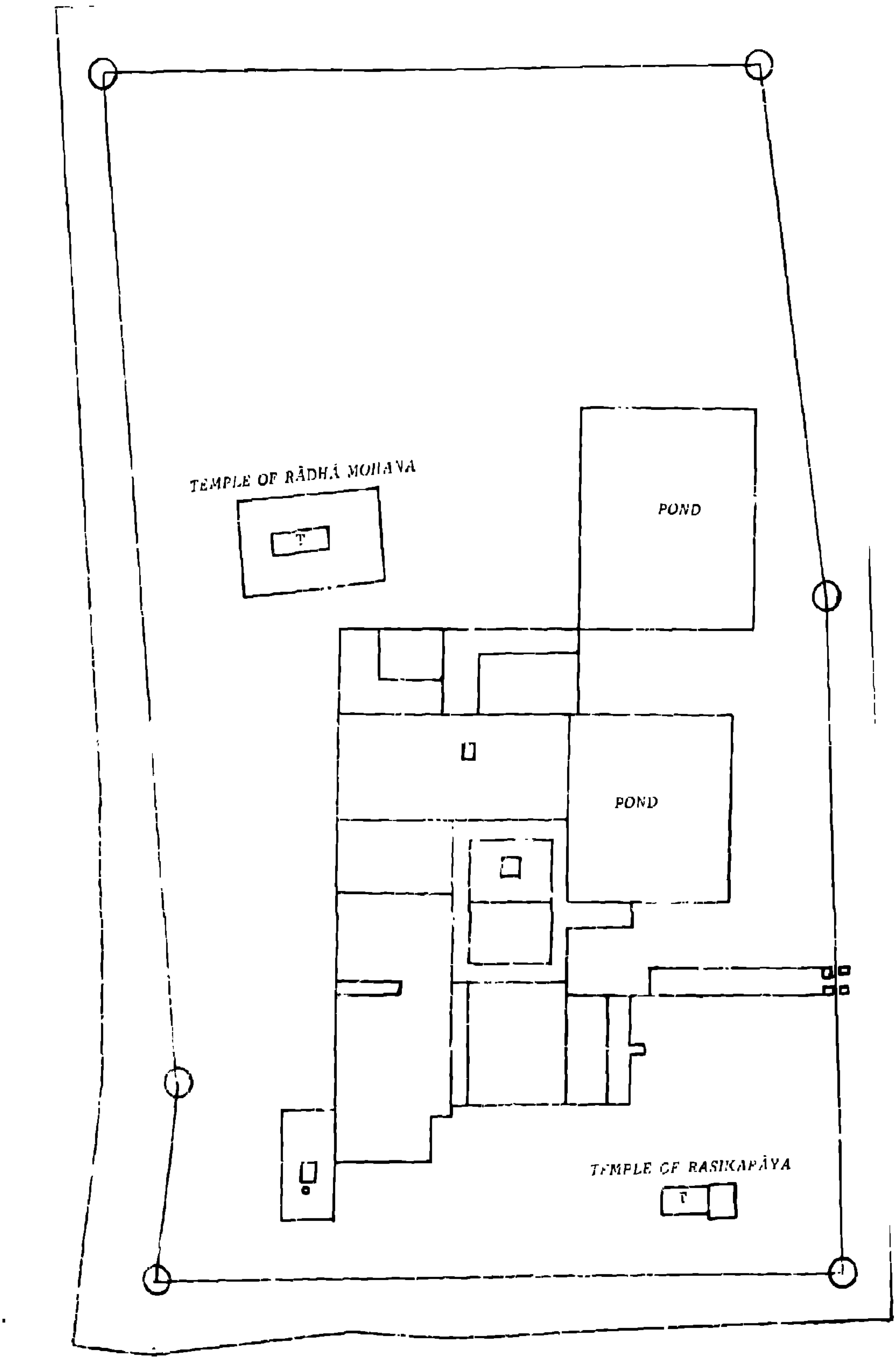
Haulage Inclines
Gorumahisani

(Courtesy, TISCO)

PREHISTORIC SITES OF MAYURBHANJ



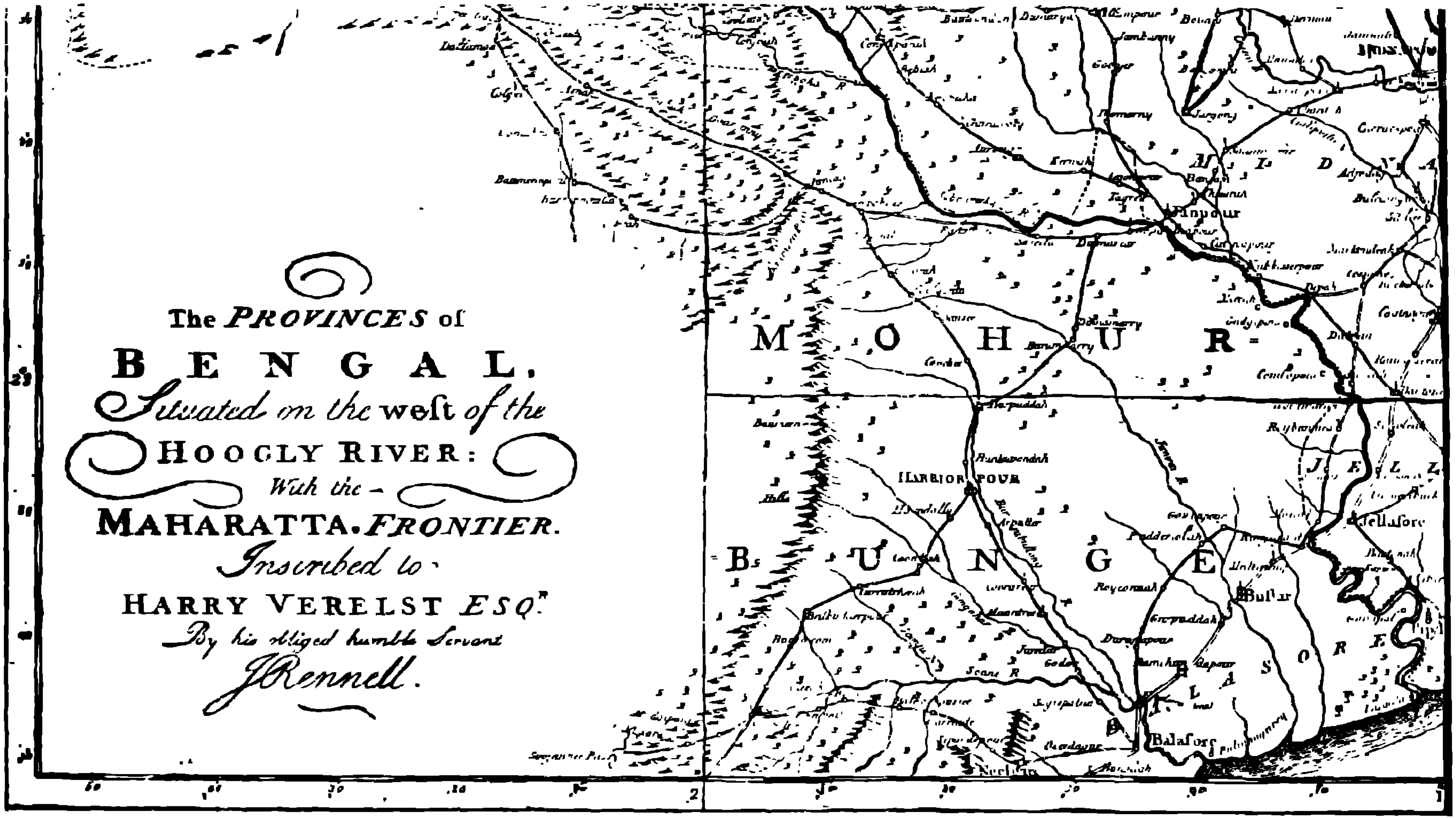

MAP OF KHICHING
SHOWING ANCIENT
MONUMENTS
KHANDIADARH
PARBATIPUR
PANASI
BIRATA GADA
KICHAK GADA
GHADEIKUDAR
KHICHING
PANDABILA
EKAGHARI
ULEIKUNDI
KASIPAL
HARJRA KI'S COMPOUND
VILLAGE ROAD
VILLAGE GIRE



PLAN OF HARIPUR GADA

0 SCALE 150 ft.

TEMPLE OF JAGA



Rennell's Map showing a portion of the Mayurbhanj State in 1779

BAMANGHATY COPPER PLATE GRANT OF RANA BHANJA

TEXT

OBVERSE

On the Seal—श्री रणभञ्ज देवस्य

Line 1. सस्ति[1] सकल भुवनैक नाथो भ-

L. 2. व भय भेद्धरो[2] भवो भवानीश: बिबिध समा-

L. 3. धि बिधिज्ञ: सब्बज्ञो[3] व: शिवायास्तु:[4] आसी-

L. 4. त् कोट्टाश्रम महातपोवनाधिष्ठाने मायुराण्डं

L. 5. भीत्वा[5] गणदण्ड वीरभद्राख्य: प्रतिपक्ष निधन व-

L. 6. श्री बशीष्ठ[6] मुनि पालितो नृपति: ॥ तस्यादि भ-

L. 7. ञ्ज बंशे रिपुबन दावानल: ख्यात: शूर: शुचि-

L. 8. बिनीतो जात: श्री कोट्ट भञ्ज नामाख्य: पुत्रस्तदा

L. 9. नुरूप श्रेष्ठ: श्रीमान्न शक्ष[7] सामन्त नृपति शता-

L. 10. र्च्चित चरणो श्री दिगभञ्जो जगत् प्रथित । तस्यात्म-

L. 11. ज: स्मरसमो बलबाम्वरीष्ठ:[8] शूर: समुम्बचय[9]-

L. 12. सा प्रविजित्य शत्रु[10] राजा युधिष्ठिर रिवा[11]वनि पाल-

L. 13. ने चा नित्य[12] रत: कुषल कर्म विधौ प्रशक्त: क्षि-

L. 14. ज्जिनङ्गकोट्ट[13] धासी हरचरणाराधन क्षयित पाप:

L. 15. श्रीमा[14] रणभञ्ज देव: | सानुनय प्राय:[15] भू:पा-

L. 16. लने[16] खिज्जिङ्ग प्रतिबद्धो उत्तर[17] खण्ड स्याप्त: पा-

L. 17. नी कोरण्डिबो नाम्ना विषय: तथा देवकुण्ड

L. 18. विषय सम्बन[18] तिमण्डिरा ग्राम: नाङ्कोला-

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1 स्वस्ति, 2 भिदुरो, 3 सर्व्वज्ञो, 4 शिवायास्तु, 5 भित्वा, 6 वशिष्ठ, 7 श्रीमानसंख्य, 8 बलवान् वरिष्ठ:, 9 समुन्नत यशा:, 10 शत्रुं, 11 इवा, 12 नित्यं, 13 खिज्जिङ्गकोट्ट, 14 श्रीमान्, 15 सानुनयं प्राह, 16 भूपालने 17 प्रतिबद्धोत्तर, 18 सम्बन्ध: ।

REVERSE

Line 1. ह ग्राम: जम्बु पत्रक ग्राम: पसन्ना ग्रामाभि[19]

L. 2. रे तावदि[20] विषय: ग्रामाणां अयं[21] पूर्वाविवित च

L. 3. तु: सीमा पर्य्यन्ता कम चाटभट प्रवेशो आकरो

L. 4. कम:[22] महासामन्त मण्डी सुत: बटाकस्य विधो सं-

L. 5. वृष्ट्वा[23] शासनीकृत्य प्रवत्तो भूत यावत् पृथ्वी धर्म्म-

L. 6. दाक्षिण्य तो वा तावत् काल पालनीयो भवद्भि:

L. 7. उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि: सग-

L. 8. राविभि: यस्य यस्य यदा भूमौं[24] तस्य तस्य तस्य[25] तदा फलं

L. 9. मा भूव: फल शङ्काव: परदत्तेति पार्थिवा[26] स्वदत्ता

L. 10. फलमानन्त्य परदत्तानुपालने । स्वदत्तां परदत्ता

L. 11. न्वा यो हरेद्[27] वसुन्धरां सविष्टायां क्रमीभूंत्वा[28] पितृ-

L. 12. भि: सह पच्यते ॥ आपिच[29] ॥ क्षितिरियं कुलटोव[30]

L. 13. बहु प्रिया हत शरीर मिदञ्च विनस्मरे[31] सुक्षतम-[32]

L. 14. श नचेत् क्रियते ध्रूवं विपदि[33] यक्षति[34] बोनुस[35]

L. 15. या नल:[35] ॥ इति कमल दलाम्बु बिन्दु लोलां

L. 16. श्रिय मनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितञ्च सकल मिदमु-

L. 17. दाहृतंहि बुध्या:[36] नहि पुरुषै: परकीर्त्तयोवि-

L. 18. लोप्या: ॥ ० ॥ सम्वत् १०० ८० ८ पुष्य शुदि १ ।

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19. ग्रामभि, 20 रेतावदपि, 21 ग्रामाणामयं, 22 कृत्य, 23 संवृत्य, 24 भूमि, 25 omit तस्य, 26 पार्थिवा:, 27 हरेत, 28 कृमिर्भूत्वा, 29 अपिच, 30 कुलटेव, 31 विनश्वरं 32 सुकृत, 33 सपदि, 34 यक्ष्यति, 35 बोऽनुसयपनऊ. 36 बुध्वा

INDEX

(H.) for hill, (R.) for river, (T.) for tree, (P.) for plant, (A.) for animal, (B.) for bird, (Rep.) for reptile.

(Bracketed names are as in the Map of Mayurbhanj District enclosed)

DIACRITICAL NOTATIONS

आ=ā	ट=ṭa	श=sa
ई=ī	ठ=ṭha	ष=sha
ऊ=ū	ड=ḍa	स=sa
ङ=ṅa	ढ=ḍha	अनुस्वार=ṃ
ञ=ña	ण=ṇa	विसर्ग=ḥ

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